



GEORGIUS. II. D. G. MAG. BRITANNIAE
FRANCIAE ET HIBERNIAE REX
FIDEI DEFENSOR

Erasmus Luncus Dux S. R. Arch. Thesaur. & Elector. &c.

13. 27 6
Magnæ Britanniae Notitia:

OR, THE

Present State

OF

Great-Britain;

With diverse

REMARKS

UPON

The Ancient State thereof.

By JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq;

The Thirty-eighth Edition of the *South Part*, called *England*;
and the Seventeenth of the *North Part*, called *Scotland*.

To which is added,

A General List of all the Offices and Officers employed in the several Branches of his MAJESTY'S Government, Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, &c. in *England* and *Scotland*, with the subordinate Offices and Officers placed under the grand Offices, to whose Direction and Disposal they immediately appertain: As also Lists of the Households of the Prince of *Wales*, the Princess Dowager, the Duke, and the Princesses,

IN TWO PARTS.

With His Majesty's Royal Privilege.

——— *Paribus se Legibus ambæ*
Inviçtæ Gentes æterna in Fœdera mittent.
Tros, Rutulusve fuat; nullo discrimine habebo.

L O N D O N:

Printed for S. BIRT, A. MILLAR, C. HITCH and L. HAWES,
C. BATHURST, G. HAWKINS, E. WITHERS, B. DOD,
J. and J. RIVINGTON, W. JOHNSTON, J. WARD, M. and
T. LONGMAN, R. WITHEY, R. and J. DODSLEY, and M.
COOPER.

M DCC LV.

Januarij 21. 1763.





TO HIS
Most Excellent MAJESTY,
GEORGE II.

By the Grace of GOD,
OF
*Great-Britain, France, and
Ireland,*

K I N G,
DEFENDER of the FAITH,
DUKE of BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURGH,
ELECTOR of HANOVER,
ARCH-TREASURER and ELECTOR of the
SACRED ROMAN EMPIRE.

THIS THIRTY-EIGHTH EDITION OF
The Present State of GREAT-BRITAIN,
Is Most humbly DEDICATED.



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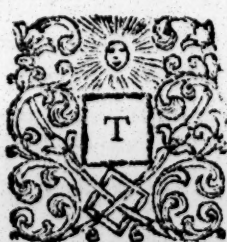


A
DESCRIPTION
OF
GREAT BRITAIN;
AND, FIRST,
Of the Southern Part of it,
CALLED
ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

Of the Name, Climate, Dimensions, and Divisions of
ENGLAND.

NAME.



HE whole Island of *Great Britain* was called antiently *Albion*; which Appellation is still retained in *Scotland* by the Descendents of the antient *Celts*, who still call *Scotland*, *Alban*, and the *Scots*, *Albanach*. Afterwards, as appears, in the Time of *Lucretius* and *Julius Cæsar*, this Island was called *BRITANNIA*, from *Brith*, which in the old *British* Tongue signifies *Painted* (for the same Reason that the Extra-Provincial *Britons* were afterwards called *Picts*, from their retaining the antient Custom of painting their Skins); but about 800 Years after the Incarnation of *Christ* (by a special Edict of King *Egbert*, who was descended from the *Angles*, a People of the *Lower Saxony*, in whose Possession the greatest Part of this Country then was) the South Part was called *Angle*, or *Englelond*, or, as we now pronounce it, *England*.

Climate.] It is situated between the Degrees 17 and 22 of Longitude, [*i. e.* supposing the first Meridian to be fixed at the

BOOK I.

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Azores;

Azores ; but *London*, in all our late Maps, is made the first Meridian] as are *Britany* and *Normandy* in *France*, and between 50 and 56 of Northern Latitude, as are *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Lower Saxony*, and *Denmark*, advantageously for Traffick to all Parts of the World.

The longest Day in the most Northern Parts is 17 Hours 30 Minutes, and the shortest Day in the most Southern Parts is almost 8 Hours.

DIMENSIONS.] It is in Shape Triangular, the longest Side from *Berwick* North, to the Land's End South-West, 386 Miles ; from *Berwick* to *Sandwich*, S. S. E. about 280 Miles ; from *Sandwich* E. to the Land's End W. by S. 279 Miles. And the Perpendicular from *Berwick* to *Portsmouth*, N. and S. 320 Miles : Contains, by Computation, 39,038,500 Acres, 1,175,951 Houses ; is almost ten times as big as the *United Netherlands*, five times as big as the *Spanish Netherlands* ; less than *Italy* by almost one Half, and, in Comparison with *France*, is as 30 to 82. The yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales* is computed at 7,500,000 Pounds, besides the Rent of Houses. [The Rents of *England*, if all the Lands were taxed to the Height, would be Ten Millions, because the Land-Tax at 4*s.* in the Pound (which is a Fifth Part of the Whole) makes Two Millions : But as Four Tenths of the Lands are supposed to be taxed at half the Value, we therefore add Four Millions more ; and then the Rents of all the Lands of *England* must amount to Fourteen Millions, which is almost Double what Mr. *Chamberlayn* supposed them to be.]

DIVISION.] The whole Provincial *Britain*, which took in *England*, and the Low-Lands of *Scotland*, as far as *Graham's Dike*, was, in the Time of the *Romans*, divided into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, and *Maxima Caesariensis*. The first of these contained the South Part of *England* ; the second all that Western Part, now called *Wales* ; and the third, the Northern Part beyond *Trent* ; and, by a late Division, into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, *Flavia Caesariensis*, *Maxima Caesariensis*, and *Valentia*.

As to its Political Division, *England* (including *Wales*) is first divided into 52 Counties ; and they are subdivided into Rapes, Lathes, Wapentakes, and Hundreds, and they again into Tythings.

According to its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, it is divided first into 2 Provinces, or Archbishopricks, *Canterbury* and *York* ; these 2 Provinces into 26 Dioceses, which are again divided into 60 Archdeaconries, and those into Rural Deanries, and those again into Parishes ; of which there are in both Provinces 9284 : Hereof 3845 are Churches *Impropriate*, i. e. in Layhands, where Laymen receive the Tythes ; or *Appropriate*, i. e. annexed to Colleges, or Church-Dignities.

Of Parishes (*Camden* says) there are but 9284, from a Catalogue exhibited to King *James I.*

C H A P. II.

Of the Bishopricks of ENGLAND.

THE Archbishoprick of *CANTERBURY* is a Province containing almost all the *South Part of England*, from the Rivers *Trent* and *Humber*; its Diocese is only Part of *Kent*, and diverse peculiar Churches, amidst other Dioceses, valued in the Book of Tenth's at 2682 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* [The present Rents improved over and above what they are in the King's Books, are about 3400 *l.* per Annum, and the accidental Profits, one Year with another, about 2000 *l.* per Annum.] Chief Seats belonging to this See, are *Lambeth-House*, and *Croydon-Palace*, both in *Surry*. The Archbishop's Palace in *Canterbury* has lain in Ruins ever since the Civil Wars. Parish-Churches in this Province 8219, in this Diocese 257.

The Archbishoprick of *YORK* is a Province, containing the *North Part of England* from *Humber*, *Dee*, and *Trent*; its Diocese contains most of *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire*: Valued in the Book of Tenth's at 1610 *l.* per Annum. [Improved Value about 2000 *l.* per Annum.] Chief Seat, *Bishops-Thorp* in *Yorkshire*. Parish-Churches in this Province 1065. In this Diocese 581.

Bishopricks in the Province of CANTERBURY.

Bishoprick of *LONDON* contains *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and Part of *Hertfordshire*, and hath not been altered since its first Institution, and likewise all the Plantations in *America*. Value about 2000 *l.* per Annum. Seats, *London-House* in *Aldersgate-Street* in *London*, and *Fulham-House* in *Middlesex*. P. C. 623.

WINCHESTER, a large Diocese, containing *Surry* and *Hampshire*, the Isles of *Wight*, *Jersey*, *Guernsey* and *Aldernay*. Value 3124 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$. [Improved Value about 3000 *l.* per Annum.] Seats, *Farnham-Castle* in *Surry*, *Wolvesey-House* in *Winchester*, *Chelsea-House* in *Middlesex*, though made to be in *Surry* by Act of Parliament. P. C. 352.

LICHFIELD and *COVENTRY* contains all *Staffordshire* and *Derbyshire*, and Part of *Warwickshire* and *Shropshire*. Value 559 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. [Improved Value about 1200 *l.* per Annum.] Seats, *Lichfield-Close*, and *Eccleshall Castle* in *Staffordshire*. P. C. 557.

In the Year 733. *Dorchester* was again made a Bishop's See, and its Diocese taken out of *Lichfield*.

LINCOLN contains *Lincolnshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Huntingdonshire*, *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and Part of *Hertfordshire*, being the largest Bishoprick of England. Value 894 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. [The improved Value about 900 *l.* per Annum.] Seats, *Buzdon* in *Huntingdonshire*, and *Lincoln Palace* in *Lincoln*, ruined by the Civil Wars. P. C. 1247.

ELY contains only *Cambridgeshire*. Value 2134*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* $\frac{3}{4}$. [The improved Value about 1000*l.* per Ann.] Seats, *Ely-House* in *Holborn, London*; *Ely-Palace* in *Ely*; *Wisbich-Castle* in *Wisbich, Cambridgeshire*. P. C. 141.

SALISBURY contains *Wiltshire* and *Berkshire*. Value 1385*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* [The improved Value about 2000*l.* per Annum.] Seats, *Salisbury-Palace* in *Wiltshire*. P. C. 248.

EXETER contains *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*. Value 500*l.* [Improved Value about 500*l.* per Ann.] Seat, *Exeter-Palace* in *Exeter*. P. C. 604.

BATH and **WELLS** contains only *Somersetshire*. Value 533*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Seats, *Wells Palace* and *Barnwell* in *Somersetshire*. P. C. 388.

CHICHESTER contains only *Suffex*. Value 677*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* [Improved Value about 800*l.* per Annum.] Seat, *Chichester Palace* in *Suffex*. P. C. 250.

NORWICH contains *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and a small Part of *Cambridgeshire*. Value 834*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* [Improved Value about 1000*l.* per Annum] Seats, *Norwich Palace* and *Ludham-Hall* in *Norfolk*. P. C. 1121.

WORCESTER contains *Worcestershire*, and Part of *Warwickshire*. Value 929*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* [Improved Value about 1500*l.* per Annum.] Seats, *Worcester Palace* and *Hartleberry Castle* in *Worcestershire*. P. C. 241.

HEREFORD contains *Herefordshire*, and Part of *Shropshire*. Value 768*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. [Improved Value about 800*l.* per Annum.] Seats, *Worcester Palace* in *Herefordshire*, and *Whitburn* in the same County. P. C. 313.

ROCHESTER contains Part of *Kent* only. Value 358*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. [Improved Value about 500*l.* per Annum.] Seat, *Bromley-House* in *Kent*. P. C. 98.

OXFORD contains *Oxfordshire*. Value 381*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. [Of late much improved.] Seat, *Cuddesdon* in *Oxfordshire*. P. C. 195.

PETERBOROUGH contains *Northamptonshire* and *Rutlandshire*. Value 414*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. [Improved Value about 500*l.* per Annum.] Seats, *Peterborough-Castle*, and *Castor* in *Northamptonshire*. P. C. 293.

GLOUCESTER contains *Gloucestershire*. Value 315*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* [Improved Value about 300*l.* per Annum.] Seat *Gloucester Palace* in *Gloucester*. P. C. 267.

BRISTOL contains the City of *Bristol*, Part of *Gloucestershire*, and County of *Dorset*. Value 294*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* Seat, *Bristol Palace*. P. C. 236.

LANDAFF contains *Glamorganshire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Brecknockshire*, and *Radnorshire*. Value 154*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Seats, *Mathorn* in *Monmouthshire*, and *Landaff Palace* in *Glamorganshire*. P. C. 177.

St. DAVIDS contains *Pembrokeshire*, *Cardiganshire*, and *Caermarthenshire*. Value 426*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Seat, *Abergwilly* in *Caermarthen*. P. C. 308.

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St. ASAPH contains the greatest Part of *Flint*, *Denbigh*, and *Montgomeryshires*, and some Part of *Shropshire*. Value 187*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Seat, *St. Asaph* in *Flintshire*. P. C. 121.

BANGOR contains the Counties of *Anglesey*, *Caernarvon*, *Merioneth*, and Part of *Denbigh* and *Montgomeryshire*. Value 131*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Seat, *Bangor Palace* in *Caernarvon*. P. C. 107.

Bishopricks in the Province of YORK.

DURHAM contains *Durham* and *Northumberland*. Value 1821*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* [Improved Value about 5000*l.* per Annum] Seats, *Durham Palace* and *Aukland Castle* in *Durham*. P. C. 135.

CARLISLE contains Two Parts in Three of *Cumberland*, and about the like Share of *Westmorland*; the Remainder of both these Counties being under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Chester*, excepting only Two Parishes in that of *Cumberland*, which are in the Diocese of *Durham*. Value 531*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. Seat, *Rose-Castle* in *Cumberland*. P. C. 93.

CHESTER contains *Cheshire*, *Lancashire*, *Richmondshire* (which is Part of *Yorkshire*), with Part of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*. Value 420*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Seat, *Chester Palace* in *Chester*. P. C. 256.

MAN, the Isle, was appointed to be a Bishoprick by Pope *Gregory IV.* The Bishop whereof is no Baron, nor hath a Seat in Parliament.

CHAP. III.

Description of the several Counties of ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE,

IS in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 73 Miles in Circumference; contains about 260,000 Acres, and about 12,170 Houses. The Air is temperate; the Soil fruitful. Its principal Rivers are *Ouse* and *Ivel*. The whole County is well stored with Corn and Cattle. Its chief Commodities are Wool, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, and Woad for dying. Towards *Olney* and *Newport-Pagnel* the Inhabitants (especially the Women) employ themselves in weaving Bone-lace: Towards *Dunstable* and *Luton* they make Straw-Hats, and other Things of that Sort, which Manufactures employ several Thousands of People. It has in it 124 Parishes, and 11 Market-Towns. *Bedford*, the Shire-Town, 47 Miles * from *London*, is the largest: *Dunstable* for Larks, *Aspley* for Fullers Earth: It has many noble Seats, as *Wooburn-Abby*, Duke of *Bedford's*; *Wrest*, Marchioness de *Grey's*; *Harwines*, Earl of *Granville's*; *Melchburn*, Lord *St. John's*; *Bromham*, Lord *Trevor's*; *Battleaden*, Mr. *Page*;

* The Numbers of Miles in this Edition are measured from the Standard in *Cornhill*, *London*.

Southill, Lord Viscount Torrington's; *Luton*, Sir John Napier's; *Holcot*, Sir Boteler Chernocke's; *Odell*, Sir Rowland Alston's; *Chicksand*, Sir Danvers Osborn's; *Wotton*, Sir Humphry Monoux's; *Sutton*, Sir Roger Burgoigne's; *Ickwelbury*, Mr. Harvey's; the *Hastles*, Mr. Kingsly's; *Stratton*, Sir Robert Cotton's; *Odel*, Sir Rowland Alston's; *Egaworth*, Sir Stephen Anderson's; *Old Warden*, Mr. Ongley's.

BERKSHIRE,

Is in *Salisbury* Diocese, 120 Miles in Circumference, contains about 527,000 Acres, and 16,900 Houses. The Air is sweet, the Soil plentiful; Estates in this and the neighbouring Counties selling at about 28 Years Purchase. The whole County is well stored with Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Wool, and Wood, especially Oak and Beech. In this County is *Chosely* Farm, the largest in *England*, being lett at 1000*l.* per Annum, all lying together: On this Estate is a Barn, under one Roof, of 306 Feet in Length, lately belonging to the Earls of *Warwick*, but now to Mr. *Edwards*, being the Son of Lady *Betty Rich*. Its chief Rivers are *Thames*, and *Kennet*, which is now made navigable by Act of Parliament. It contains 140 Parishes, and 12 Market-Towns: The chief of Note is *Reading*, 40 Miles from *London*, famous for Cloth and Malt, particularly for a most noble Manufacture of Canvas, or Sail-cloth, wherein 7 or 800 poor People were constantly employed by the late *Owen Buckingham*, Esq; and such Quantities of that Commodity made, that the Royal Navy of *England*, and several Merchants, are now wholly supplied with as good, or better, Sail-cloth made at Home, than that they used formerly to import from *France* at great Expence. *Abingdon*, a large Town, hath a Free-School well endowed; *Hungerford* is famous for Trouts and Crawfish; *Newbury* for Broad-cloth; *Farringdon* for a Market; *Windsor* for its Castle, which is one of the King's Palaces, and the College of the *Knights of the Garter*, situated strongly and pleasantly, curiously adorned by King *Charles II.* and his Successors, with the Excellency of modern Painting and Carving. It has a fine Park and Forest belonging to it: It has several fine Seats, *Caversham*, Lord Cadogan's; *Hurley*, Lord Strafford's; *Swallowfield*, Lord Clarendon's and Mr. Dod's; *Windsor*, Duke of *St. Albans*; *Old Windsor*, Earl of Godolphin, and Lord *Delaware*; *Basselden*, Lord Fane's; *Whiteham*, Lord Abingdon's; *Beckett*, Lord Barrington's; *Hamsted-Marshall* and *Ash-down Park*, Lord Craven's; *Bill-Hill*, Lord Blundell's; *Aldermaston*, Lord Stawell's; *Cranburn Lodge*, Countess of Coningsby; *Sunning*, Lady Rich's; *Redlay*, Sir John Stonhouse's; *Strately*, Sir John Rush's; *Colehill*, Sir Mark Pleydwell's; *Bramsell*, Sir John Cope's; *Billingbear*, Mr. Nevill's; *Tubney*, Mrs. Stonhouse; *Shottesbrook*, Mr. Vansittart's; *Langley*, Mr. Head's; *Coley*, Mr. Thompson's; *Uffington*, Mr. Bertie's; *Lamburn*, Mr. Garrard's; *Appelton*, Mr. Soutley's; *Farringdon*, Mr. Pye; *Donnington*, Mr. Winchcomb Howard Packer.

BUCK-

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,

In *Lincoln* Diocese, in Circumference 138 Miles, contains about 441,000 Acres, and 18,390 Houses: The Air good, the Soil rich: Its principal Rivers, *Tame*, *Ouse*, and *Colin*: Its chief Commodities are, Wood, Corn, Sheep, and Oxen: *Buckinghamshire Bread and Beef* is a Proverb for their Goodness. It hath 185 Parishes, and 15 Towns; the most noted are *Buckingham*, the Shire-Town, 60 Miles from *London*; *Aylesbury*, in the Middle of a rich Vale; *High-Wickham* for good Building; *Newport-Pagnel* for Bone-lace; *Eton*, a Village adjoining to *Windfor*, hath a College nobly endowed, to which the late Lord Chief Justice *Reeve* hath lately given the fine Library of the late *Richard Topham*, Esq; (formerly Keeper of the Records in the *Tower*); hath a Provost, and Seven Fellows, besides Choristers, &c. and a Free-School, now one of the most flourishing in *England*, where are Seventy King's Scholars taught and maintained gratis, and sent yearly to *King's College* in *Cambridge*, as Places become void; founded by *Henry VI.* Its chief Seats are, *Cliefden*, the beautiful Palace of his late Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; *Langley*, the Duke of Marlborough's; *Ditton-Park*, the late Duke of Montague's; *Cheneys*, the Duke of Bedford's; *Hanslope*, the Duke of Kingston's; *Bulstrode*, the Duke of Portland's; *Asbridge*, the Duke of Bridgewater's; *Risling*, Duchess Dowager of Somerset; *Latimers*, Lord James Cavendish; *Stow*, Lord Viscount Cobham's; *Ascot*, and *Eythorpe*, Sir William Stanhope's; *Chicheley*, Sir Charles Chester's; *Winstow*, Mr. Lowndes's; *Great Hamden*, Mr. Hamden's; *Hall-Barn*, Mr. Waller's; *Middle Claydon*, Lord Fermanagh's; *Orving*, Mr. Pilsworth's; *Gayhurst*, Mr. Wright's; *Wotton-Underwood*, Lord Viscount Cobham's; *Knisey*, Mr. Herbert's; *Denham*, Sir William Bowyer, and Mrs. Hill's; *Chardelois*, Mr. Drake's; *Hartwell-House*, Sir William Lee's; *Turville-Park*, Mr. Perry's; *Great Missenden*, Mr. Fleetwood's; *Tyringham*, Mr. Backwell's; *Brayfield*, Mr. Farrar's; *Thornton*, Sir Thomas Tyrrell's; *Weston-Underwood*, Sir Robert Throckmorton's; *Peterley*, Lord Dormer's; *Hillesden*, Mr. Denton's.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE,

In the Diocese of *Ely*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 570,000 Acres, and 17,347 Houses. The Air and Soil of divers Sorts: Its principal Rivers *Ouse*, *Cam*, or *Grant*; its Commodities, Corn most excellent, Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Coleseed, Fish, Fowl, and Saffron; its Manufactures, Paper and Baskets. The Northern Part is called, *the Isle of Ely*. The Whole contains 163 Parishes, and 8 Market-Towns; the most noted are *Cambridge*, the Shire-Town, 52 Miles from *London*, for its noble University, near which is kept *Stourbridge Fair*, one of the most noted Fairs in *England*; *Ely*, Bishop's Seat, for its Minster; *Newmarket*, resorted to by the Court for Hunting, Racing, &c. *Royston* for Malt. Its chief Seats are, *Thorney-Abbey*,

and *Drayton-Dry*, Duke of Beaufort's; *Cheveley*, Marquis of Granby's; *Gogmagog-Hills*, Earl of Godolphin's; *Wimple*, Lord Hardwicke's; *Wisbich*, Bishop of Ely's; *Horsebeath-Hall*, Lord Montfort's; *Catledge*, Mrs. King's; *Chippenham-Hall*, Mr. Montgomery's; *Bottiskam-Hall*, Mr. Jenyns's; *Exning*, Mr. Sheppard's; *Gamlinghay-Park*, Sir Jacob Downing's; *Maddingley*, Sir John Hind Cotton's; *Dalham-Hall*, Mr. Affleck's; *Hatley St George*, Mr. Pearce's; *Qui-Hall*, Mr. Martin's; *Kneefworth*, Mr. Nightingale's; *Stanton-Place*, Sir Thomas Hatton's; *Stapleford*, Mr. Jocelyne's; *Trompington*, Mr. Thompson's; *Whaddon*, Lady Pickering's; *Hugganton*, Mr. Buck's.

CHESHIRE,

In the Diocese of *Chester*, 182 Miles in Circumference, containing about 720,000 Acres, and 24,054 Houses, is a County Palatine: The Air is wholesome; the Soil good; the Men, called the Chief of Men, are famous for Strength, the Women for Beauty. The Gentry here are very numerous, and eminent for Antientry, Loyalty, and Hospitality: Its Rivers *Dee* and *Weever* (now navigable); its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Cheese, Fish, Fowl, Metals, Salt, and Mill-stones; contains 71 Parishes, and 13 Towns; the chiefest is the City of *Chester*, 182 Miles from *London*, peculiar for its Cloisters or Piazza's, upon which most of the City is built; *Nantwich*, *Middlewich*, and *Norwich*, for Salt-pits, *Macclesfield* for Buttons, *Congleton* for Gloves and Ribbons, and *Stockport* for Silk-Mills. Chief Seats are, *Cholmondeley-Hall*, the Earl of Cholmondeley's; *Dunham-Massey* Earl of Warrington's; *Rock-Savage*, Earl of Barrymore's; *Wood-hay*, Earl of Dyserf's; *Dutton*, Lord Gerrard's; *Eaton-hall*, Sir Robert Grosvenor's; *Cumbermere*, Sir Lynch Salusbury Cotton's; *Aston-Hall*, late Sir Thomas Aston's; *Staney*, Sir William Bunbury's; *Arley*, Sir Peter Warburton's; *Oulton*, Mr. Egerton's; *Vale-Royal*, Mr. Cholmondeley's; *Crew-Hall*, Mr. Crew's; *Lime*, and *Adlington*, Mr. Legh's; *Cheadley-Hall*, Lord Bulkeley; *Baddiley*, Sir Thomas Mainwaring's; *Sough-Hall*, Mr. Brereton's; *Pointon-Hall*, Mr. Warren's; *Christleton*, Sir Roger Moflyn's; *Kinderton-Park*, Mr. Vernon's; *Swettenham-Hall*, Mr. Swettenham's; *Lawton-Hall*, late Mr. Lawton's.

CORNWALL,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, in Circumference 230 Miles; contains about 960,000 Acres, and 25,374 Houses. The Air is clear and sharp, the Valleys rich in Corn and Pasture, and the Hills in Mines of Copper and Tin, not without Gold and Silver. The Tinnerns are incorporated with many antient Laws and Privileges in Four Divisions, called *Foymore*, *Blackmore*, *Trewarnaille*, and *Penwile*, in each of which Stannary-Courts are held, and sometimes Parliaments of the whole Society, under the Lord Warden of the *Stannaries*. The Men are strong and boisterous, great Wrestlers, and healthy. This County is enriched likewise by the great Number of Fish, especially Pilchards,

chards, which are taken on these Coasts: Its other Commodities are *French* and Bearded Wheat, and other Corn; Fowl in great Abundance, Woodcocks especially; the fine blue Salt, which the *French* call *Ardois*; transparent Pebbles, like Diamonds; and formerly Ambergrise in considerable Quantities. Here is Plenty of *Rosa Solis* and Sage, Hyssop and Rosemary, growing wild on the Sea-Cliffs; and also Samphire and Eringo, or Sea-holly. It hath many safe and commodious Ports and Havens, as *Falmouth*, vastly spacious, from whence a great Trade is carried on to *Lisbon*, *Porte*, &c. The chief Rivers are, *Tamer*, *Camel*, and *Fale*. It contains 171 Parishes, and 27 Towns; the chief is *Launston*, or *Launceston*, 209 Miles from *London*. Its Seats of most Note, are *Truro* and *Laubidrock*, Mrs. Hunt; *Godolphin*, Earl Godolphin's; *Tregothan*, Lord Viscount *Falmouth*'s; *Boconock*, Mr. Pitt's; *Trerise*, Lord *Arundel*'s; *Trelowarren*, Sir Francis Vyvyan's; *Newton*, Mr. Goodal Coryton's; *Pencarrow*, Sir John Moleworth's; *Trelawney*, Sir John Trelawney's; *Trebitch*, Sir Bouchier Wrey's; *Clowance*, Sir John St. Aubin's; *Mount Edgcumbe*, Lord Edgcumbe's; *Anthony*, Mr. Carew's; *Arwenack*, Mr. Killigrew's; *Port-Elliot*, Mr. Elliot's.

CUMBERLAND,

In the Dioceses of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, in Circumference 168 Miles, contains about 1,040,000 Acres, and 14,825 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil tolerably fruitful, the Hills for Feeding, and the Valleys for Corn. It has divers Rivers; the chief is *Eden*. In this County have been found many Roman Antiquities. Here are Fowl and Fish in great Plenty; in the Muscles are found Pearls. Here are great Mines of Copper about *Newland* and *Keswick*; Black Lead is found at *Keswick* likewise, the only Place, some say, for it in *Europe*. It contains 58 Parishes, and 15 Towns. The City *Carlisle*, a Bishop's See, has a fine Cathedral Church, Castle, and Trade, 300 Miles from *London*: *Penrith* is noted for Tanners; *Whitehaven* for Coals and Salt. The Colliery here is brought to such Perfection, that it is reckoned Sir *James Lowther*, Baronet, sends to *Ireland* as many Coals as bring him in near 30,000*l.* per Annum. This having been a Frontier County to *Scotland*, the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are built for the most part Castle-wise: The most noted are *Greystock Castle* and *Drumburgh Castle*, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Cockermouth Castle*, Earl of *Northumberland*'s; *Naworth*, Earl of *Carlisle*'s; *Kirk-Oswald* and *D'Acre Castle*, late Earl of *Suffex*'s; *Lowther-Hall*, Sir *James Lowther*'s, Bart. *Flimby*, Mr. *Blennerhasset*'s; *Hutton-Hall*, late Sir *George Fletcher*'s, Baronet; *Eden-Hall*, Sir *Philip Musgrave*'s; *Hayton-Castle*, Sir *Richard Musgrave*'s; *Rose-Castle*, Bishop of *Carlisle*'s.

DERBYSHIRE,

In the Diocese of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 680,000 Acres, and 21,155 Houses.

The

The Air and Soil good, especially the *South* and *East* Parts ; the *North* and *West* are hilly ; its Rivers *Trent*, *Derwent*, and *Dove*. This County is stored with Corn, Cattle, and Wood. Here are Mines of Alabaster, Marble, Crystal, Mill-stone, and Whetstone : It has Pit-Coal, Iron, Lead, and Copper, the best in *England*, in great Plenty ; in some Places are *Lapis Calaminiaris*, Antimony, and Silver. Here are 106 Parishes, and 12 Towns ; the Shire-Town is *Derby*, well-built, large, populous, and rich ; 122 Miles from *London*. [Upon the River *Derwent*, which runs by this Town, were erected in the late Reign, by the late Sir *Thomas Lombe*, those Mills which work the Three capital *Italian* Engines, for making Organzine or Thrown-Silk, which was purchased formerly by the *English* Merchants with ready Money in *Italy* ; and in the Sessions of Parliament held in the Year 1732. an Act passed for granting to his Majesty the Sum of 14,000*l.* to be paid to Sir *Thomas Lombe*, as a Reward for his eminent Service in discovering and introducing the Arts of making and working the said Three Capital *Italian* Engines, and preserving the Invention for the Benefit of the Kingdom ; and a further Term of 14 Years was granted him for the sole Privilege of making and working the said Engines.

N. B. By this Invention One Hand will twist as much Silk as above Fifty could before, and it is done much truer and better than by any other Way.

A Brief Account of Sir Thomas Lombe's Machine for Working Italian Organzine Silk, erected at Derby, is as follows :

It contains 26,586 Wheels, and 97,746 Movements, which works 73,726 Yards of Silk Thread every time the Water-Wheel goes round, which is thrice in one Minute, and 318,504,960 Yards in one Day and Night ; one Water-Wheel gives Motion to all the rest of the Wheels and Movements, of which any one may be stopt separately ; one Fire-Engine conveys warm Air to every individual Part of the Machine, and one Regulator governs the whole Work.]

Chief Seats are *Chatsworth* and *Hardwick*, Duke of Devonshire's ; *Bolsover-Castle*, Countess of Oxford's ; *Haddon-Hall*, Duke of Rutland's ; *Croxhall*, Duke of Dorset's ; *Bretby*, Earl of Chesterfield's ; *Shirley*, Earl of Ferrers's ; *Staley-Park*, Lord James Cavendish's ; *Keddleston-Hall*, Sir Nathanael Curzon's ; *Calke*, Sir Henry Harpur's ; *Walton*, Sir Jonathan Jenkinson's ; *Wingerworth* and *Westholm*, Sir Thomas Windsor Hunlake's ; *Langford-Hall* and *Melborn-Castle*, Mr. Coke's ; *Draklow*, Sir Thomas Griesley's ; *Nutton* and *Chilcot-Hall*, the late Mr. Clark's ; *Willey*, Sir Edward Abney's ; *Foremark*, Sir Robert Burdett's ; *Osmaston*, Sir Robert Willmott's ; *Langley-Hall*, Mr. Meynell's ; *Tissington-Hall*, Mr. Fitzherbert's ; *Elwall-Hall*, Mr. Cotton's ; *Morley-Hall*, Mr. Sacheverel's ; *Sudbury*, Mr. Vernon's ; *Darveridge*, Mr. Cavendish's ; *Stanton*, Mr. Thornhill's ; *Elvaston*, Mr.

Book I. OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

II

Mr. Stanhope's; *Hopton*, Mr. Gell's. Among the Wonders of this Shire, *Buxton* and *Matt:ck* Wells are very famous, and a great many other mineral Springs in this County: The *Peak* is famous for its three strange Caves of prodigious Shapes and Dimensions, called the *Devil's-Arse*, *Elden-Hole*, and *Poole's-Hole*, which has been plumbed to the Depth of 800 Fathom, and yet no Bottom found.

DEVONSHIRE,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,920,000 Acres, and 56,310 Houses. The Air sharp and healthful, the Soil hilly, woody, and barren, but manured with Earth fetched from the Sea-side: Its Rivers, *Tamer*, *Turridge*, *Ex*, *Taw*, and *Dart*. The Men are strong and active: Its Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Wool, Sea-Fish and Fowl, Kerfies, Serges, and Bone-lace, besides the Production of its Mines, Lead and Tin, and some Quantities of Silver and Load-stone formerly on *Dartmore* Rocks. It has divers excellent Harbours for the Navy-Royal, as *Dartmouth*, *Plymouth*, and others. It contains 394 Parishes, and 32 Towns: The chief Town is *Exeter*, a very large well built City, 172 Miles from *London*; a Bishop's See; hath a noble Cathedral Church, and had a strong Castle: It hath a good Trade for Serges especially, in which they deal for 10,000*l.* a Week. Its chief Seats are, *Castle-Hill*, Earl of Clinton's; *Ugbrook*, Lord Clifford's; *Powderham-Castle*, Sir William Courtenay's; *Hollden*, Sir Thomas Chudleigh's; *Peamore*, Mr. Northleigh's; *Cadious-Tring*, Mr. Helyar's; *Treleoll*, Mr. Savery's; *Maurhead*, Mr. Balle's; *Place*, Mr. Woolcombe's; *White-Way*, Mr. Yard's; *Park-Place*, Mr. Langdon's; *Holloway*, Mr. Geare's; *Bell-marsh*, Mr. Shephard's; *Burrough*, Mr. Davenport's; *Heanton*, Earl of Orford's; *Bewonstock*, Mr. Champney's; *Culliton* and *Estcot*, Sir William Yonge's; *Shute*, Sir John Pole's; *Poltimore*, Sir John Bampfylde's; *Ashe*, Lady Drake's; *Colomb* and *Ackland*, Sir Thomas Ackland's; *Warrington*, Sir William Morrice's; *Pyne*, Sir Henry Northcote; *Cadbays*, Mr. Peer Williams's; *Potheridge*, Mr. Walters's.

DORSETSHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of *Bristol*, 150 Miles in Circumference, contains about 772,000 Acres, and 21,944 Houses; a pleasant Country, the Air healthy, the Soil rich both in Pasturage and Corn-fields; the Rivers *Stowre*, *Frome*, &c. famed for Tenches. Its Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Wool, Fish, Fowl, Hemp, and Free-stone, with some Marble. In the Isle of *Purbeck* is Marble and Tobacco-pipe-clay, worth at *London* 30*s.* a Tun: It hath 248 Parishes, and 19 Towns; the Shire-Town is *Dorchester*, noted for a fine Situation, 123 Miles from *London*; *Shaftesbury* for its fine Prospect and Market; *Sherbourn* for the curious Workmanship of its Church; *Bridport* for Hemp and Cables; *Pool* is well built and rich. The chief Seats are, *Win-*
burn

burn St. Giles, the Earl of Shaftesbury's; *Sherbourn*, Lord Digby's, and Mr. Seymour's; *Puddle-Town*, Earl of Orford's; *Critchell*, Sir Wm. Napier's; *Eastberry*, Mr. Dodington's; *Charborough*, Mr. Drax's; *Chettle*, Mr. Chaffin's; *Kingston*, Mr. Pitt's; *Melbury and Stinsford*, Mr. Strangeway's; *Litchett and Woolveton*, Colonel Trenchard's; *Lullworth Castle*, Mr. Weld's; *Smedmore*, Mr. Clavell's; *Kingston-Hall*, Mr. Banks's; *High-Hall*, Mr. Fitch's; *Bryanstone*, Mr. Portman Seymour's; *Frampton*, Mr. Brown's; *Cranburn-House*, Earl of Salisbury's; *Buckland*, Earl Poulett's; *Hook-Castle*, Duke of Bolton's; *Ham-House*, Lord Stawell's; *Nettlecomb*, Sir John Trevelyant's; *Mintern*, Lady Abington's; *Grange*, Mr. Napier's; *Longbredy*, Col. Mitchell's; *Mapperton*, Mr. Brodrick's; Lady Thornhill's, near *Blandford*; *Plumbe*, Mr. Bruin's; *Stalbridge and Clifton*, Mr. Waters's; *St. Andrew's Milbourn*, Mr. Pleydell's; *Hindford*, Mr. Seymour's; *Stapleton*, Mr. Fowndes's; *Shroton*, Mr. Pitt's; *Ranston*, Mr. Reeves's.

Portland is an Isle near this County, eminent for its Quarries of durable Free-stone.

DURHAM,

In the Diocese of *Durham*, 107 Miles in Circumference, contains about 610,000 Acres, and 15,984 Houses; is a County Palatine, the Royalty whereof belonging to the Bishop, therefore it is called *The Bishoprick of Durham*. The Air is sharp, the Soil diverse, the South rich, the West rocky and moorish: 'Tis very rich in Coal-pits; hath some Lead and Iron Mines, not without Silver in the West Parts. The Rivers in it are, *Ware, Derwent, Tees*. It hath 118 Parishes, and 6 Towns. The City of *Durham* is 262 Miles from *London*, the Bishop's See, whose Palace is a fine Castle: *Bishop-Aukland* is noted likewise for its Castle and good Air, belonging likewise to the Bishop. *Darlington* for three Pits near it, caused by an Earthquake in 1179. called *Hell-kettles*. The chief Seats, *Lumley-Castle*, Earl of Scarborough's; *Stanhope*, Earl of Carlisle's; *Henknowle*, Lord Viscount Fauconbridge's; *Ravenworth-Castle*, Lord Ravenworth's; *Raby-Castle*, Lord Vane's; *Bishop's-Aukland*, Bishop of Durham's; *West Aukland*, Sir John Eden's; *Horden*, Sir John Conyers's; *Branspeth-Castle*, Sir Henry Bellasysse's; *Whitehouse*, Sir Thomas Clavering's; *Hanneby*, Sir Ralph Millbank's; *Gibside and Strettham-Castle*, Mr. Bowes's; *Chester-Deanny*, Mr. Hedworth's; *Whitworth*, Mr. Shaftoe's; *Shirburn*, Mr. Tempest's; *Lambton-Hall*, Mr. Lambton's; *Stow-house*, Mr. Clavering's; *Hilton-Castle*, Sir Richard Hilton's; *Harber-house*, Mr. Forcer's; *Park-house*, Mr. Ramsay's; *Hebborn*, Mr. Ellifson's; *Denton*, Mr. Place's; *Morton-house*, Mr. Smith's; *Hardwicke*, Mr. Burdon's.

ESSEX,

In *London* Diocese, 146 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,240,000 Acres, and 34,819 Houses: Its Air temperate,

rate, but towards the Sea and *Thames* moist and agreeable. The Soil in some Places is so rich, that after 3 Years bearing Saffron, it will bear good Barley for almost 20 Years together without dunging. Its Rivers are, *Thames*, *Stowre*, *Coln*, *Chelmer*, *Lea*, *Crouch*, *Roding*. At *Stratford by Bow* is a Bridge, the first of Stone in *England*. This County has Abundance of Corn, Cattle, Wood, Saffron, Fowl, and Fish: 'Tis noted likewise for Cloths, Stuffs, and Hops. Here are 415 Parishes, and 21 Towns: The most noted are *Colchester*, which has a great Trade for White-bays and Oysters, and is remarkable for the many Roman Antiquities found there; *Chelmsford* is the County-Town; *Harwich* is noted for its Harbour, nearest of any to *Holland*, and for a petrifying Spring near it; *Walden*, for Saffron. Here, over-against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, stands *Tilbury-fort*, a strong Block-house upon the *Thames*. Its chief Seats are, *Newhall*, late Duke of Montagu's; *Harvering*, Duke of *Ancafter's*; *Leigh's* Priory, Duke of Manchester's; *St. Osith*, Earl of *Rochford*; *Wansted*, Earl of *Tilney's*; *Nawestock*, Earl of *Waldegrave's*; *Audley-End*, Earl of *Effingham's*; *Moulsham-ball*, Earl *Fitzwalter's*; *Tufts*, Lord Viscount *Barrington's*; *West-Hendon*, *Ingatston*, and *Thornton*, late Lord *Petre's*; *Copt-hall*, Mr. *Conyers's*; *Hill-hall*, Sir *Edward Smith's*; *Felix-hall*, late Sir *Antony-Thomas Abdy's*; *Albyns*, Sir *John Abdy's*; *Little Leigh's-hall*, Sir *George Alleyn's*; *Giddy-hall*, Mr. *Benyon's*; *Hallingbury-hall*, Mr. *Houblon's*; *Marcks*, Mr. *Mildmay's*; *Gosfield-Hall*, Mr. *Nugent's*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

The whole County of *Gloucester* (of which a small Part is in the Diocese of *Bristol*) is about 156 Miles in Circumference, according to the latest Surveys that I can meet with, and contains about 800,000 Acres, 26,764 Houses; the Air sweet, the Soil fruitful. Its chief Rivers *Severn*, *Wye*, *Stroud*, *Isis*, *Avon*. Its principal Commodities are Corn, Cheese, Wool, Iron and Steel, Timber, Bacon, Cyder, Lampreys, and Salmon: Its Manufacture, Cloathing, the Trade of which amounts to 500,000 *l.* per Ann. for which the Sheep of *Cotswold* have so fine a Wool, that the Spanish Strain ('tis said) came from a Present *Edward I.* made of these Sheep to *Alphonso* King of *Spain*. Here are 280 Parishes, and 26 Towns: The City of *Gloucester*, 102 measured Miles from *London*, is a County of itself, a Bishop's See, and hath a fine Cathedral Church. In this County likewise stands Part of *Bristol*, one of the largest and best trading Cities of *England*, which is a County of itself, and contains above 5000 Houses. *Stroud* is noted for dying of Scarlet; *Tewksbury* for the Woollen Manufactory. Near *Bristol* is a Place called *St. Vincent's Rock*, where are Plenty of hard transparent Stones, resembling Diamonds, which some take to be *Fluores*, or *Spars*: At the Bottom thereof is an hot medicinal Well. *Cirencester*, a considerable Town in the time of the *Romans* and *Saxons*, is now very flourishing;

flourishing : Two of the *Roman* Consular Ways cross each other at this Town : It has a great Market for Wool. *Cheltenham*, for some Years past, has been much frequented on Account of a purging mineral Water there discovered. At *Fairford* there is a spacious Church, much admired for 28 large Windows, whereon the Stories of the Old and New Testament are curiously painted ; designed by *Albert Durell* ; and taken in a Prize-Ship bound to *Rome* 1493. by *J. Tame*, Esq; a Merchant who built the Church for the Sake of the Glafs. Its chief Seats are, *Badmington*, Duke of Beaufort's ; *Berkeley-Castle*, Earl of Berkeley's ; *Cirencester*, Lord Bathurst's ; *Barrington*, Lord Talbot's ; *High-Meadow*, Lord Gage's ; *Toddington*, Lord Tracey's ; *Stowel*, Lord Chedworth's ; *Woodchester*, Lord Ducie's ; *Rencomb* and *Elmore*, Sir John Guise's ; *Doddington*, Sir William Codrington's ; *Dumbleton*, Sir Robert Cox's ; *Hill*, Sir Francis Tuft's ; *Hawkesbury*, Sir Robert Jenkinson's ; *Stoke-Bishop*, Sir Robert Cann's ; *Sherborn*, Mr. Dutton's ; *Durham*, Mr. Blaithwait's ; *Stanway*, Mr. Robert Tracey's ; *Sandywell* and *Stewenhampton*, Mr. Thomas Tracey's ; *Batesford*, Mr. Freeman's ; *Fairford*, Mr. Lamb's ; *Stoke-Giffard*, Mr. Berkeley's ; *Knole*, Mr. Chester's ; *King's-Weston*, Mr. Southwell's ; *Lidney*, Mr. Bathurst's ; *Clower-Wall*, Mr. Windham's ; *Gwiting*, Mr. Snell's ; *Addlestrop*, Mr. Lee's ; *Preston on Stour*, Mr. West's ; *Highnam*, Mrs. Jones's, and Mr. Guise's. On the Western Side of the County is the Forest of *Dean*, containing 30,000 Acres of Land, remarkable for the Goodness of the Oaks growing there, in regard to Ship-Timber particularly.

HANTS or HAMPSHIRE,

In the Diocese of *Winchester*, 100 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1,312,500 Acres, and 26,851 Houses ; the Air temperate, the Soil rich. Here is Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wool, Wood, Iron, Honey, and Bacon. Its Rivers *Stowre*, *Avon*, *Itching*, &c. Its chief Manufactures are Kersies and Stuffs. Here are 253 Parishes, and 16 Towns ; the Shire-Town (tho' it be a County of itself) is *Southampton*, a good Port, 78 Miles from *London*. *Winchester* is a considerable City, 54 Miles from *London*, the Assize-Town : It has a fine Cathedral Church, a noble College and Free-School, which hath a Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 School-masters, and 70 Scholars, richly endowed : Likewise here is a Palace begun by King *Charles II.* which he did not finish. *Portsmouth* is a fortified Town and Harbour, and Royal Arsenal ; *Weymouth* a fine Harbour. The chief Seats are, *Beaulieu*, late Duke of Montagu's, and Mr. Brocas's ; *Hackwood*, *Abbotston*, and *Basinghouse*, Duke of Bolton's ; *Rockburn-house*, Earl of Shaftesbury's, *Farnborough-place*, Earl of Anglesey's ; *Beavis-Mount*, Countess of Peterborough's ; *Husbands*, Earl of Portsmouth's ; *Whorwell*, Lord Delawar's ; *Eadesworth*, Lord Dormer's ; *Chilton Condover*, Sir R. Worsley's ; *The Grange*, Mr. Henley's ; *Stratfieldsea*, Mr. Pitt's ; *Titherly*, Mr.

Mr. Rolles's; *Wickham*, Mr. Uvedale's; *Popham*, Mr. Hunt; *Quarley*, Mr. Hoare's; *Grately*, Mr. Earle's; *Mottisfont* and *Newton-Berry*, Sir Richard Mill's; *Quickset*, Earl of Salisbury's; *Hermid*, Mr. Jervis's; *Soberton*, Lord Anson's; *Kelsey*, Mr. Pointer's; *Throekill*, Mr. Allaway's; *Moyle's Court*, Mr. Lisle's.

South of this County, and belonging to it, lies the Isle of *Wight*, 60 Miles in Circumference; its Militia the best disciplined in *England*; plentiful in Corn, Cattle, Fish, Hares, Conies, and wild Fowl. Its Wool is next in Fineness to that of *Cotswold*. It has 36 Parishes, and 3 Towns; 1. *Newport*, large and populous; *Corwes* and *Carisbrook* are two Places near it, fortified each with a Castle; so is, 2. *Sanham*, and, 3. *Yarmouth*. *Spithead*, between *Portsmouth* and the Isle of *Wight*, is a Road where the Navy Royal frequently rendezvous; and so also is *St. Helen's*, about two Leagues beyond the other, nearer the Island. The chief Seats, *Appledoor-Court*, Sir Robert Worsley's; *Kingston*, Lady Meaux's; *Brading*, Sir W. Oglande's, and Mr. Knight's.

HEREFORDSHIRE,

In the Diocese of *Hereford*, 102 Miles in Circumference, contains about 660,000 Acres, and 15,000 Houses. The Air is good, the Soil exceeding fruitful. Its Rivers are *Wye*, *Arrow*, *Lug*, *Frome*. This County exceeds in Four Things, Wheat, Wood, Wool, and Water, in which last Salmons are plentiful. It is famous for Cyder, especially Redstreak. It hath 176 Parishes, and 8 Towns: The most noted is the City of *Hereford*, the Shire-Town, a Bishop's See, 131 Miles from *London*: Here is the Bishop's Palace, a Cathedral Church, College, and Hospital. *Leominster*, noted for Bread, and Wool equal to any in *England*; *Kyneton* for narrow Cloths. At *Marclay-Hill* was that notable Earthquake in 1571. Chief Seats are, *Aconbury*, Duke of Chandos's; *Brampton-Bryan*, Earl of Oxford's; *Shopton-Court*, Lord Viscount Bateman's; *Hampton-Court*, Countess of Coningsby's; *Clifford-Castle*, Lord Clifford's of Chudleigh; *Croft-Castle*, Sir Archer Croft's; *Newport* and *Stoke*, Mr. Foley's; *Heywood*, Earl of Oxford's; *Mockas-Court*, Mr. Cornwall's; *Holm-Lacy*, Mr. Scudamore's; *Rothern's*, Mr. Heirs's.

HERTFORDSHIRE,

Is in the Dioceses of *London* and *Lincoln*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 451,000 Acres, and 16,569 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful, the Soil for the most part Gravel and Chalk, but fruitful enough in Corn and Wood; of which it is said, That they who buy a Seat in *Hertfordshire*, pay Two Years Purchase for the Air. Its Rivers, *Coln* and *Lea*. Its chief Commodities are Wheat, Barley, and Malt. It has 120 Parishes, and 18 Towns. The Shire-Town is *Hertford*, 23 Miles from *London*: *Barnet* was noted for Medicinal Waters; *Berkhamstead* for its antient Castle, chief Place of Residence formerly of the Dukes of *Cornwall*; *Hitchin* for its School; *Ware* for a Canal, which

which furnishes *London* with *New-River Water*. Its chief Seats are, *Holloway*, late Mr. Spencer's; *Aldenharn*, Duke of Newcastle's; *Little Gaddesden*, Duke of Bridgewater's; *Albury* and *North-Mims*, Duke of Leeds's; *Theobalds*, Duke of Portland; *Hatfield*, Earl of Salisbury's; *Cassiobury*, Earl of Essex's; *Durham*, Earl of Albemarle's; *Hertingfordbury*, and *Colne-Green*, Earl Cowper's; *Totteridge*, Earl of Anglesey's; *Gorbambury*, Lord Viscount Grimston's; *Broxbournebury*, Lord Monson's; *Standon*, Lord Aston's; *Langley*, Lord Raymond's; near *Hertford*, Sir Thomas Clark's; *Lammer*, Sir Samuel Garrard's; *The Hoo*, Mrs. Brand's; *Colney*, Sir Henry-Pope Blunt's; *Cognedge*, Sir John Jennings's; *Beachwood-Manor*, Sir Thomas Seabright's; *Offley*, Sir Henry Penrice's; *Northall*, Sir William Leman's; *Gobions*, Sir Jeremy Sambroke's; *Balls*, Governor Harrifon's; *Moore-Park*, Mr. Eyles's; *Apston-Hall*, Mr. Freeman's; *Benington-Place*, Mr. Caesar's; *Blakefware*, Mr. Plummer's; *Knebworth*, Mrs. Robinson's; *Widgell-Hall*, Mr. Gulston's; *Ware-Park*, Mr. Byde's; *Tring*, Mr. Gore's; *Penly*, Mr. Harcourt's; *Briggins*, Mr. Chester's; *Berkhamslead Magna*, Mr. Roper's; *Beryslade*, Mr. Cross's; *Hunsdon*, Mr. Chester's; *Pishobury*, Mr. Gardiner's; *Elstree*, Mr. Philpot's; *Wotton*, Mr. Boteler's.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE,

Is in *Lincoln Diocese*, 67 Miles in Circumference, contains about 240,000 Acres, and 8,217 Houses. The Air is diverse, for the most part moist. It is generally of a fertile Soil: In former times very woody. Its chief River *Ouse*, and divers lesser. Its chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle. It contains 79 Parishes, and 6 Towns. The Shire and Assize-Town is *Huntingdon*, 57 Miles from *London*, having a good Free-School: *St. Ives* and *St. Neots*, eminent for their Markets and Fairs, and for their neighbouring Medicinal Waters; *Godmanchester* for good Husbandmen. Its chief Seats, *Kimbolton-Castle*, Duke of Manchester's; *Hinchinbroke*, Earl of Sandwich's; *Overton-Longwile*, Earl of Lincoln's; *Great Bedding*, Mr. Watson's; *Bugden*, Bishop of Lincoln's; *Stoughton*, late Sir Baldwin Conyers's.

KENT,

Has in it the Dioceses of *Canterbury* and *Rochester*, 162 Miles in Circumference. The People of it boast they never were Bondmen, *i. e.* never held their Land in Villainage. It contains about 1,248,000 Acres, and 39,240 Houses. It was formerly a Kingdom of itself. It is accommodated with Two great Rivers, *Thames* and *Medway*, besides the *Stowre*, *Darent*, and other lesser ones. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fruit, especially Pippins and Cherries, Woad and Madder for Dyers, Hops, Wood, Flax, Saintfoin, Samphire; near *Deal*, Fowl and Fish. The *Medway* yields Precedence to no River, except the *Thames*, for choicest Salmon; and *Fordwich* Trouts, near

near *Canterbury* are incredibly large. The Isles of *Thanet* and *Sheppy* are well stored with Sheep and Corn. It contains 408 Parishes, and 30 Towns. The City of *Canterbury* is the Archbishop's See, and a County of itself, 56 Miles from *London*: Its Cathedral Church is one of the finest in *England*, formerly noted for its rich Window (destroyed in the Civil Wars), and Tomb of *Thomas à Becket*. Here are a Dean, and 12 Prebendaries, a Free-school of Royal Foundation, and several Hospitals: This City is partly inhabited by the Descendants of *Wallons*. *Rocheſter* is a City and Bishop's See, 31 Miles from *London*, noted for its Cathedral Church, and stately Stone Bridge, the second for Magnificence in *England*, built by Sir *Robert Knolls* in the Reign of *Henry IV.* At *Chatham* is a Station for the Navy-Royal, and one of the best Docks in the Kingdom. *Maidſtone* is the County-town, noted for Thread and Hops; *Dover* for its Castle and Pier; *Faversham* for its Trade by Hoys to *London*; *Tunbridge* for its medicinal Waters; *Wyte*, its Free-school; *Sevenoke*, its Free-school and Hospital; *Dover*, *Hythe*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*, are four of the Cinque-ports, the fifth *Hastings*; and two of their Appendages, *Wincheſea* and *Rye*, are in *Suffex*. These Towns have all great and distinct Privileges; their Burgeſſies are called Barons of the Cinque-Ports: In the Proceſſion of a Coronation they support the Canopies over the King and Queen, and afterwards have, on that Day, a Table at the King's Right-hand, and have the Canopy for their Fee. Chief Seats are, *Greenwich*, a Palace Royal, of which more, when we come to the Account of Hospitals; *Knole*, Duke of Dorset's; *Eastwell*, Earl of Wincheſea's; *Hothfield*, Earl of Thanet's; *Penshurst* (the Seat of the late Earls of Leicester of the Sidney Family, now extinct) Mr. Perry's; *Chevening*, Earl Stanhope's; *Mereſworth-Caſtle*, Earl of Weſtmoreland's; *Cobham-Hall*, Earl of Darnley's; *Weſtram*, Earl of Jerſey's; *Aylesford*, Earl of Aylesford's; *Wingham*, Earl Cowper's; *Hever-Caſtle*, Earl of Waldgrave's; *Fair-Lawn*, Lord Viſcount Fane's; *Leeds-Caſtle*, Lord Fairfax's; *Linſted-Lodge*, Lord Teynham's; *Mote*, Lord Romney's; *Eltham*, Sir John Shaw's, and Sir William Fitch's; *Sevenoke*, Mr. Fermor's; *Charlton*, Earl of Egmont's, Sir William Saunderſon's, and Mr. Blackwood's; *Frognaſ*, Mr. Tryon's; *Say's-Court*, Mr. Evelyne's; *Surrenden*, Sir Edward Deering's; on *Blackbeath*, Earl of Dartmouth's, and Sir Gregory Page's; *Merſham*, Sir Windham Knatchbull's; *Yeeds-Abbey*, late Sir Roger Meredith's; *Sutton*, Sir Edward Filmer's; on *Barham Downs*, Sir Baſil Dixwell's; *Waldreſhire*, Mr. Watſon's; *Chilham-Caſtle*, Mr. Colebrooke's; *Squirrel's*, Mr. Ward's. The Privileges of *Gavel-kind* belonging to this County are threefold: 1. The Heirs Male ſhare all the Lands alike. 2. The Heir is at 15 at full Age to ſell or alienate. 3. Tho' the Father were convicted of Treason, yet the Son enjoys his Inheritance: Hence that Proverb, *The Father to the Bough*,

and the Son to the Plough. These three Privileges, granted and confirmed to them by *William the Conqueror*, are denominated *Gavel-kind*.

LANCASHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of *Chester*, 170 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,150,000 Acres, and 40,100 Houses, a County Palatine, and remarkable for having Three of the richest Benefices in *England*; viz. the best Rectory, the best Vicarage, and the best Curacy. The Air is serene and sharp, the Soil diverse; the moorish Part is not very fruitful; but this County is stored with all Sorts of Provisions; the Rivers *Mersey*, *Ribble*, *Lon*, *Ire*, and *Irwell*. The Inhabitants are healthful, the Men are strong, the Women beautiful. The chief Commodities are, Oats, Cattle, Oxen especially; those of this County, and *Somersetshire*, are the stateliest in *England*; Fowl, Fish, particularly Char, Pit-coals (which serve not only for Fuel, but to make curious Utensils, little inferior to Jet) and Flax. The chief Manufactures are, Woollen Cloths, Cottons, and Ticken. Here are 60 Parishes, and 26 Towns. The Shire-town is *Lancaster*, 233 Miles from *London*; *Liverpool* is a Sea-port Town, and of late much enlarged and frequented: *Manchester* is a Town of great Trade for Woollen and Linen Manufactures: *Warrington* is much noted for a large Smelting-house for Copper, as also a Sugar-house; and the River is navigable from *Liverpool* to this Town for Vessels of great Burden: *Wigan* has near it a sulphurous boiling Well. Chief Seats are *Stoney-Hurst*, Duke of Norfolk's; *Ashton-Hall*, Duke of Hamilton's; *Knowsley*, the Earl of Derby's; *Shar-Place*, and *Worsley*, Lord Willoughby of Parham; *Netherby*, Lord Preston's; *Croxteth-Hall*, Lord Molineux's; *Dunkeyhalgh*, late Lord Petre's; *Haigh*, Sir Roger Braidshaigh's [In this Lordship are the finest Works of Coals, called *Cannel* in *England*, greatly admired for its Heat and Brightness, with which Abundance of Curiosities are made]; *Hough-End*, Sir John Bland's; *Heaton*, Sir Thomas Egerton's; *Latham*, Sir Thomas Bootle's; *Turton-Chapel*, Mr. Cleetham's; *Hulme*, Mr. Bland's; *Kirkby-Cross-House*, Mr. Kirkby's; *Bigland*, Mr. Bigland's; *Middleton*, Sir Ralph Ashton's; *Alberton*, Mr. Gwilym's.

LEICESTERSHIRE,

Is in *Lincoln* Diocese, 96 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560,000 Acres, and 18,700 Houses. The Air is mild and healthy, the County champaign, the Soil diverse, very rich in Pastures: It abounds likewise with Peas and Beans to a Proverb, *Leicestershire Bean-belly*; Wood, Pit-coal, and Wool off the largest Sheep in *England*. Its Rivers, *Stowre*, *Reek*, and *Swift*. It has 200 Parishes, and 12 Towns; *Leicester* the chief Town, 99 Miles from *London*. *Asbby-de-la-Zouch* is noted for its fine Tower. Its chief Seats are *Garenton*, Duke of Montagu's; *Asbby-de-la-Zouch* and *Dunnington Park*, Earl of Huntington's; *Stapleford*, Earl of Harborough's; *Stanton-Harrold*, Earl of Ferrers's;

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Ferrers's; *Stanton-Brudenell*, Earl of Cardigan's; *Groby*, Earl of Stamford's; *Bosworth*, Sir Wolstan Dixie's; *Stanford*, Sir Thomas Cave's; *Kirkby-Mallory*, Sir Edward Noel's.

LINCOLNSHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 180 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1,740,300 Acres, and 40,590 Houses, divided into three Parts, *Holland*, *Lindsey*, and *Kesteven*. The Air, on the South and East Parts, is thick and foggy, and the Soil fenny and rich: The West and Northern Parts are pleasant and fertile. The Rivers, *Weland*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Nen*, *Wythem*. The chief Commodities are fat Cattle, Wool, Horses, Fish, and Fowl, in great Plenty. It contains 630 Parishes, and 35 Towns. *Lincoln* is the Shire-Town, the Bishop's See, and a County of itself, 128 Miles from *London*. *Wainfleet* is noted for its School; *Boston* for its Port and Harbour, and Tower, one of the finest in *England*; *Grantham* for its Steeple; *Baum* and *Walcot* for Mineral Waters. The chief Seats are, *Belvoir-Castle*, Duke of Rutland's; *Normanby*, Mr. Sheffield's; *Grimsthorp* and *Earsby*, Duke of Ancaster's; *Asperley*, Earl of Bristol's; *Simpringham*, Earl of Lincoln's; *Knatly*, Lord Willoughby's of Parham; *Belton*, Lord Viscount Tyrconnel's; *Nocton*, Lady Ellis's; *Doddington*, late Sir Edward Hussey's; *Gunby*, late Sir William Massenbeard's; *Gainsborough*, Sir Willoughby Hickman's; *Stanfield*, Sir John Tyrwhit's; *Aswarby*, Sir Francis Whichcote's; *Haththorpe*, Sir M. Newton's; *Ormsby*, Mr. Massenbeard's; *Thoresby*, Capt. Wood's; *Harrington*, Mr. Amcourt's; *Uffington*, Mr. Bertie's.

ISLE of MAN,

Lying Westward of *Lancashire* and *Cumberland*, about 29 Miles long, and 9 broad, is a Principality held lately by the Earl of *Derby* of the Crown of *England*. The Duke of *Athol* is now in Possession of it. The Proprietor was antiently called King of *Man*. There is a Bishop of *Man*, who is nominated by the Lord of the Isle, confirmed by the King, and consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*; but, not holding his Temporalities immediately of the King, is not Lord of Parliament. The Air is cold, the Soil indifferently fruitful. Here is plenty of Oats, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. It has 17 Parishes, 2 Castles, and 5 Towns. Its Government is peculiar.

MIDDLESEX,

Is in the Diocese of *London*, 81 Miles in Circumference; containing about 247,000 Acres, and about 130,000 Houses, including *London* and *Westminster*. It has a sweet and wholesome Air, and fertile Soil, much improved by Compost brought from *London*. Its Rivers, *Thames* and *Coln*: Its Commodities, Cattle, Corn, and Fruit: Has 73 Parishes and 4 Towns, besides *London* and *Westminster*, of which see more hereafter. Its Palaces are *Hampton-Court*, a most magnificent Structure, Part of which King *William* pulled down, and re-edify'd with great Mag-

nificence and State; *Kensington*, late the Seat of the Earl of *Nottingham*, bought by King *William*, greatly enlarged for his Residence in the Winter, and no less improved by Queen *Anne*, and great Additions made to the Gardens by his present Majesty, a Fourth of *Hyde-Park* being taken into them; *St. James's*, and *Somerſet-houſe*. Its chief Seats are *Sion-houſe*, near *Brentford*; *Northumberland-houſe*, *Charing-Croſs*, the Earl of *Northumberland's*; *Buckingham-houſe*, Mr. *Sheffield's*; *Montague-houſe*, Earl of *Cardigan's*; *Southampton-houſe*, Duke of *Bedford's*; *Devonſhire-houſe*, Duke of *Devonshire's*; *Burlington-houſe*, the Earl of *Burlington's*; *Marlborough-houſe*, Duke of *Marlborough's*; *Chiswick*, Earl of *Grantham's*, Earl of *Northampton's*, and Earl of *Burlington's*; *Busby-Park*, Earl of *Halifax's*; *Halenton*, Earl of *Holderneſs's*; *Cranford*, Earl of *Berkley's*; *Gunnerybury*, Mr. *Furneſe's*; *Dawley*, Mr. *Stephenson's*; *Kempton-Park*, Sir *John Chardin's*; *Harrow*, Sir *John Ruſhout's*; *Oſterley-Park*, Mr. *Child's*; *Harfield*, Sir *Roger Newdigate's*; *Sunbury*, Sir *Roger Hudſon's*, and Mr. *Turner's*; *Hanworth*, Lord *Vere's*; *Forty-Hill*, Mr. *Breton's*; *Enfield*, Lord *Hatton's*; *Holland-houſe*, Mr. *Fox's*; *Camden-houſe*, with almoſt innumerable others, with which this ſplendid County abounds.

MONMOUTHSHIRE,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Landaff*, 80 Miles in Circumference; contains about 340,000 Acres, and 6490 Houſes. The Air is healthful and temperate; the Soil hilly and woody, yet very fertile. Its Rivers, *Monow*, *Wye*, *Uſk*, *Rumney*. Its chief Commodities, Cattle and Corn. It has 127 Pariſhes, and 7 Towns; *Monmouth*, the Shire-Town, is 127 Miles from *London*, a fair, large, and well-built Town. Its chief Seats *Troy-Houſe*, and *Ragland-Caſtle*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Abergavenny*, Lord *Abergavenny's*; *St. Julian's*, Earl of *Powis's*; *Tredegar*, late Sir *William Morgan's*; *Pont Pool*, Mr. *Hanbury's*.

NORFOLK,

Is in *Norwich* Dioceſe, 140 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1,148,000 Acres, and 47,180 Houſes. The Air is ſharp, the Soil diverſe, partly clayiſh, and partly ſandy: The Spring and Harveſt are here not very forward. Its Rivers *Ouſe*, *Waveny*, *Vare*, and *Frin*. The Commodities are Corn, Wool, Conies, Honey, Saffron, of which the beſt is about *Walsingham*; and on the Sea-coaſts are abundance of Herrings. Jet and Amber are ſometimes found on the Shore. Its chief Manufactures are Woolen and Worſted Stuffs, which are ſaid to have that Name from *Worſted*, a Town in this County, and Stockens. It has 660 Pariſhes, and 31 Towns; *Norwich* the Shire-Town, 109 Miles from *London*, a Biſhop's See, contains about 8000 Houſes, and 50,000 Souls, is eminent for *Norwich* Stuffs made there, of which they vend yearly to the Value of 100,000 *l*. There is a Cathedral Church, and the Biſhop's Palace. There is an Hoſpital for 100 poor Men and Women, fair Cloiſters, and a

fine Market-Place, where was a Cross, which has been lately pulled down. *Yarmouth* is a beautiful Town, and hath an excellent Harbour: *Lynn* is a fair Town, and wealthy. Chief Seats are, *Pafton-Hall*, Lord Anson's; *Stiffay* and *Raynham*, Lord Visc. Townshend's; *Blickling*, Earl of Buckinghamshire's; *Holkham*, Earl of Leicester's; *Houghton*, Earl of Orford's; *Castle-Rising*, Lord Dudley's; *Melton Constable*, Sir Jacob Astley's; *Ranworth-Hall*, Colonel Sidney's; *Garboldiiton*, Sir Edmund Bacon's; *Kirby Bedon*, Sir Thomas Berney's; *Oxborough*, Sir Henry Bedingfield's; *Hunstanton*, Sir Thomas L'Estrange's; *Narford*, Sir Andrew Fountain's; *Quiddenhall*, Mr. Bristow's; *Bixley*, Sir Randyll Ward's; *Wollerton*, Mr. Horace Walpole's; *West-Harling*, Mr. Croft's.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 120 Miles in Circumference; contains about 50,000 Acres, and 24,808 Houses. The Air is healthful; the Soil is rich in Tillage and Pasture, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemens Seats in it than any County in *England*. The Gentry likewise are numerous. Its Rivers, *Nen*, *Weland*, and *Ouse*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Cattle, and Salt-petre. It has 326 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the Shire Town *Northampton*, 66 Miles from *London*. *Peterborough* is a Bishop's See. The chief Seats are, *Grafton-Regis*, Duke of Grafton's; *Boughton*, late Duke of Montagu's; *Burleigh*, Earl of Exeter's; *Castle-Ashby*, Earl of Northampton's; *Euston-Mandevill*, Earl of Suffex's; *Dean*, Earl of Cardigan's; *Astwell*, Earl Ferrers's; *Horton*, Earl of Halifax's; *Apethorp*, Earl of Westmorland's; *Drayton*, Earl of Peterborough's; *Harrington*, Earl of Dyser's; *Milton*, Earl Fitzwilliams's; *Easton*, Earl of Pomfret's; *Rushdon*, Lord Viscount Cullen's; *Kirby*, Lord Viscount Hatton's; *Woodford*, Lord St. John's of Bletfoe; *Boughton on the Green*, Earl of Strafford's; *Newbottle*, Earl of Thanet's; *Astrop*, Lord Chief Justice Wills's; *Lamport*, Sir Edmund Isham's; *Fawslay*, Mr. Knightley's; *Overston*, Sir Thomas Drury's; *Upton*, Sir Thomas Samwell's; *Cottesbrook*, Sir John Langham's; *Cranford*, Sir John Robinson's; *Canons-Ashby*, Sir John Dryden's; *Courtenball*, Sir Charles Wake's; *Thorp*, Sir Francis St. John's; *Aliborp*, Mr. Spencer's; *Aynho*, Mr. Cartwright's; *Dallington*, Mr. Jekyll's; *Eaton*, Mr. Isted's; *Kelmarsh*, Mr. Hanbury's; *Lilford*, Mr. Powys's; *Bullwick*, Mr. Tryen's; *Stoke-Doyle*, Mr. Ward's; *Finedon*, Sir John Dolben's; *Farthingoe*, Sir Edward Egerton's; *Culworth*, Sir John D'Anvers's; *Brampton*, Sir William Norwich's; *Drayton*, Lady B. Germain's.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Is in the Diocese of *Durham*, 155 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1,370,000 Acres, and 22,741 Houses; of a sharp and piercing Air; the Soil rough, hilly, and hard to be manured; but it is daily improved. Its Rivers are *Tweed* and

Tyne. Its chief Commodities are Lead, Sea-coal, Fish, and Fowl. It is divided into 46 Parishes, which are large, having many of them Chapels of Ease, and 11 Towns; the chief is *Newcastle upon Tyne*, 276 Miles from *London*: It furnishes most of the Seaport-Towns of *England* with Coal, especially *London* with about 600,000 Chaldrons a Year. The Southern Part of the County, round a Market-Town called *Hexham*, is from thence named *Hexhamshire*.

Berwick is a great strong Town and Island on the *Scots* Side of the River *Tweed*. Near and belonging to this County are divers Islands: The Three most noted are *Croket*, *Farn*, and *Holy-Island*. Its chief Seats are *Alnwick*, the Earl of Northumberland's; *Morpeth-Castle*, Earl of Carlisle's; *Chillingham*, Earl of Tankerville's; *Eclington*, Lord Ravensworth's; *Belfey-Castle*, Sir William Middleton's; *Errington* and *Beaufront*, Mr. Errington's; *Copland*, late Sir Chaloner Ogle's; *Capheaton*, Sir John Swinburn's; *Wallington*, Sir Walter Blacket's; *Nether-Witton*, Mr. Thornton's; *Habington*, Mr. Shaftoe's; *Elswick*, Mr. Jenison's; *Widdrington-Castle*, belonging to Greenwich-Hospital; *Delaval*, Mr. Delaval's; *Blagdon*, Mr. White's; *Heaton*, Mr. Ridley's.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of the Archbishop of *York*, 90 Miles in Circumference; contains about 560,000 Acres, and 17,554 Houses; has a wholesome Air, and different Sort of Soil: The South-east Part is fertile. Its Rivers, *Trent*, *Idle*, &c. The chief Commodities here are Corn, Malt, Liquorice, Pit-coal, Wood, Fish, and Fowl. It hath 168 Parishes, and 9 Towns: The Shire-Town is *Nottingham*, 122 Miles from *London*, a large well-built Town, and hath a fine Market-place. *Mansfield* is of Note for Malt, *Worksop* for Liquorice; *Newark* upon *Trent* drives a considerable Trade. Noble Families are here very numerous. Their chief Seats are, *Nottingham-Castle*, and *Houghton*, the Duke of Newcastle's; *Welbeck-Abbey*, Lady Oxford's; *Worksop*, Duke of Norfolk's; *Thersby* and *Holmes-Pierrepont*, Duke of Kingston's; *Shelford-Abbey*, Earl of Chesterfield's; *Hram*, Lord Lexington's; *Wollaton-Hall*, Lord Middleton's; *Kelham*, Lord Robert Sutton's; *Newsted-Abbey*, Lord Byron's; *Warsop*, Lord Willoughby's of Parham; *Rufford*, Sir George Savil's; *Bunny*, Sir Thomas Parkyn's.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Is in the Diocese of *Oxford*, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 534,000 Acres, and 19,000 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful; the Soil is fertile in Corn and Fruits, and rich in Pastures. Its River, *Thames*, and those two, *Tame* and *Isis*, from whence the other has its Name, besides the *Cherwell*, *Windrush*, and *Ewenload*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Malt, Cattle, Fruit. It has 280 Parishes, and 15 Towns: The chief is the City of *Oxford*, 55 Miles from *London*, one of the

two noblest Universities in the World ; of which see more hereafter. *Woodstock* is noted for its Park, walled in, said to be the oldest in *England*, and for its beautiful polished Steel, far exceeding any in *Europe* ; *Tame* for its Free-school ; *Henley* for Malt ; *Witney* for Blankets, Free-school, and Library ; the rich and fine Town of *Banbury* for Cheese ; *Burford* for Saddles. Its principal Seats are, *Woodstock*, once a Palace Royal, now the Duke of Marlborough's ; a stately Fabric called *Blenheim-Castle*, in Memory of that most signal Victory gained over the French, Aug. 2. 1704. at *Blenheim*, near *Hockstat*, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Banks of the *Danube* ; *Heythorp*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*'s ; *Ditchley*, Earl of *Litchfield*'s ; *Cornbury* and *Rycott*, Earl of *Clarendon*'s ; *Sherburne-Castle*, Earl of *Macclesfield*'s ; *Stanton-Harcourt*, *Newnham*, and *Cockreys*, Earl of *Harcourt*'s ; *Caversham*, Lord *Cadogan*'s ; *Middleton-Stoney*, Earl of *Jersey*'s ; *Thame-Park*, and *Caswel*, Lord Viscount *Wenman*'s ; *Adderbury*, Lady *Dalkeith*'s ; *Roxton*, Lord *North*'s ; *Bruern*, Sir *Jonathan Cope*'s ; *Duns-Tew*, Sir *James Chamberlain*'s ; *Rousham*, Sir *Clement Cotterel Dormer*'s ; *Kirkinton*, Sir *James Dashwood*'s ; *Chislehampton*, Sir *John Dooley*'s ; *Sandon*, Mr. *Walter*'s ; *Wallcot*, Sir *Robert Jenkinson*'s ; *Amersden*, Sir *Edward Turner*'s ; *Cuddefden*, the Bishop of *Oxford*'s ; *Britwell*, Sir *Edward Simmonds*'s ; *Newington*, Lady Bishop's ; *Water-Perry*, Lady *Curzon*'s ; *Wood Perry*, Mr. *Bertie*'s ; *Trawley-Court*, Mr. *Freeman*'s ; *Whitchurch*, Mr. *Powis*'s ; *Brightwell*, Mr. *Lowe*'s ; *Great Tew*, Mr. *Keck*'s ; *Charbury*, Mr. *Lee*'s ; *Over-Norton*, Mr. *Dawkins*'s ; *Wood-Eaton*, Mr. *Nourse*'s ; *Holton*, Mr. *Whorwood*'s ; *Worton on the Green*, Mr. *Norreys Bertie*'s ; *Yarnton*, Mr. *Dashwood*'s ; *Wattington-Park*, Mr. *Stoner*'s ; *Pirton*, Mr. *Horne*'s ; *Middle Aston*, Mr. *Page*'s ; *Shotover*, Mr. *Schutz*'s ; *Thame*, Mr. *Knollys*'s ; *Burford*, Mr. *Lenthall*'s ; *Wormsley*, Baron *Scroop*'s ; *Chadlington*, Mr. *Rawlinson* and Mr. *Bainton*'s ; *Pudlicot*, Mr. *Ironmonger*'s ; *Whitfield*, Mr. *Rudge*'s ; and *Kidington*, Sir *Charles Browne*'s, in which Gardens was an old Font, wherein *Edward the Confessor* is said to have been baptized ; being brought thither from an old decayed Chapel at *Islip*, the Birth place of that religious Prince, where it had been put to an indecent Use, as well as the Chapel. *Camden's Brit. Edit. Nov.*

RUTLANDSHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 40 Miles in Circumference ; contains about 110,000 Acres, and 3263 Houses ; hath a healthful Air, and fertile Soil ; and the most Parks, for its Proportion of Land, of any Shire in *England*. Its Rivers are *Weland* and *Wasb* : Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, and Wood. It hath 48 Parishes, and 2 Towns. *Oakham*, the Assize-Town, 94 Miles from *London*, in whose Precinct there is this Custom, that if any Nobleman enter it, he forfeits a Shoe from his Horse, unless he redeems it with Money : The other Town is *Uppingham* : Both have Free-schools and Hospitals. Its chief

Seats are *Burley on the Hill*, the Earl of Winchelsea's; *Extonbrook*, Earl of Gainsborough's; *Ashton*, Earl of Cardigan's; *Normanton*, Sir John Heathcote's.

SHROPSHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of *Hereford*, and of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, 134 Miles in Circumference; contains about 890,000 Acres, and 23,284 Houses; the Air is wholesome, the Soil fruitful, tho' hilly and mountainous towards the South and West Parts; the Inhabitants healthy: Old *Parr*, of this County, lived 152 Years, and died *Anno* 1634. The Rivers, *Sewern*, *Culm*, *Rea*, *Roden*, *Time*, *Tern*. Its Commodities are Wheat, Barley, Cattle, Wood, Irod, Pitcoal. It has 170 Parishes, and 15 Towns. The Shire-Town is *Shrewsbury*, 157 Miles from *London*, a large, neat, populous Town. *Ludlow* is likewise well built. At *Pitchford* is a bituminous Well. This being a Frontier County to *Wales*, had the most Castles of any in *England*, which are now the Houses of Nobility and Gentry. The chief are, *Tony-Castle*, Duke of Kingston's; *Arcal*, and *Eyton*, Earl of Bradford's; *Pepper-hill*, Earl of Shrewsbury's; *Shesnal*, Ld. Visc. Stafford's; *Shenton-hall*, Lord Viscount Kilmurray's; *Stoke*, Lord Craven's; *Ockley-Park*, Earl of Powis's; *Apley*, Sir Thomas Whitmore's; *Longnor*, Sir Richard Corbet's; *Ryton*, Mr. Kinaaston's; *Adderley*, Sir William Corbet's; *Houghton*, Sir Hugh Briggs's; *Audley*, Sir Richard Acton's; *Lanwarda*, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn's; *Acton-Burnel*, Sir Richard Smith's; *Wattlesborough*, Sir Edward Leighton's; *Hawkston*, Sir Rowland Hill's; *Abbey-Foregate*, Sir John Astley's; *Cond*, Dean Cresset's; *Cuggon*, Dr. Eyton's; *Didmarston*, Lady Woolridge's; *Wistanton*, Mrs. Pope's; *Blodwal*, Sir Orlando Bridgman's; *Cangley*, Mr. Browne's; at the *Heath* near *Ludlow*, Mr. Beale's; *Condoover*, Mr. Barnston's; *Orton*, Mr. Clud's; *Stich*, Mr. Clive's; *Park-hall*, Mr. Charlton's; *Davenport*, Mr. Davenport's; *Wilmore*, Mr. Eyton's; *Froddefley*, Mr. Edwards's; *Dothill*, Mr. Forrester's; *Sanseau*, Mr. Gardiner's; *Boreatton*, Mr. Hunt's; *Belferdine*, Mr. Harnage; *Tearn*, Mr. Hill; *Priors-Leigh*, Mr. Jordan; *Moreton-Corbet*, Mr. Andrew Corbet; *Hall-Huffey*, Mr. John Corbet; *Oatley*, Mr. Kinaaston's; *Hardwick*, Mr. Kynaaston's; at the *Abbey*, and *Underhil*, Mr. Henry Powis; *Barwick*, Mr. Thomas Powis; *West-Coppice*, Mr. Edward Powis; *Onslow*, Mr. Powis; *Rowton-Castle*, Mr. Lister; *Goulding*, Mr. Langley; *Aston*, Mr. Lloyd; *Lutwych*, Mr. Lutwych; *Halston*, Mr. Mytton; *Linley*, Mr. More; *Porkington*, Mr. Owen; *Pitchford*, Mr. Ottley; *Chetawind*, Mr. Piggott; *Willy*, Mr. Weld; *Morvil*, Mr. Weaver; *Walcot*, Mr. Walcot; *Alderton*, Mr. Wingfield; *Keynton*, Mr. Yonge; *Darnford*, Mr. Yates.

SOMERSETSHIRE,

In the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*, 150 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1,075,000 Acres, and 44,686 Houses; has diverse sorts of Air and Soil; but, for the most part, this County

County is very rich in Soil and Pasturage. Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Avon*, *Frome*, *Parrett*, *Torr*, and *Tone*. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Lead, Woad for Dyers, and *Bristol* Stones. *Mendip* Hills were found rich heretofore in Lead, now in *Lapis Calaminaris*, and noted for a large Cave, called *Wokey-Hole*, with a petrifying Water in it. The Oxen in this County vie with *Lancashire* for the fairest in *England*. Its chief Manufactures are Cloth and Serges. At *Cheddar* are the best and largest Cheeses of *England*, made by the joint Stock of the whole Parish. It has 385 Parishes, and 30 Towns; the chief *Bristol*, Part of which stands in this County, and Part in *Gloucestershire*: *Bath*, a City eminent for its Hot-Baths, sovereign in Palsies, Gouts, Rheumatisms, Weakness of Nerves, and all scrophulous Distempers, about 108 Miles from *London*: *Wells*, a City, noted for its Cathedral Church: These Two Cities jointly gave a Title to the Bishoprick: *Taunton* for Cloth, in making of which 8500 Persons are here weekly employed: *Glastonbury* for its antient Abbey, and mineral Springs; *Bishops-Cue* for red Bolus found there; *Stanton-Drew* for its circular Monument of Stones; *Ivelchester* likewise for Antiquity; *Bruton* for its fine Church, Free-school, and Hospital. Chief Seats are, *Clevedon-Court*, Earl of Bristol's; *Hinton St. George*, and *Ken-Court*, Earl Pawlet's; *Bruton*, Earl Berkeley's; *Merston-Bigot*, Earl of Orrery's; *Orchard-Windham*, and *Wittham-Friers*, Earl of Egremont's; *Mells*, Mr. Strangeways Horner's; *Orchardley*, Mr. Champney's; *Valleys*, Mr. Seaman's; *Buckland-house*, Lord Hawley's; *Carrington*, Lord Clifford's of Chudleigh; *Ham*, *Somerton*, and *Cotbelfton*, Lord Stawell's; *Halfwell*, Sir Halfwell Tynte's; *North-Peltheston*, Sir Thomas Wroth's; *Huntworth*, and *Orchard Portman*, Mr. Portman's; *Long-Ashton*, Sir John Smith's; *Bristleton*, Sir Robert Cann's; *Lyedown*, Mr. Trenchard's; *Whitelackington*, Mr. Speke's; *Fairfield*, Mr. Palmer's; *Venn*, Mr. Medlicott's; *Muchney*, and *Hestercomb*, Mr. Ware's; *Nettlecomb*, and *Monckton*, Sir John Trevelyian's and Mr. Musgrave's; *Keynsham*, Mr. Bridge's; *Kelston*, Mr. Harrington's; *Stokegomer*, Mr. Card's; *Dunster-Castle*, and *Quantock Head*, Mr. Lutterell's; *Newton*, Mr. Harbin's; *Goathurst*, Capt. Buncomb's; *Farley-Castle*, Mr. Holton's; *Prior-Park*, near *Bath*, Mr. Allen's; *Ford-Abbey*, Mr. Gwynn's.

STAFFORDSHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, 141 Miles in Circumference; contains about 810,000 Acres, and 23,747 Houses. The Air is sharp and healthful, the Soil diverse. Its Rivers *Trent*, *Churnet*, *Dove*, *Blithe*, *Line*, *Teau*, *Sow*, *Pink*, *Manifold*. Its chief natural Commodities are Copper, Lead, Iron, Alabaster about *Castle-Hay*, and Pit-coal, of which they make curious polished Utensils. Its most considerable Manufacture are Nails and Utensils of Iron. It has 150 Parishes, and 18 Towns: The most magnificent are *Stafford*, the Shire and Assize-Town, well-built, has a Free-School, 135 Miles from *London*.

London. The City of *Litchfield*, 114 Miles from *London*, jointly with *Coventry*, gives a Title to the Bishoprick: It hath a fine Cathedral Church, and *Burton* a famous Bridge. The chief Seats are *Newborough*, Duke of Bridgwater's; *Elford*, Earl of Berkshire's; *Milford-Castle*, Lord Stafford's; *Beaufort*, and *Drayton*, Earl of Uxbridge's; *Sandwell*, Earl of Dartmouth's; *Enville-hall*, Earl of Stamford's; *Trentham*, Earl Gower's; *Chartley-Castle*, Earl Ferrers's; *Dudley-Castle*, Lord Dudley and Ward's; *Tizall*, Lord Aston's; *Ingstree*, Lord Viscount Chetwind's; *Ridware*, Lord Leigh's; *Correswell*, Lord Vane's; *Oakley*, Sir Philip Chetwood's; *Wrine-Hill*, Sir Edward Egerton's; *Patesbul*, Sir John Affley's; *Pillaton*, Sir Edward Littleton's; *Wolfeley*, Sir Charles Wolfeley's; *Keel-hall*, Mr. Sneyd's; *Okeover*, Mr. Okeover's; *Shuckbrough*, Mr. Anson's.

SUFFOLK,

Is in the Diocese of *Norwich*, 165 Miles in Circumference; contains about 995,000 Acres, and 34,422 Houses. Its Air is exceeding good, except towards the Sea; its Soil various. Its Rivers, *Stowre*, *Breton*, *Deben*, *Blithe*, *Orwell*, &c. Its chief Commodities are Butter, exceeding good, and Cheese in great Plenty: Its Manufacture, Woolen and Linen Cloth. It hath 575 Parishes, and 30 Towns; the chief *Ipswich*, 68 Miles from *London*, large and cleanly, hath a Free-school and Library; *St. Edmundsbury*, noted for its Free-school, and the majestic Ruins of its magnificent Abbey; *Becles*, a fair Town on the *Waveney*, and *Buddefdale* Free-School of good Foundation; *Hadleigh*, *Lavenham*, and *Mildenhall*, have fine Churches. This County hath above 40 Parks. Its chief Seats are *Euston-hall*, and *Livermore-hall*, Duke of Grafton's; *Ickworth*, Earl of Bristol's; *Eafon*, Earl of Rochfort's; *Helmingham-hall*, Earl of Dyfart's; *Sudborn-hall*, Lord Visc. Hereford's; *Denham-hall*, Lord Viscount Townshend's; *Rushbrook*, Sir Robert Davers's; *Crowsball*, Mr. Pitt's; *Pending-hall*, Sir John Williams's; *Easterbergholt*, Sir Joseph Hankey's; *Ixworth*, Mr. Norton's; *Leatheringham*, Mr. Naunton's; *Chediston*, Mr. Plummer's; *Broomball*, and *Culforth-hall*, Lord Cornwallis's; *Milden-hall*, Sir Thomas Hanmer's; *Long-Melford*, Sir Cordell Firebrace's; *Benball*, Mr. Rush's; *Pakenham*, late Sir William Spring's; *Herringfleet*, Sir Edmund Bacon's; *Ketton* and *Brightwel*, Sir Samuel Barnardiston's; *Glem-hall*, Mr. North's; *Nacton-hall*, Admiral Vernon's; *Satterly*, Mr. Barnes's.

SURRY,

Is in the Diocese of *Winchester*, 112 Miles in Circumference; contains about 592,000 Acres, and 34,218 Houses. The Air is sweet; the Soil not very fertile towards the Middle, being of a deep Sand, especially about *Esher* and *Red-hill*, but rich in the Skirts. Its Rivers, *Thames*, *Mole*, which runs under-ground 2 Miles, *Wandle* Way. Its Commodities Corn, Box, Walnuts, and, near *Rigate*, Fullers Earth, which is worth 4d. per Bushel

at the Pit. It has 140 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the chiefest are the Borough of *Southwark*, containing above 10,000 Houses; *Guilford*, or *Guldeford*, 30 Miles from *London*. *Kingston* has a fine Bridge. Its Palaces are those of his Majesty at *Richmond*, and those of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* at *Lambeth* and *Croydon*: Near the latter are a Free-school and Hospital, founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*: Also *Oatlands*, Earl of *Lincoln's*, where is a Park, fine Gardens, and the longest Terras-walk in *England*. Here is *Banstead-Downs*, much frequented for Hunting and Racing. Chief Seats are *Claremont* and *Pepperbarrow*, Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Essex*, Mr. *Pelham's*; *Wimbledon*, late Mr. *Spencer's*, Sir *Abraham Janssen's*, Mr. *Benson's*, Mr. *Bisse's*, and Mr. *Walker's*; *Sudbrook*, late Duke of *Argyll's*; *Nonfuch*, Duke of *Grafton's*; *Bagshot-beath*, Duke of *Roxburgh's*, and Earl of *Arran's*; *Ashsted*, Earl of *Suffolk's*; *New-Park*, Earl of *Orford's*; *Farnborough*, Earl of *Anglesey's*; *Weybridge*, Earl of *Portmore's*; *Aldbury*, Earl of *Aylesford's*; *Great Bockham*, Earl of *Effingham's*; *Durdans*, Lord *North* and *Guildford's*; *Peckham*, Lord *Trevor's*; *Beachworth*, Lord *Windfor's*; *Woodcote*, Lord *Baltimore's*; *Sheen*, Lord *Palmerston's*; *Battersea*, Lord *St. John's*; *Clendon-Place*, Lord *Onslow's*; *Ockham*, Lord *King's*; *Ember-Court*, Hon. Mr. *Speaker Onslow's*; *Bynford*, Mr. *Denzil Onslow's*; *Stoke Dalbernon*, Sir *Henry Vincent's*; *Wotton*, and *Nutfield*, Mr. *Evelyn's*; *Combe-Newil*, Mr. *Harvey's*; *Beddington*, Sir *Nicolas Carew's*; *Richmond*, Lady *Decker's*; *Lothesley*, and *Fetcham*, Mr. *Moor's*; *West-Horsley*, Mr. *Nicholas's*; *Carshalton*, Mr. *Scawen's*; *Deepden*, Mr. *Howard's*; *Chilworth*, Mr. *Randyl's*; *Moor-Park*, Mr. *Temple's*; *Roehampton*, Mr. *Jeffery's*, and Mr. *Clarke's*; *Byfleet*, General *Cornwall's*. At *Epsom* are celebrated medicinal Waters; so likewise at *Dulwich*, where are a College and Hospital for a Master, 4 Fellows, and 12 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys, a Chaplain, School-master, and Usher. At *Nonfuch* is a Vein of Earth fit to make Crucibles.

SUSSEX,

Is in the Diocese of *Chichester*, 158 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1,140,000 Acres, and 21,537 Houses. The *South Downs*, which lie parallel to the Sea, are dry, bear good Grass, and are pleasant; the Low-lands, or Wild of *Suffex*, bear Oats incredibly; the Soil rich and deep; the Forests barren, and towards the *East*, full of Iron Ore. Its Manufactures are Cast-Iron of all sorts, for which there are many great Forges in the Eastern Wild towards *Kent*. It has divers Rivers; but the most considerable is *Arun*. Its Commodities Corn, Cattle, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Chalk, Glass, Fish, and Fowl; among which the delicate *Wheat-Ear* Bird is said to be peculiar to this County. A *Suffex* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet, a *Chichester* Lobster, an *Amerley* Trout, and *Selfey* Oysters, are famous. Here are 312 Parishes, and 16 Towns; the chief is *Chichester*, a Bishop's See, 63 Miles from *London*; hath a fine Cathedral Church;

Church ; *Lewes* is a large Town, where the Assizes are generally held. Chief Seats are, *Arundel-Castle*, Duke of Norfolk's ; *Halland* and *Bishopston*, Duke of Newcastle's ; *Stoneland* and *Buckhurst*, Duke of Dorset's ; *Goodwood*, Duke of Richmond's ; *Stanslead*, Mr. Lumley's ; *Ashburnham*, Earl of Ashburnham's ; *Up-Park*, Sir Matt. Featherstone's ; *Halnaker*, Earl of Darby's ; *Winchelsea*, Earl of Winchelsea's ; *Bolbrook*, Earl of Thanet's ; *Stanslead*, Earl of Scarborough's ; *Petworth*, Earl of Egremont's ; *Enridge*, Lord Abergavenny's ; *Hills*, Lord Irwin's ; *Eastborne-Place*, Earl of Nottingham's ; *Cowdry*, Lord Viscount Montague's ; *Furle*, Lord Gage's ; *Battle-Abbey*, Sir Thomas Webster's ; *Ratton*, Mr. Tryton's ; *Michel Grove*, Sir John Shelley's ; *Parham*, Sir Cecil Bishop's ; *Hursmonceaux*, Mr. Naylor's ; *Den*, Mr. Eversfield's ; *Stammer*, Mr. Pelham's ; *Slaugham*, late Mr. Morton's.

WARWICKSHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of *Worcester*, and of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 110 Miles in Circumference ; contains about 670,000 Acres, and 21,973 Houses. The Air is excellent, the Soil rich. Its principal River is *Avon*. Commodities, Corn, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Coal, and Cheese. The Medicinal Water of *Newenham* is purgative with Salt, and astringent with Sugar. It hath 158 Parishes, and 17 Towns ; the chief is the fair and large City of *Coventry*, a County of itself, 91 Miles from *London* ; *Warwick*, the Shire and Assize-Town, 84 Miles from *London* ; hath a Free-school for Youth, and some Hospitals for poor Men, Women, and Children. Within Two Miles of this Town is a salt and fresh Spring, within an Ell of one another ; *Birmingham* is noted for curious Manufactures in Steel, *Polleworth* for its School. Chief Seats are, *Milcote-house*, Duke of Dorset's ; *Tamworth-Castle* and *Ettington*, Earl of Ferrer's ; *Newenham-Paddox*, Earl of Denbigh's ; *Compton in the Vale*, Earl of Northampton's ; *Hewell-Grange*, Earl of Plymouth's ; *Castle-Bromwich*, Lord Viscount Hereford's ; *Stoneley-Abbey*, Lord Leigh's ; *Ragby*, and *Popham*, Earl of Hertford's ; *Warwick-Castle*, Earl Brook's ; *Colehill*, Lord Digby's ; *Newbold-hall*, Sir Francis Skipwith's ; *Arbury*, Sir Edward Newdigate's ; *Tamworth*, Lord Archer's ; *Rugby*, Mr. Conway's ; *Bagington*, Mr. Bromley's.

WESTMORLAND,

Is in the Diocese of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, 110 Miles in Circumference ; contains about 510,000 Acres, and 6,501 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil not very good, mountainous and moory. The North Parts are best. Rivers, *Eden*, *Can*, *Eamon*, *Lon*. Its chief Commodities and Manufacture are Cloth. Here are 26 Parishes and 8 Towns ; the chief are *Kendal*, 257 Miles from *London*, a rich populous Town, has a Free-school well endowed, and drives a great Trade in Woollen-Cloth, Cottons, Druggets, Serges, Hats, and Stockens. *Kirby-Lansdal* is a large Town, has a fair Church, Stone Bridge, and a good

good Trade for Cloth. *Appleby* has a Free-school and Hospital. Chief Seats, *Pendragon-Castle*, Earl of Thanet's; *Beltham-Castle*, Earl of Derby's; *Appleby-Castle*, Earl of Thanet's; *Lowther-Hall*, Lord Viscount Lonsdale's; *Rydall*, Sir George Fleming's; at *White-baven*, Sir James Lowther's.

WILTSHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of *Salisbury*, 128 Miles in Circumference; contains about 876,000 Acres, and 27,093 Houses; a pleasant and healthful Air and Soil. The Men are warlike and hardy: Its Rivers, *Isis*, *Kennet*, *Avon*, *Willy*, and *Nadde*. Its chief Commodities are, Sheep, Wool, Wood, and choice Rabbits of *Auburn Chase*. Near *Market-Lavington* is Knot-grass, ordinarily 15, sometimes 20 Feet long; its long Knots will fat Swine. The Woollen Manufacture of this County is very great, it has 304 Parishes, and 23 Towns, besides the City of *Salisbury*, 79 Miles from *London*, which has one of the finest Cathedral Churches in the World, founded by *Richard Poor*, Bishop of *Sarum*, in the Year 1216. It has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Days, and Pillars as Hours in the Year. Its Steeple is the highest Spire of *England*. Most of the Streets of this City have Rivulets running all along thro' them. Near it is the famed Wonder of *Stonehenge*; the strange Caves between *Luckington* and *Badmington* are supposed to have been the Tombs of some great Warriors. *Hendon* and *Chippenham* have great Markets. Its chief Seats are, *Tokenham* and *Marlborough*, the late Duke of Somerset's; *Tottenham-Park*, the late Earl of Aylesbury's; *Eddington*, Duke of Bolton's; *Wilton*, Earl of Pembroke's; *Tylshead*, Earl of Godolphin's; *Longleat*, the Lord Viscount Weymouth's; *Wardour-Castle*, Lord Arundel's of *Wardour*; *Maiden-Bradley*, Duke of Somerset's; *Standlinch*, Sir Peter Vandeput's; *Longford*, Lord Viscount Folkestone's; *Stourton-Castle*, Mr. Hoar's; *Madington*, Mr. Drax's; *Barrford*, Lord Feverham's; *Compton*, Mr. Northey's; *Damerham*, Duke of Newcastle's; *West-Lavington*, Earl of Abingdon's; *Charlton*, Earl of Berkshire's; *Lediard Tregoze*, Lord Viscount St. John's; *Wishford*, Sir Richard Howe's; *Hatch*, Mr. Hyde's; *Littlecot*, Mr. Popham's; *Ramsbury*, Mr. Jones; *Wolf-Hall*, Mr. Seymour's; *Bishop-Canings*, Mr. Ernley's; *Wilberry*, Mr. Greville's; *Chelderton*, Mr. Cratchrode's, and Mr. Lee's; *Cosham*, Mr. Duckett's; *Brimmer*, Mr. Hulfe's.

WORCESTERSHIRE,

Is in *Worcester* Diocese, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 540,000 Acres, and 20,634 Houses. The Air sweet, the Soil rich for Tillage and Pasturage, especially the Vale of *Evesham*. Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Avon*, *Team*, &c. Its Commodities, Lampreys, Cheese, Cyder, Perry, Cherries, Salt. Here are 152 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the chief is the City of *Worcester*, 112 Miles from *London*, a Bishop's See; has a fine Cathedral Church, a great Cloth and Glove Trade. *Stower-bridge*

bridge is noted for its Free-school, and Library, and Iron and Glaſs-works, and *Kiddermiſter* for Stuffs, and *Droitwich* for its Salt Springs. The chief Seats are, *Grafton*, Earl of Shrewsbury's; *Cream-Court*, *Feckenham-Lodge*, and *Stoke upon Severn*, Earl of Coventry's; *Whitley-Court*, Lord Foley's; *Lenchwick*, Lord Craven's; *Hartlebury-Caſtle*, the Biſhop's Palace; *Westwood*, Sir John Packington's, Bart.; *Hagley*, Sir George Lyttelton's; *Sodington* and *Mawley*, Sir Edward Blount's; *Omberſly*, Lord Sandys's; *Elmly Caſtle*, Mr. Savage's; *Hanbury*, Mr. Vernon's.

YORKSHIRE,

Is in *York* Dioceſe, 360 Miles in Circumference; contains about 3,770,000 Acres, and 106,151 Houſes, The Air diverſe, the Soil generally rich. It is divided into Three Diviſions, antiently called *Tithings* (i. e. Third Parts) now corruptly *Ridings*, Eaſt, North, and Weſt, which is the largeſt. Its Rivers, *Humber* (the Conflux of the following, *Aire*, *Calder*, *Dun*, *Derwent*, *Nidd*, *Ouſe*, *Swall*, *Youre*, *Warf*) and *Tees*. Its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, fine Horſes, Alum, Jet, Lime, Fiſh, Herrings near *Scarborough*; Iron about *Sheffield*; Goats at *Sureby*. Its Manufactures, Cloth, Stockens, Knives, and Spurs. In the *North-Riding* is a Tract of Land, called *Richmondſhire*, whoſe Hills afford Lead, Copper, and Pitcoal. Its chief Town *Richmond*. Here are in all 563 Pariſh-Churches, with many Chapels of Eaſe, and 49 Towns. The Shire-Town, *York*, 192 Miles from *London*, is reputed to be the Second City of *England*, large, the Buildings old, and the Streets narrow, though there is now built there one of the fineſt Rooms in *England* for an *Assembly-Room*, and by Subscription of the neighbouring Gentlemen, and is computed coſt upwards of 10,000*l*. This City hath in the Middle of it a noble Stone Bridge over the River *Ouſe*, conſiſting principally of one huge Arch: It is incloſed with a ſtrong Wall, contains 32 Churches and Chapels, whereof 28 are ſtill in Uſe; has a magnificent Cathedral Church, and is an Archbiſhop's See. This City is governed by a Mayor, who has the Title of Lord, which no other Mayor has but he of *London*. *Hull*, otherwiſe called *Kingſton upon Hull*, has been one of the ſtrongeſt Fortreſſes of *England*, but now of little or no Strength, there being no Guns mounted at the Fort, which daily runs to Decay. *Sheffield* is noted for Smiths Trade, *Rotherham* for Three Schools, Firſt for Languages, Second for Muſick, Third for Writing; *Knareſborough* for Four medicinal Springs of different Operations; one of which, called the Dropping-well, is the moſt famous of all the petrifying Springs in *England*; *Doncaſter* for knit Waſtcoats, Gloves, and Stockens; *Leeds* for Clothiers; *Sherborn* for its Free-school; *Pontefract*, for Liquorice; *Rippon* for Spur-makers. *Borough-bridge* has near it Four huge pyramidal Stones (called by the Vulgar, *The Devils Arrows*), a Monument of Antiquity. Here are many excellent Harbours,

as *Scarborough*, famous likewise for its medicinal Spaw-Waters, *Burlington*, &c. Chief Seats, in the *West-Riding*, *Sheffield-Manor*, Duke of Norfolk's; *Stamborough* and *Wentworth-Castle*, Earl of Strafford's; *Sandbeck*, Earl of Scarborough's; *Wentworth-wood-house*, Marquis of Rockingham; *Wheatley*, Sir George Cook's; *Sprosbrough*, Mr. Copley's; *Boroughbridge*, Sir Thomas Tancred's; *Ribston-Hall*, Sir John Goodrick's; *Newbie*, Sir Edward Blacket's; *Danton-hall*, Mr. Ibbotson's; *Scriwen*, Mr. Shugsby; *Studley*, Mr. Aislaby's: In the *East-Riding*, *Wresfel-Castle*, late Duke of Somerset's; *Lanesborough*, Earl of Burlington's: In the *North-Riding*, *Snape*, Earl of Exeter's; *Castle-Howard*, Earl of Carlisle's; *Whalton-Castle*, Earl of Aylesbury's; *Hornby-Castle*, Earl of Holderness's; *Newborough*, Lord Viscount Faulconberg's; *Holm*, Lord Viscount Lonsdale's; *Wilton-Castle*, Lord Conwallis's. Other Seats in this County are, *Kiweton*, Duke of Leeds's; *Snaith-Hall*, Lord Downs's; *Temple-Newfham*, Lord Viscount Irwyn's; *Leadstone-Hall*, Earl of Huntingdon; *Constable-Burton*, Sir Marm. Wyvil's, Bart.; *Swillington*, Sir William Lowther's; *Acklam*, Sir William Hustler's; *Angleby Manor*, Sir William Foulis's; *Boynnton*, Sir William Strickland's; *Scampston*, Sir William St. Quintin's; *Albrough*, Sir Roger Beckwith's; *Calverley*, Sir Walter Calverley's; *Nostell*, Sir Rowland Wynne's; *Nun-Appleton-Hall*, Sir William Milner's; *Kirkleatham*, Mr. Turner's; *Whixley*, Mr. Tancred's; *Gisborough*, Mr. Chaloner's; *Hemsley*, Mr. Duncomb's; near *Beverley*, Mr. Bradshaw's; *Studley-Park*, Mr. Aislaby's; *Bramham-Park*, Mr. Fox's; both famous for their elegant Gardens and Water-works.

WALES, is generally divided into Twelve Counties.

ANGLESEY,

IS in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 60 Miles in Circumference; contains about 200,000 Acres, and 1840 Houses; an Island encompassed by the *Irish Sea* on all Sides but the South-east, where it is parted from *Caernarvon* by the River *Menia*. This Island was antiently called *Insula Opaca*, from the great Quantity of Wood with which it was overgrown; but it is now so bare, especially in the Northern and Western Parts, that very few Trees can be seen fit either for Timber or Shelter. Its principal Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. It has 74 Parishes, and 2 Towns; the chief *Beaumaris*, 242 Miles from *London*, well built, and a good Harbour for Ships. Chief Seat, Lord Viscount Bulkley's, near *Beaumaris*.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE,

Is in *Llandaff* Diocese, 106 Miles in Circumference; contains about 620,000 Acres, and 5,934 Houses. Its Mountains are barren, but its Vallies are very fruitful. Its principal Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Fish, and some Otter-Fur. It hath

hath 61 Parishes, and 4 Towns; the chief *Brecknock*, 161 Miles from *London* at the Meeting of the Rivers *Hodney* and *Usk*. It is a well-built Town, where the Assizes are kept, and hath a good Trade for Cloathing. Its chief Seats are, *Crikhowel-Castle*, and *Tretowr-Castle*, Duke of Beaufort's.

CARDIGANSHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of *St. David's*, 94 Miles in Circumference; contains about 520,000 Acres, and 3,163 Houses; a plentiful Country, and noted for its Lead and Silver Mines: It hath 77 Parishes, and 4 Towns. The Shire and Assize-Town, *Cardigan*, is pleasantly seated on the River *Tycae*, over which it has a fair Stone-bridge. It is a large populous Town, walled about, and fortified with a Castle; hath a fair Church, and is 198 Miles from *London*. Its chief Seats are, *Peterwell*, Mr. Lloyd's; *Nanteons*, Mr. Powel's; *Gogerddan*, Mr. Price's.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of *St. David's*, 102 Miles in Circumference; contains about 700,000 Acres, and 5,352 Houses; not so mountainous as other Counties in *Wales*; abounds with Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-coal, and the best Lead. Here are 87 Parishes, and 8 Towns. The Shire and Assize-Town is *Caermarthen*, upon the River *Towy*, with a large Bridge. Here are a Mayor, Two Sheriffs, and Aldermen, all in scarlet Gowns, with other Ensigns of State; 206 Miles from *London*. At *Castle-Kareg* are vast Caverns, supposed to have been Copper-Mines of the *Romans*. Its chief Seats are, *Golden-Grove* and *Castle-Emlyn*, Duke of Bolton's; *Edingsford*, Sir Nic. Williams's; *Newton*, Sir John Price's; *Aberglasney*, Sir John Rudd's; *Abergewilly*, Bishop of *St. David's*.

CAERNARVONSHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 95 Miles in Circumference; contains about 370,000 Acres, and 2,765 Houses; is very strong by Nature, with spiry Hills, the highest in all *Wales*; plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Wood. It has 68 Parishes, and 6 Towns, all Havens. *Caernarvon* is the County-Town, about 215 Miles from *London*. Its chief Seats are, *Bodvyan*, Sir Thomas Wynn's; *Madrin*, Mr. Bodvell's.

DENBIGHSHIRE,

Is mostly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*; but the Vale of *Clywd* is all, or most of it, in *Bangor* Diocese, and *Denbigh* itself is in that of *St. Asaph*. And here it may not be improper to observe, that the Reason why the Jurisdictions of the Bishops of *St. Asaph* and *Bangor* are so intermixed, is supposed to be, because the former was Bishop in the Dominions of the Princes of *North-Wales*, and the latter in those of the Princes of *Powisland*. This County is 116 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 410,000 Acres, and 6,398 Houses. The East Part is naturally fruitful, and the West improved with the Ashes of burnt Turf. The Inhabitants are chearful and long-lived.

Here

Here is Plenty of Rye or Amel-Corn, Goats and Sheep, and good Quantity of Lead Ore in many Parts of this County. It hath 57 Parishes, and 4 Towns, one of which is *Denbigh*, which hath a most impregnable Castle. This is a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers. *Wrexham*, the biggest Town in *North-Wales*, has a neat Church, and lofty Steeple. The chief Seats are, *Chirk-Castle*, Mr. Myddelton's; *Llewenny*, Sir Robert-Salisbury Cotton's; *Wynstay*, Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn's; *Melay*, Mr. Wynne's; *Erthig*, Mr. York.

FLINTSHIRE,

Is mostly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, and the rest in *Chester*. It is 40 Miles in Circumference; contains about 160,000 Acres, and 3,150 Houses. Its Valleys are very fruitful, and its Inhabitants long-liv'd. The chief Commodities are Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Pit-coal, Lead, Mill-stones, and Honey, with which they make good Store of Metheglin. It has 28 Parishes, and 3 Towns. *Flint*, the Shire-Town, is so small, that it hath not a Market. *St. Asaph* is an antient Episcopal See, upon the River *Elwy*, 212 Miles from *London*. *Caerwys* is the chief Market-Town in the County, every Village being well furnished of itself. Chief Seats are, *Mostyn*, Sir Thomas Mostyn's, near which are the famous Coal-pits of that Place, which go a great way to supply *Dublin* with Coal; *Harwarden-Castle*, Sir John Glynn's; *Leefwood*, Sir George Wynn's; *Hanmer*, Sir Thomas Hanmer's; *Llanerch*, Mr. Davies's.

GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Is in *Landaff* Diocese, 112 Miles in Circumference; contains about 540,000 Acres, and 9644 Houses. The North Part is mountainous, the South a fruitful Valley, called *The Garden of Wales*. Its chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle. Here are 18 Parishes, and 9 Towns. *Landaff*, 147 Miles from *London*, the Bishop's See, is a City, but so small, it hath not a Market. At *Newton* is a Well, which swells up as the Sea ebbs, and sinks as the Flood increases. The chief Seats are *Swansey-Castle*, Duke of Beaufort's; *Cardiff-Castle*, Lord Windsor's; *Margam*, and *Kynfig-Castle*, Lord Mansell's; *Keven Malby*, Sir Charles Keymis's; *Wenwoe*, Sir William Thomas's; *Llantrithid*, Sir John Aubrey's; *Henfol*, Lord Talbot's; *St. Donat's Castle*, Mr. Mansel's.

MERIONETHSHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 108 Miles in Circumference; contains about 500,000 Acres, and 2590 Houses; extremely mountainous, and the Mountains steep. The Inhabitants are very comely. It abounds with Sheep, Fish, Fowl, and wrought Cottons. It has 37 Parishes, and 3 Towns; the chief *Harlech*, 193 Miles from *London*, of Note heretofore for its stately Castle. Chief Seat, *Nanna*, Mr. Vaughan's.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

Is in Three Dioceses: *New Town*, *Pool*, *Llanvelling*, and *Maebynlleth*, are in *Asaph*; *Llandylos* in *Bangor*; but the Town of *Montgomery* is in *Hereford*. It is 94 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560,000 Acres, and 5660 Houses, delightful with many Hills, and fruitful Valleys; breeds very good Horses, and plenty of Goats. It hath 47 Parishes, and 6 Towns. *Montgomery*, the Shire-Town, 158 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and has a strong Castle. Its chief Seats are *Powis-Castle*, and *Buttington-hall*, late Marquis of *Powis*; *Lleymore Lodge*, and *Liffin*, Earl of *Powis's*; *Vaynor*, Lord *Hereford's*; *Llodyerd*, Mr. *Wynne's*; *Garth*, Sir *Charles Lloyd*; *Newtown*, Sir *John Price's*.

PEMBROKE SHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of *St. David's*, 93 Miles in Circumference, contains about 420,000 Acres, and 4329 Houses. The Part is very pleasant, and the whole County plentiful in all the Necessaries of Life. Part of it is inhabited by *Flemings*, planted here by *Henry I.* Their Country is called *Little England beyond Wales*. Here is Plenty of Fish, Fowl, Pit-coal, and Minerals. It has 45 Parishes, and 9 Towns: *Pembroke*, the Shire-Town, 214 Miles from *London*, is well inhabited by Gentlemen, Tradesmen, and fortified with a Wall, and strong Castle. *David's* the Episcopal See. Its Seats are, *Piston-Castle*, Mr. *John Philips's*; *Orleton*, Sir *Arthur Owen's*; *Stackpole-Castle*, Mr. *Campbell's*; *Landshipping*, Mr. *Owen's*; *Pendergraft*, Mr. *Thomas Stepney's*; *Slechetch*, and *Colby*, Mr. *Barlow's*. In this Shire are also contained the Town and County of *Haverfordwest*, and *Milford-Haven*, the largest and most capacious Harbour in the Kingdom.

RADNORSHIRE,

Is in the Diocese of *Herefordshire*, 90 Miles in Circumference; contains about 310,000 Acres, and 3158 Houses; has great Varieties of Air and Soil, stored with Woods, Rivers, and Meres. Its chief Commodities are Cheese and Horses. It hath 52 Parishes, and 4 Towns. *Radnor* is the Shire-Town, 119 Miles from *London*; hath a Castle. *Prestling* is a large well built Town, where the Assizes are held, 148 Miles from *London*. Chief Seats, *Harnage Grange*, Sir *William Fowler's*; *Maelwrick*, Sir *Humphry Howarth's*; *Artlis*, and *Harpton*, Mr. *Lewis's*.

There are in all, in *England* and *Wales* together, 25 Cities, 750 Market-Towns, 9913 Parishes, some of above 40 or 50 Miles Circuit, 61 Forests, and about 300 Parks.

England, without *Wales*, is divided into 6 Circuits, allotted to the Twelve Judges to hold Assizes twice a Year. It is also divided by the King's Justices in Eyre of the Forests, and by the Kings of Arms, into *North* and *South*; that is, all Counties upon the North and South Side of *Trent*.

C H A P. IV.

Of its AIR, SOIL, and COMMODITIES.

AIR.] **T**H E Air is far more mild and temperate, if not more healthy, than any Part of the Continent under the same Climate.

By reason of the warm Vapours of the Sea on every Side, and the very frequent Winds from the huge Western Ocean, the Cold in Winter is oftentimes less sharp than in some Parts of *France* and *Italy*; which yet are seated far more Southerly:

And the Heat in Summer is less scorching than in some Parts of the Continent, that lie much more Northward.

SOIL.] It is blessed with a very fertile wholesome Soil, watered abundantly with Springs and Streams, and, in divers Parts, with great navigable Rivers; and several of late Years have been made so. It hath few barren Mountains, and craggy Rocks; but generally pleasant Hills, rising with easy Ascents, and fruitful Valleys, apt for Corn, Grass, or Wood.

COMMODITIES.] As it is divided by the Sea from the rest of the World, so it may, without the Assistance of any other Part of the World, more easily subsist than any of its neighbouring Countries.

First, For wholesome substantial Food (as well as Delicates), there is Plenty of Fowl, Fish, and Flesh, of all Sorts.

England likewise abounds with Wheat, Barley, Rye, Pulse, Beans, and Oats; with excellent Butter and Cheese, Honey, Saffron, and many other choice Commodities for Food, Medicine, and Pleasure.

The Fields are sufficiently full of every thing the Earth produces for the Use of Life.

For Drinks, we abound with Beer, Ale, Cyder, Perry, Metheglin, and Mead; Brandy, made either of Malt or Apples, &c.

Here is great Plenty of excellent Fruit of all Sorts: But in Orchards and Gardens you have Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Strawberries, &c. Variety of all Sorts, and in as great Perfection as any of the said Fruits, especially Pears, are found in the Kingdom of *France*.

The Kitchen-Garden affords us as great Plenty of all Sorts of Herbs and Roots, and they come to as great Maturity, as any of the same Species in our neighbouring Nations.

It is endless to reckon up the Varieties of the Flower-Gardens: From all Quarters and Climates curious Plants have been brought, especially of late Years, into *England*: And in the Physic-Garden at *Chelsea* we may at once see Specimens of every known Sort of the whole Vegetable Kingdom, that at *Oxford* not being kept up in the manner it ought.

Now of all these Things there is such a constant Continuance, by reason of the Clemency of the Climate, that scarce the least Famine, which frequenteth other Countries, hath been felt in *England* these 400 Years.

Then, for Raiment, *England* produceth generally very fine Wool, which makes our Cloth more lasting than other Country Cloth, and better conditioned against Wind and Weather; and in such Abundance, that not only all Sorts, from the highest to the lowest, are cloathed therewith; but so much hath been heretofore transported beyond the Seas, that, in Honour to the *English* Wool, which then brought such Plenty of Gold into the Territories of *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy* (where the Staple for *English* Wool was in those Days kept), he instituted that famous military Order of the *Golden Fleece*, after the *English* Garter, the noblest Order of Kighthood in *Europe*.

This Abundance and Cheapness of Wool in *England* proceeds not only from the Goodness of the Soil, but also from a Freedom from Wolves, and from excessive Heats and Colds, which in other Countries create Charge, and constant guarding their Sheep, and housing them by Night, and sometimes by Day also; and if the Woollen Manufactory had proper Encouragement, and running of Wool prevented, it would be of vast Service to the Nation: And for advancing the Manufactures of Cloth, that necessary Earth, called Fullers Earth, is nowhere else produced in such Abundance and Excellency as in *England*.

It wants not Linen for all Uses, at least not Ground to produce Flax, and Hemp, and fine Paper made of Linen, altho' there hath been much Linen imported, with much Paper, to the Shame and Damage of the Nation. But there are lately many Paper-mills erected, and tolerable fine Paper made, in several Places of *England*.

Besides, there are in *England* great Quantities of excellent Leather, for all sorts of Uses; insomuch that the poorest People in *England* wear good Shoes of Leather; whereas, in our neighbouring Countries, the Poor generally wear either Shoes of Wood, or none at all.

For Building, it wants not Timber, nor Iron, Stone, nor Slate, nor *Ardoise*, or blue Slate, Brick nor Tiles, Marble nor Alabaster, Morter nor Lime, Lead nor Glafs.

For Firing, either Wood, Sea-coal or Pit-coal, is almost every where to be had at reasonable Rates; and also Turf.

For Shipping, no-where better Oak, no-where such Knee-Timber as they call it; for which Four Forests are eminent, and convenient likewise for Portage; viz. *New Forest* in *Hampshire*, near the Sea, *Sherwood* on the *Trent*, *Dean* on the *Severn*, and *Windfor Forest* near the *Thames*. We have likewise great Store of Iron.

For War, for Coach and Waggon, for Travelling, Hunting, and Racing, no-where greater Plenty of Horses, though your *New-England* Pads are esteemed as the swiftest Pacers: Also for Plough and Pack-carriage; insomuch as Mules and Asses, so generally made use of in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*, are utterly despised in *England*.

Here Dogs of all Sorts, Sizes, and Uses, as Mastiffs, Greyhounds, Spaniels for Land and Water, Hounds for Stag, Buck, Fox, Hare, and Otter, Lurchers, Setting-dogs, &c. The Bear and Bull-dog Mastiffs seem to be the boldest and strongest Creatures of their Size in the World: One of them will encounter singly a Lion, Bear, Bull, or any Creature they are set upon, and not give over to the last Breath of Life. Our Game-Cocks are likewise so stout and hardy, that if Two of them be well matched, they both become dying Conquerors, by slaying one another: But it is well known, both of *English* Cocks and Dogs, that if they are carried into another Country, after some considerable time they degenerate.

Moreover *England* produceth, besides a mighty Quantity of Tin, Lead, and Iron, some Brass and Copperas, Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris* to make Brass; much Alum, Salt, Hops, Liquorice, Wax, Tallow, Coney-furs, Saltpetre, Madder, and Woad for Dying; all Sorts of Glass, Flax, Hemp, &c. and divers other beneficial Commodities. It wants not Mines of Silver in *Wales*, *Cornwall*, *Lancashire*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, which yield ordinarily Six or Eight Ounces *per Cent.* but most of these lying deep, are hard to come unto, and Workmen dear.

It wants not Hot-Baths, as in *Somersetshire*, *Derbyshire*, and other Places; and abounds in Medicinal Springs, working either by Stool or Urine, as at *Tunbridge*, *Epsom*, *Scarborough*, *Astrop*, *Acton*, *Barnet*, *North-Hall*, *Dulwich*, *Islington*, *Sellenge*, *Cobham*, *Shooter's-Hill*, *Richmond*, *Hamstead*, and *Harrowgate* in *Yorkshire*. [Of late Years the Holt Water has been much used. At *Otters-Pool*, near *Watford* in *Hertfordshire*, is an excellent Cold Bath, which has done great Good to Persons afflicted with the Rheumatism, scorbutic, leprous, and other Humours].

Tho' some Countries excel *England* for some Things, yet generally there is no one Country which hath greater Abundance of all Things necessary for Man's Life, and more especially for all kind of Food; insomuch that it hath been judged, that there is yearly as much Flesh and Beer consumed in *England*, by overplentiful Tables, as would serve three times the Number of People. Add to all this, that being encompassed with the Sea, and well furnished with Ships, and abundance of commodious and excellent Havens and Ports, it excels, for Safety and Security, all the neighbouring Countries.

C H A P. V.

Of its INHABITANTS, their Number, Language, and Character.

INHABITANTS.] THE first Inhabitants in *England* were *Britons*, descended from the *Gauls*, whose Language was once almost the same; subdued after by the *Romans*, who, by reason of their Troubles nearer Home, were constrained to abandon this Country about 400 Years after Christ; whereupon the *Extra-Provincial Britons*, then called *Picts* (from retaining the Custom of painting their Bodies, once in common to the Inhabitants of the whole Island) invading the *Britons*, they called to their Aid the *Saxons*, who, casting away the *Picts*, soon made themselves Masters of the *Britons*: But these, not able to endure the heavy Yoke of the *Saxons*, after many Battles, and Attempts to recover their lost Liberties and Country, retired, or were driven, some of them into *Bretagne* in *France*, but most of them into the Two utmost *Western* barren and mountainous Parts of this Country, called afterwards by the *Saxons*, *Walisland*; as the *Germans* still call *Italy* *Welsbland*, because inhabited by the *Cisalpine Gauls*; and the *French* call our Country of *Britain*, *Le Pais de Gallis*.

The *Saxons*, solely possessed of all the best Parts of this Isle, were for a long time infested, and for some time almost subdued, by the *Danes*, and afterwards wholly by the *Normans*, who drove not out the *Saxons*, but mixed with them; so that the *English* Blood at this Day is a Mixture chiefly of *Norman* and *Saxon*, not without a Tincture of *Danish*, *Roman*, and *British* Blood.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.] To give the Reader an exact Account of the Number of People in *England*, will be very difficult; but a near Conjecture may be thus made.

England contains, according to the Calculation of Mr. *Houghton*, in his Account of the Acres and Houses, with the proportional Tax of each County of *England* and *Wales*, printed Anno 1693. 1,175,951 Houses. Now allowing to each House, one with another, 6 Persons, there will be found in all 7,055,706 Souls, and amongst them 1,000,000 of Fighting Men. All the Souls in *France* are computed at 13,500,000, or at the most 15,000,000, of which 270,000 are Churchmen, besides Nuns.

THEIR LANGUAGE.] The *English* Tongue is a Mixture, chiefly of the old *Saxon* (a Dialect of the *Teutonic*) and the old *Norman* (which was Part *French*, Part *Danish*) with a large Mixture of the *British*, *Roman*, and *Danish* Languages.

The Names of Shires, Cities, Towns, and Villages, Places, and Men, in *England*, are generally *Saxon*; and so are most Nouns Appellative, and a great Part of the Verbs.

In *French*, or rather *Norman*, are written some old Statutes, and many old Books, and Reports of the Common Laws, and learned by young Students thereof; the Reports and Law-Books of late Date are all in *English*, and, by a late Act of Parliament, the Proceedings and Pleadings are to be so: In Parliament the Assent or Dissent to Bills made by the King, Lords, or Commons, is in *French*: Almost all our Terms in Cookery, Dicing, Dancing, Singing, Heraldry, &c. are still *French*.

CHARACTER.] The Natives of *England* are generally of a middle Stature: They are fair, especially the Women: The Men are strong, courageous, warlike, resolute, enterprising, liberal to Prodigality, open-hearted, easy to be provoked; yet, when exasperated, stomachful till Satisfaction be given, and then easy to be reconciled; sumptuous and splendid, great Lovers of Hospitality, magnanimous, beneficent, and learned: They are thought to be industrious (the Mechanics being of all Nations the greatest Improvers); but want Caution, Suspicion, Craft, Obsequiousness, and, which is most of all to be deplored, Content: Yet these Wants are supplied by many eminent Qualifications, as Dexterity, Sagacity, Eloquence, Fidelity, Friendship, Public-spiritedness.

The Daringness of the Soldier, the Profoundness of the Scholar, the Magnificence of the Gentry, and the Robustness of the Labourer, are not surpassed, if equalled, by any People in the World.

The Women are not without Vanity, Pretensions to Satire, Raillery, and the like; which Vices they have borrowed from their Neighbours the *French*: But no Women outdo them in Modesty, Patience, Charity, providential Care, Temperance, Wit, good Humour, Cleanliness; and that which crowns all the rest, is the Sincerity and Zeal of religious Devotion.

Good-nature is a Qualification peculiar to the *English*, so peculiar, that, as a noble Writer observes, there is no Word for it in any other Language.

The Inhabitants are generally of solid Parts, apprehensive and sagacious; successful in finding out new Discoveries, but most of all in improving of old, especially Mechanics; there being few Curiosities of Art brought over from beyond Sea, but are here improved to a greater Height.

Here are the best Clocks, Watches, Locks, Barometers, Thermometers, Air-pumps, &c. in the World. Locks are here made of Iron and Brass, of Fifty Pounds a Lock; Watches so curious, that one Part of the Movement of a Repeating-watch comes to Ten Pounds, which makes them ordinarily sold for Fifty or Sixty Pounds a Watch; and yet these prove profitable Merchandize when we send them into foreign Countries; so valuable and so inimitable is the Work. Curious Telescopes, Microscopes, Perspectives, Mirrors, Spheres, Globes, Charts, Maps, and all

Sorts of Mathematical Instruments, Dials, Balances, Sea-Compasses, &c. The late great Improvement in making Glass; of polishing the Insides of great Iron-Guns; of weighing up Ships that are sunk to the Bottom of the Sea; and many other noble Inventions and Improvements; as weaving Silk Stockens, Mills of Copper, Gun-powder, polishing Glass, &c. *Wilton Tapestry*, Earthen-ware, Speaking-Trumpets, making of Lustring, Engines for raising of Glass, spinning of Glass, cutting of Tobacco, printing Stuffs, Linen, Paper, making Damask Linen, watering Silks, the Way of separating Gold from Silver, Bolting-mills, Lanterns of divers Sorts, Horn-ware, &c. All these Instances shew how excellently the *English* Nation is turned for all manner of mechanical Arts.

The common People will endure long and hard Labour; in-
somuch that, after 12 Hours hard Work, they will go in the Evening to Foot-ball, Cricket, Prison-base, Wrestling, Cudgel-playing, or some such-like vehement Exercise for their Recreation.

They are as long-lived generally as the People of any Nation in the World. In the Reign of King *James* the First, 8 old Men danced a Morrice-dance, all living in one Manor in the West of *England*, whose Ages put together made 800 Years; and in the Year 1635. died old *Par*, aged 152: And in the Year 1671. died *Henry Jenkins* of *Yorkshire*, aged 168 Years. But on the other Side, by reason of Intemperance, and of an unhappy Excess, that has obtained in Spirituous Liquors, there is no Part of the World wherein People are more subject to die suddenly.

CHAP. VI.

Of RELIGION.

Christianity was very early planted in *England*; but when, or by whom, is very uncertain; probably in the latter End of the First, or the Beginning of the Second Century. In *Tertullian's* Time, even that Part of *Britain* which did not own the *Roman* Yoke, submitted to the Name of Christ. Three *British* Bishops, of *Caerleon*, as it is supposed, of *London*, and of *York*, subscribed the Canons of the Council of *Arles*, A. C. 314. Under them were, as is said, 25 other Bishops; which Number of Bishops (considering that the Province then reached as far as *Grahme's Dike*) was much the same as there are now.

The *British* Church, upon the Invasion of the *Saxons*, was, with its People, driven into the Western Parts, as *Wales*, *Gloucestershire*, *Somersetshire*, *Devonshire*, and *Cornwal*. When *Augustine* the Monk converted *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, and his People, to Christianity, A. C. 596. by Order of his Master,

Pope *Gregory* the Great, he laboured to bring the *British* Bishops to acknowledge the Pope's Authority, and him as their Archbishop. This when they refused to do, the *Saxons*, at his Instigation, fell upon 1200 Monks and Priests of the *British* Nation, and killed them.

The *Saxons*, and after them the *Normans*, owned 5 Popes Authority; and after King *John* had basely subjected his Crown to the Pope, the better thereby to free himself from his too powerful Barons, *England* was, till the Reformation, one of the tamest Countries that any-where submitted to the *Roman* Yoke. Our Parliaments indeed did many times exert themselves vigorously; tho' still the Papal Yoke lay heavy upon the Shoulders of the whole Nation: But in *Henry* the Eighth's Time, when *Luther's* Preaching had opened the eye of the greatest Part of the Kingdoms of the North, and inspired them with almost an universal Consent to set their Consciences free at once from the *Romish* Tyranny, *England* joined in with the general Voice.

Henry VIII. himself, being enraged at Pope *Clement VII.*'s Usage of him in the Matter of his Divorce from Queen *Catharine*, abolished the Pope's Supremacy, and seized upon all the Monasteries, and other religious Houses, in *England*, and divided their Lands amongst the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom; but in other Articles of Religion he continued a Papist: So that the Reformation went on but lamely in his Time. Under his Son *Edward VI.* it gained more Ground; and the Superstitions of Popery were almost intirely abolished. Queen *Mary*, who reigned but Five Years, brought Popery in again: But the bloody Executions of above Five hundred Protestants in her Time, who were burned for their Faith, did so alienate the People's Affection from her, that Queen *Elizabeth*, who succeeded her, found it no difficult Matter to settle the Reformation again upon the Foot on which it still continues

Bishops were then consecrated by other Bishops, whose Succession was unquestionable from the first Planters of Christianity among us, and placed in every See where there had been Bishops formerly. Articles of Religion were appointed, which still are required to be subscribed and assented to by every Man that takes any Ecclesiastical Preferment in our Church: And a Liturgy was enacted to be observed in performing Divine Service in the *English* Tongue: Afterwards, in King *James's* Time, a Book of Canons was also set forth, by which the Discipline of the Church of *England* was settled. And from all these, any Man may frame an Idea of our Church

And tho' there be several other Persuasions in this Nation, that differ from the Church of *England*, as established by Law, and who were liable to some Inconveniencies because of their Persuasions, till of late, such as *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, and *Anabaptists*; nevertheless, since the Revolution, all his Majesty's

jeſty's Proteſtant Subjects, diſſenting from the Church of *England*, are, by an Act in the Firſt of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, exempted from the Penalties of certain Laws therein mentioned : So that no Man is to be moleſted upon account of his Religion, that takes, when tendered to him, the Oath of Allegiance to his preſent Maſteſty, and the Oath of Abjuration, required by an Act of 13 *Will. III.* and confirmed by ſeveral ſubſequent Acts, with ſome ſmall Alterations; and ſubſcribes the Declaration injoined in an Act of 30 *Car. II.* entitled, *An Act to prevent Papiffs from ſitting in either Houſe of Parliament.* Inſtead of theſe Oaths and Declaration, the *Quakers* ſolemn Affirmation of the like Tenor is accepted; and by an Act of 8 *Geo. I.* Cap. 6. they were indulged ſo far, as to have the Name of God ſtruck out of their Affirmation and Declaration. But in Caſe of Life and Death, they muſt ſwear, or cannot be Witneſſes.

In *Oliver Cromwell's* Time, the *Jews* were tolerated in *London*. They were not at firſt conſiderable either for Number (not making above 80 or 100 Families), or for their Wealth or Abilities; but are now very numerous, and immenſely rich.

C H A P. VII.

Of T R A D E.

OUR Trade is the moſt conſiderable of the whole World. And indeed *Great Britain* is, of all other Countries, the moſt proper for Trade; as well from its Situation, as an Iſland, as from the Freedom and Excellency of its Conſtitution, and from its natural Products, and conſiderable Manufactures.

For Exportation: Our Country produces many of the moſt ſubſtantial and neceſſary Commodities, as Butter, Cheeſe, Corn, Cattle, Cloth, Iron, Lead, Tin, Copper, Leather, Copperas, Pitcoal, Alum, Saffron, &c.

Our Corn ſometimes preſerves other Countries from ſtarving. Our Horſes are the moſt ſerviceable in the World, and highly valued by all Nations for their Hardineſs, Beauty, and Strength. With Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry, Biſcuit, we victual not only our own Fleets, but all Foreigners that come and go. Our Iron we export manufactured in Great-Guns, Carcaſes, Bombs, &c.

The Manufactures of Wool in Broad-cloth, long and ſhort, Northern Dozens, Rashes, Kerſies, Bays, Serges, Flanel, Perpetuano's, Says, Stuffs, Frize, Penniſtone, Stockens, Caps, Rugs, &c. exported, may be computed to amount to Two Millions *per Annum*. Dr. *D'Avenant* and Mr. *King* having calculated the yearly Produce of Wool in *England* to be Two Millions

Millions Sterling, and that the same, when manufactured, will be Eight Millions ; they allow Six Millions for Home Consumption, and Two Millions for Exportation.

Prodigious, and almost incredible, is the Value likewise of other Goods from hence exported ; viz. Hops, Flax, Hemp, Hats, Shoes, Household-stuff, Ale, Beer, Red-Herrings, Pilchards, Salmon, Oysters, Saffron, Liqueurice, Watches, Ribbands, Toys, &c.

England produces yearly 5,000,000 Chaldrons of Sea-coal, 1,200,000 Pounds of Tin, 800 Fodders of Lead, 800 Furnaces of Iron, 800 Tuns of Alum ; of all which, great Quantities are exported to foreign Parts, to the Value at least of 500,000 *l. per Annum*.

Our Transportation, or Re-exportation, of the Wool, Butter, Hides, Tallow, Beef, Herrings, Pilchards, and Salmon, which we transport from *Ireland*, being the Concerns of our Merchants, and paying Duties to his Majesty, have been reckoned at 300,000 *l. per Annum*.

We used to transport from our Plantations in *America*, besides what we consume ourselves, of Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cocoa-Nuts, &c. besides the Fish, Pipe-staves, Masts, Beaver, &c. from *New-England*, and the Northern Parts of *America*, to the Amount of near 400,000 *l. per Annum* ; but it is to be lamented, that the *French*, who of late Years have taken a Turn to Trade, which formerly their Gentry despised, have wrought us almost out of all our foreign Vend for Sugar.

It would be tedious to enumerate the Value of our Transportations from the *Baltic*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Streights*, *Turkey*, *Guiney*, the *East-Indies*.

As to our Importation, it is computed, that at this Day, we lose 500,000 *l.* a Year, by our Trade with *France*, and *French Flanders* ; and this chiefly in Commodities, that tend to promote Gewgaw and Luxury, rather than to furnish us with what is essentially necessary to the prime Purposes of Life, or even of State, and outward Appearance.

For the Toys of other Nations we likewise expend great Sums of Money, or lessen our Effects abroad by Bills of Exchange, and that (which is the greatest Shame of all to us) even for the bare Freight ; suffering the *Hollanders*, *Flemings*, and *Hamburghers*, to be, in a manner, the common Carriers between us and all Parts of the World ; a Grievance, which the Act of Navigation 12 Car. II. sought to cure, by forbidding all Foreigners to import any thing hither, but each one the Product of his own Country.

In antient Times, the great Trade of this Nation consisted in unmanufactured Wool, which Foreigners, coming from all Parts, bought of us ; insomuch that the Customs of *English* Wool, exported in *Edward* the Third's Reign, amounted, at 50 *s.* a Pack, to 250,000 *l. per Annum*, an immense Sum of Money in those

those Days: And that excessive Custom upon unmanufactured Wool soon gave Encouragement to the making of Cloth here, more effectually than the Laws against Exportation of Wool are now found to do.

Our Fish-Trade would be very considerable, if that of the *Hollanders* were not much more. The Red-Herrings at *Yarmouth*, Pilchards in the West, Cod-Fish in *Newfoundland* and *New-England*, are very advantageous Branches. And we have now lately erected a Company for the carrying on of the Herring-Fishery, by the Legislative Authority; which it is hoped will be attended with Success. And yet it must be allowed, that the Cod-Fishery on the Banks of *Newfoundland* has a great deal altered the Face of things with regard to the Vend of Herrings, at Foreign Markets.

Thus much with regard to the Maritime Trade of this famous Kingdom.

Nor are its Advantages, with regard to Inland Trade, less considerable. The Freedom of Cities and Boroughs is easily purchased. We have very few Holidays, besides Sundays, in which the Poor do not work. And, in favour of Dissenters, a Relaxation of the *Penal Laws*.



THE
Present State
OF
GREAT-BRITAIN.

PART I. BOOK II.

Of the GOVERNMENT of that Part of
Great Britain called ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

Of the GOVERNMENT of England in general.



HE Kingdom of *England* is an hereditary limited Monarchy, governed by the Supreme Head, according to the known Laws and Customs of the Kingdom.

It is a Monarchy free from all Interregnum, and with it from any Mischiefs whereunto elective Kingdoms are subject.

It is such a Monarchy, as that, by the necessary Concurrence of the Lords and Commons in the making and repealing all Statutes or Acts of Parliament, it hath the main Advantages of an Aristocracy, and of a Democracy, and yet free from the Disadvantages and Evils of either.

It

It is such a Monarchy as, by most admirable Temperament, affords very much to the Industry, Liberty, and Happiness, of the Subject ; and reserves enough for the Majesty and Prerogative of any King that will own his People as Subjects, not as Slaves.

CHAP. II.

Of the KING of England, and therein of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy and Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms, and Respect.

NAME.] **T**HE King is so called from the Saxon Word, *Cyning*.

The Title of the King of England is, *By the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.*

Defender of the Faith was antiently used by the Kings of England, as appears by several Charters granted to the University of Oxford ; but in the Year 1521. more particularly affixed by a Bull from Pope Leo X. for a Book written by Henry VIII. against Luther, in Defence of the Seven Sacraments, and since continued by Act of Parliament.

Christianissimus was by the Lateran Council, under Pope Julian II. conferred on the Kings of England in the Fifth Year of Henry VIII. though before used by Henry VII. and since only by the French King.

The Title of *Grace* was first given to the King about the Time of Henry IV. To Henry VI. *Excellent Grace* ; To Edward IV. *High and Mighty Prince* ; to Henry VII. sometimes *Grace*, and sometimes *Highbness* ; To Henry VIII. first *Highbness*, then *Majesty* ; And now, *Sacred Majesty*, or *Most Excellent Majesty*.

The King of England, in his publick Instruments and Letters, styles himself *Nos. We*, in the Plural Number. Before King John's Time, Kings used the Singular Number ; which Custom is still seen in the End of Writs, *Teste meipso apud Westm.*

In speaking to the King, is used often (besides *Your Majesty*) the Appellation *Sir*, which we have received immediately from France, where the King is always spoken to by the Title *Sire*, which comes to them from the old Gothic or Frank Word *Sihor*, signifying *Lord*. But *Syr*, or *Sir*, *Domine*, is now, in England, become the ordinary Word to all the better Rank, even from the King to the Gentleman. It was antiently in England given to Lords, afterwards to Knights, and to Clergymen, pre-
fixed

fixed before the Christian Names ; now in that Manner only Baronets, and Knights of the Bath, Knights Bachelors, and Bachelors of Arts, in both the Universities.

PERSON.] *Rex Angliæ est Persona mixta cum Sacerdote*, say our Lawyers : He is, as it were, a Priest as well as a King. He is crowned ; an Honour, saith *Guillim*, which the Kings of *Spain, Portugal, Navarre*, and divers other Kings have not ; at which Coronation he is anointed with Oil, as the Priests were at first, and afterwards the Kings of *Israel*, to intimate that his Person is sacred and spiritual.

Of this Sacred Person of the King, of the Life and Safety thereof, the Laws and Customs of *England* are so tender, that they have made it High-Treason only to imagine or intend the Death of the King : Although, in all other Capital Cases, the Rule is, *Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto* ; and an *Englishman* may not in other Cases be punished with Death, unless the Act follow the Intent.

The Law of *England* hath so high Esteem of the King's Person, that to offend against those Persons, and those Things, that represent his Sacred Person, as to kill some of the Crown-Officers, or to kill any of the King's Judges executing their Office, or to counterfeit the King's Seal, or his Moneys, is made High-Treason ; because by all these the King's Person is represented.

And rather than Treason against the King's Person shall go unpunished, the Innocent, in some Cases, shall be punished : For if an Idiot, or Lunatic, shall kill, or go about to kill, the King, he shall be punished as a Traitor ; and yet being *Non compos mentis*, the Law holds, that he cannot commit Felony or Petit-Treason, nor other Sorts of High-Treason.

Moreover, for the precious Regard of the Person of the King, by an antient Record it is declared, That no Physic ought to be administred to him without good Warrant ; this Warrant to be signed by the Advice of his Council ; no other Physicians but what are mentioned in the Warrant are to administer to him ; the Physicians to prepare all Things with their own Hands, and not by the Hands of any Apothecary, and to use the Assistance only of such Surgeons as are prescribed in the Warrant.

OFFICE.] The Office of the King of *England*, in the Laws of King *Edward the Confessor*, is thus described, *Rex quasi Vicarius summi Regis est ; ad hoc constituitur, ut Regnum, Terram, & Populum Domini, & super omnia sanctam Ecclesiam ejus veneretur, regat, & ab injuriis defendat*. And, according to the Learned *Fortescue*, it is, *Pugnare bella populi sui, & eos rectissime judicare*, to fight the Battles of his People, and to see Right and Justice done unto them.

Or, more particularly, as is promised at the Coronation, to preserve the Rights and Privileges of the Church and Clergy, the

the Royal Prerogatives belonging to the Crown, the Laws and Customs of the Realm, to do Justice, love Mercy, keep Peace and Unity, &c.

SUPREMACY and SOVEREIGNTY.] Whatsoever Things are proper to supreme Magistrates, as Crowns, Sceptres, Purple Robe, Golden Globe, and Holy Unction, have as long appertained to the King of *England*, as to any other Prince in *Europe*; and therefore the Crown of *England* hath been declared in Parliament long ago, to be an Imperial Crown.

He acknowledges only Precedence to the Emperor.

He owns no Superiority to the Bishop of *Rome*, whose long arrogated Authority in *England* was, 1535. in a full Parliament of the Lords Spiritual as well as Temporal, declared null, and the King of *England* declared to be by antient Right, in all Causes, over all Persons, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, Supreme Governor.

The King hath the supreme Right of Patronage through all *England*, called Patronage Paramount, over all the Ecclesiastical Benefices of *England*; so that if the Patron present not in due Time, nor the Ordinary, nor Metropolitan, the Right of Presentation comes to the King, beyond whom it cannot go.

The King is *Summus totius Regni Anglicani Justiciarius*, Supreme Judge, or Lord Chief-Justice of *England*. He is the Fountain from whence all Justice is derived.

POWER and PREROGATIVE.] The King alone by his Royal Prerogative hath Power, without Act of Parliament, to declare War, make Peace, send and receive Embassadors, make Leagues and Treaties with any Foreign States, give Commissions for levying Men and Arms by Sea and Land, or for pressing Men, if Need require [Men cannot be pressed into the Land-Service at this Day, but must list voluntarily, 5th and 6th of *Will.* and *Mary* 15.]; disposing of all Magazines, Ammunition, Castles, Fortresses, Ports, Havens, Ships of War, and public Moneys, appoint the Metal, Weight, Purity, and Value thereof.

By his Royal Prerogative, he may of his mere Will and Pleasure convoke, adjourn, prorogue, remove, and dissolve Parliaments: May, to any Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament, refuse to give, without rendering any Reason, his Royal Assent, without which a Bill is as a Body without a Soul: May at his Pleasure increase the Number of the Members of both Houses, by creating more Barons, and bestowing Privileges upon any other Towns to send Burgesses to Parliament. Yet this Branch of his Prerogative seems to be given up by our late Kings; and therefore it was thought necessary, that the Legislative Power should intervene, to enable *Durham* to send its Representatives to Parliament, in the Time of King *Charles* II. He hath alone the Choice and Nomination of all Commanders; and other Officers at Land and Sea, the Choice and Nomination of all Magistrates, Counsellors, and Officers of State; of all Bishops,

Bishops, and other high Dignities in the Church; the bestowing all Honours, both of higher and lower Nobility of *England*; the Power of determining Rewards and Punishments, either by pardoning the Offence, or remitting the Punishment.

By his Letters Patent he may erect new Universities, Boroughs, Colleges, Hospitals, Schools, Fairs, Markets, Forests, Chaces, Free-warren, Beacons, &c.

The King, by his Prerogative, hath Power to grant Letters of Marque or Reprisal, to grant Safe-conducts, &c.

Debts due to the King are in the first place to be satisfied, in case of Executorship and Administratorship; and until the King's Debt be satisfied, he may protect the Debtor from the Arrest of other Creditors.

He may distrain for the whole Debt upon one Tenant that holdeth not the whole Land; may require the Ancestor's Debt of the Heir, though not especially bound; is not obliged to demand his Rent as others are; may sue in what Court he please, and distrain where he list.

No Proclamation can be made but by the King.

No Protection for a Defendant to be kept off from a Suit, but by him; and that because he is actually in his Service.

He only can give Patents, in Case of Losses by Fire, or otherwise, to receive the charitable Benevolences of the People; without which no Man may ask it publicly.

The Sale of his Goods in an open Market will not take away his Property therein, if he hath been defrauded of them.

Where the King hath granted a Fair, with Toll to be paid, yet his Goods there shall be exempted from all Toll.

No Occupancy shall be good against the King, nor shall Entry before him prejudice him.

His Servants in Ordinary are privileged from serving in any Office that requires their Attendance, as Sheriff, Constable, Churchwarden, &c.

All Receivers of Money for the King, or Accomptants to him for any of his Revenues, their Persons, Lands, Goods, Heirs, Executors, Administrators, are chargeable for the same at all times: For, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*.

His Debtor hath a kind of Prerogative Remedy, by a *Quominus* in the Exchequer, against all other Debtors, or against whom they have any Cause of personal Action, supposing that he is thereby disabled to pay the King; and in this Suit the King's Debtor, being Plaintiff, hath some Privileges above others.

In doubtful Cases, *Semper præsumitur pro Rege*.

No Statute restraineth the King, except he be especially named therein. The Quality of his Person alters the Descent of *Gavel-kind*, the Rules of Joint-tenancy: No Estoppel can bind him, nor Judgment final in a Writ of Right.

Judgments entered against the King's Title, are entered with a *Salvo Jure Domini Regis*; that if at any time the King's Counsel at Law can make out his Title better, that Judgment shall not prejudice him: Which is not permitted to the Subject.

In all Cases where the King is Party, his Officers, with an Arrest by Force of a Process at Law, may enter; and if Entrance be denied, may break open the House of any Man, although every Man's House is said to be his Castle, and hath a Privilege to protect him against all other Arrests.

A Benefice, or Spiritual Living, is not full against the King by Institution only, without Induction, although it be so against a Subject.

None but the King can hold a good Plea of false Judgment in the Courts of his Tenants.

The King of *England*, by his Prerogative, is *Summus Regni Custos*, and hath the Custody of the Persons and Estates of such as for want of Understanding cannot govern themselves, or serve the King: So the Persons and Estates of Idiots and Lunatics are in the Custody of the King; that of Idiots to his own Use, and that of Lunatics to the Use of the next Heir.

The King, by his Prerogative, is *Ultimus Hæres Regni*; and is, as the great Ocean is of all Rivers, the Receptacle of all Estates, when no Heir appears: For this Cause, all Estates for want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture, revert or escheat to the King. All Treasure-trove (that is, Money, Gold, Silver, Plate, or Bullion, found, and the Owners unknown) belongs to the King: So all Waifs, Estrays, Wrecks, not granted away by him, or any former Kings; all waste Ground, or Lands recovered from the Sea; all Lands of Aliens dying before Naturalization or Denization; and all Things whereof the Property is not known; all Gold and Silver Mines, in whose Ground soever they are found; Royal Fishes, as Whales, Sturgeons, Dolphins, &c. Royal Fowl, as Swans not marked, and swimming at Liberty in the River; belong to the King.

In the Church, the King's Prerogative and Power is extraordinary great: He only hath the Patronage of all Bishopricks: None can be chosen, but those whom he hath first nominated by his *Congé d'Elire*: None can be consecrated Bishop, or take Possession of the Revenues of the Bishoprick, without the King's especial Writ or Consent. The King hath Power to call a National or Provincial Synod; and, with the Advice and Consent thereof, to make Canons, Orders, Ordinances, and Constitutions; introduce into the Church what Ceremonies shall be thought fit; reform and correct all Heresies, Schisms, punish Contempts, &c. and to declare what Translation of the Bible is fit to be allowed, &c.

The King hath a Power not only to unite, consolidate, separate, enlarge, or contract, the Limits of any old Bishoprick, or other Ecclesiastical Benefice; but also, by his Letters Patents, may

may erect new Bishopricks, as *Henry* the Eighth did Six at one time; and the late King *Charles* the Martyr intended to do at *St. Albans*, for the Honour of the first Martyr of *England*, and for contracting the too large Extent of the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*: May also erect new Archbishopricks, Patriarchates, &c.

The King hath Power to dispense with the Rigour of Ecclesiastical Laws, excepting such as have received the Sanction of an Act of Parliament, as has been declared by the Bill of Rights; and with any thing that is only *Prohibitum & malum per accidens*, & non malum in se: As for a Bastard to be a Priest; for a Priest to hold Two Benefices; or to succeed his Father in a Benefice; or to be Non-resident, &c. for a Bishop to hold an Ecclesiastical Benefice in *Commendam* or Trust.

Hath Power to dispense with some Acts of Parliament, Penal Statutes, by *Non obstante*, where himself is only concerned; to moderate the Rigour of the Laws according to Equity and Conscience; to grant special Privileges and Charters to any Subject; to pardon a Man by Law condemned, except in Appeals of Murder; to interpret, by his Judges, Statutes; and in Cases not defined by Law, to determine, and pass Sentence; yet, in *Rebus arduis*, and in Matters of great Importance, the Judges have thought it safest to adjourn the same, *ad prox' Parl' propter Difficultatem*, &c.

Every King of *England*, as he is *Debitor Justitiæ* to his People, so he is in Conscience obliged to defend and maintain all the Rights of the Crown in Possession; and when any King hath not religiously observed his Duty in this Point, it hath proved of very dreadful Consequence: As, on the other Side, it much concerns every King of *England* to be very careful of the Subjects just Liberties, according to the Golden Rule of *Charles* the First, That the King's Prerogative is, to defend the People's Liberties; and the People's Liberties, to strengthen the King's Prerogative.

The Laws of *England*, looking upon the King as God's Vicegerent upon Earth, do attribute unto him divers Excellencies not belonging to other Men: So the Law will have no Imperfection found in the King; as, no Injustice, no Error, no Negligence or *Laches*, no Infamy, no Stain or Corruption of Blood; for by taking of the Crown, all former, tho' just Attainder (and such Attainder made by Act of Parliament) is *ipso facto* purged: No Nonage or Minority; for his Grant of Lands, though held in his natural, not political Capacity, cannot be avoided by Nonage. Higher than this, the Law attributeth a kind of Perpetuity, not to say Immortality, to the King, *Rex Angliæ non moritur*; his Death is by the Law termed the Demise of the King, because thereby the Kingdom is demised to another. He is said not to be subject to Death, because he is a Corporation of himself, that liveth for ever, all *Interregna* being in *England* unknown; the same Moment that one King dies, the next Heir

is King fully and absolutely, without any Coronation, Ceremony, or Act to be done, *ex post facto*.

Moreover, the Law seemeth to attribute to the King a certain Ubiquity; that the King is in a manner every-where, in all his Courts of Justice; and therefore cannot be nonsuited, as Lawyers speak.

And yet there are some Things that the King cannot do, *Rex Angliæ nihil injuste potest*.

There are also divers Things which the King cannot do, *Salvo Jure, Salvo Juramento, & Salva Conscientia sua*; because by an Oath at his Coronation, and indeed without any Oath, by the Law of Nature, Nations, and of Christianity, he holds himself bound, as do all other Christian Kings, to protect and defend his People; to do Justice, and to shew Mercy; to preserve Peace and Quietness among them; to allow them their just Rights and Liberties; to consent to the Repealing of bad Laws, and to the Enacting of good. Two Things especially the King of *England* cannot do without the Consent of both Houses of Parliament; *viz.* make new Laws, and raise new Taxes; there being something of Odium in both of them, the one seeming to diminish the Subjects Liberty, and the other to infringe his Property: Therefore, that all Occasion of Disaffection towards the King (*the Breath of our Nostrils, and the Light of our Eyes*, as he is stiled in Holy Scripture) might be avoided, it was wisely contrived by our Ancestors, that for both these should Petitions and Supplications be first made by the Subject.

If the King of *England* be in any foreign Nation, he may try any of his offending Domesticks by the Laws of *England*, saith *Fleta*; as in the Case of *Engelram*, of *Nogent* in *France*, and of *Manning*, whom King *Charles II.* caused to be try'd and executed in the Duke of *Newburgh's* Territories in *Germany*.

These, and divers other Prerogatives, rightfully belong to, and are enjoy'd by, the King of *England*.

DOMINIONS.] The antient Dominions of the Kings of *England* were, first, *England*, and all the Seas round about *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the Isles adjacent, even to the Shore of all the neighbouring Nations; and our Law saith, *The Sea is of the Leigeance of the King, as well as the Land*; and as a Mark thereof, all Ships of Foreigners have antiently demanded Leave to fish, and pass in these Seas, and do at this Day lower their Top-sails to all the King's Ships of War; and therefore Children born upon these Seas (as sometimes hath happened) are accounted natural-born Subjects to the King of *England*, and needed not any Naturalization, as others born out of his Dominions.

To *England*, *Henry II.* annexed *Ireland*, being stiled only Lord of *Ireland*, till the 33d of *Henry VIII.* although they had all kingly Jurisdiction before.

Edward

Edward I. annexed all *Wales*, and *Edward III.* the Right, tho' not the Possession, of all *France*; but *Henry V.* added both; and his Son *Henry VI.* was crowned and recognized by all the States of the Realm at *Paris*.

King *James I.* being King of *Scotland* before, upon his Accession to the Crown of *England*, the whole Island was united under one Head; and, since that time, sundry considerable Plantations in *America* have been peopled by the Subjects of the Crown of *England*.

The Dominions of the King of *England* at this Day in Possession, are *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the Seats adjacent. Moreover, the Islands of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Aldernay*, and *Sark*, which are a Parcel of the Duchy of *Normandy*, the Port of *Gibraltar*, and the Island of *Minorca* in the *Mediterranean Sea*; besides those profitable Plantations of *New-England*, *Nova Scotia*, or *New-Scotland*, *New-York*, *East* and *West Jersey*, *Pennsylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Barbados*, *Jamaica*, *Florida*, *North* and *South Carolina*, *Georgia*, *Bermudas*, with several other Isles and Places in those Quarters, and some in the *East-Indies*, and upon the Coast of *Africa*; also upon the North Parts of *America*, by Right of first Discovery; to *Esotiland*, *Terra Cartierialis*, *Newfoundland*, and to *Guiney* in the South; to all which the King of *England* hath a Legal Right, tho' not Possession of the Whole.

STRENGTH.] And let our Sovereign be considered abstractedly as King only of *England*, which is like an huge Fortrefs, or a garison'd Town, fenced not only with strong Works, and a wide and deep Ditch the Sea, but guarded also with excellent Out-works, the strongest and best built Ships of War in the World; it is so abundantly furnished with Men and Horses, with Victuals and Ammunitions, with Cloaths and Money, that if all the Potentates of *Europe* should conspire against it, they could hardly conquer it, provided it be at Unity in itself.

This for the defensive Strength of the King of *England*: Now for the offensive. How formidable must he be to the World, when they shall understand, that in the late Civil Wars were computed to be in Arms, on both Sides, 200,000 Foot, and 50,000 Horse; and when they shall consider the valiant and martial Spirit of the *English*, their natural Agility of Body, their Patience, Hardiness, and Stedfastness; when they shall consider, that for Transporting of an Army, the King of *England* hath at Command Two hundred excellent Ships of War, and can hire Two hundred stout *English* Merchant-Ships, little inferior to Ships of War; that he can soon man the same with the best Sea Soldiers in the whole World; and that, for maintaining such a mighty Fleet, sufficient Money, for a competent Time, may be raised only by a Land-Tax?

PATRIMONY.] All other Lands in *England*, being held now of some Superior, depend mediately or immediately on the Crown;

Crown; so that the King is Lord Paramount, Supreme Landlord of all the Lands of *England*; and all landed Men are mediately or immediately his Tenants by some Tenure or other; but the Lands possess'd by the Crown, being held of none, can escheat to none, and are now made unalienable; though they have been (by Time, the Gift and Bounty of our Kings, and some Necessities for the Preservation of the Weal Public) much alienated: However, there are yet left many Parks, Castles, or Palaces, and Forests, still belonging to the King, to receive and divert him, when he shall please in his royal Progress to visit those Parts.

The certain Revenues of the King of *England* were antiently enough to discharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impost upon the Subject.

The ordinary Charge of the Government, or Civil List, as it is now called, was, upon the Accession of her late Majesty Queen *Anne* to the Crown, settled by Parliament at 700,000*l.* *per Annum*, upon the best Funds in *England*: The Civil List Revenue is now increased to one Million *per Annum* at least.

RESPECT.] In Consideration of these, and other transcendent Excellencies, no King in *Christendom*, nor other Potentate, receives from his Subjects more Reverence, Honour, and Respect, than the King of *England*. All his People, at their first Addresses, kneel to him: He is at all times served upon the Knee; all Persons (not the Prince, or other Heir apparent, excepted) stand bare in the Presence of the King, and in the Presence-Chamber, though in the King's Absence.

Any Thing or Act done in the King's Presence, is presumed to be void of all Deceit, and evil Meaning; and therefore a Fine levied in the King's Court, where the King is presumed to be present, doth bind a *Feme Covert*, a married Woman, and others, whom ordinarily the Law doth disable to transact.

The King's only Testimony of any thing done in his Presence, is of as high a Nature and Credit as any Record; and in all Writs sent forth for the Dispatch of Justice, he useth no other Witness but himself; *Teste meipso*.

ARMS.] It is the common Tradition, that after the Conquest the Kings of *England* bare Two *Leopards*, borne first by the Conqueror, as Duke of *Normandy* (and it is remarkable, that they belong to his present Majesty, as he is Duke of *Brunswick*) till the Time of *Henry II.* who in Right of his Mother annexed her paternal Coat, the *Lion of Aquitain*, which being of the same Field, Metal, and Form with the *Leopards*, from thenceforward they were jointly marshalled in one Shield, and blazoned *Three Lions*, as at present.

King *Edward III.* in Right of his Mother claiming the Crown of *France*, with the Arms of *England* quartered the Arms of *France*, which then were *Azure, Semée de Fleurs-de-lis, Or*; afterwards changed to *Three Fleurs-de-lis*: Whereupon

Whereupon Henry V. of England caused the *English* Arms to be changed likewise. King James, upon the Union of England and Scotland, caused the Arms of France and England to be quartered with Scotland and Ireland, and thus blazoned :

In the First Place, *Azure, Three Fleurs-de-lis, Or*, the Regal Arms of France quartered with the Imperial Ensigns of England, which are *Gules, Three Lions Passant Guardant in Pale, Or* : In the Second Place, *Or, within a double Tressure, Counter-flower'd Lis, Gules, a Lion Rampant of the Second*, for the Royal Arms of Scotland : In the Third Place, *Azure, an Irish Harp, Or, stringed, Argent*, for the Royal Ensigns of Ireland : In the Fourth Place, as in the First : All within the Garter, the chief Ensign of that most honourable Order : Above the same, an Helmet, answerable to his Majesty's Sovereign Jurisdiction ; upon the same a rich Mantle of Cloth of Gold doubled, Ermin, adorned with an Imperial Crown, and surmounted for a Crest by a *Lion Passant Guardant*, crowned with the like ; supported by a *Lion Rampant Guardant, Or*, crowned as the former, and an *Unicorn, Argent*, gorged with a Crown, thereto a Chain affixed, passing between his Fore-legs, and reflexed over his Back, *Or*, both standing upon a Compartment placed underneath ; and in the Table of the Compartment his Majesty's Royal Motto, *Dieu & Mon Droit*.

The Arms of France were placed first, for that France is the greatest Kingdom ; and because from the first bearing, those Flowers have been always Ensigns of a Kingdom ; whereas the Arms of England were originally of Dukedoms, as aforesaid.

The Blazon of the Arms of Great-Britain upon the Union was as follows :

Quarterly of Four : In the first Quarter, *Gules, Three Lions Passant Guardant, Or, Impaling, Or, a Lion Rampant within a double Tressure Flory, Counterflory, Gules, Great-Britain*. 2. *Azure, Three Fleurs-de-lis, Or, France*. 3. *Azure, a Harp, Or, stringed, Argent, Ireland*. The Fourth as the First.

And since the Accession of the present Royal Family of Great-Britain, Anno 1714. the Royal Atchievement is marshalled as follows :

Quarterly, in the first Grand Quarter, *Mars, Three Lions passant-guardant in Pale, Sol*, the Imperial Ensigns of England, impaled with the Royal Arms of Scotland ; which are, *Sol, a Lion Rampant, within a double Tressure flowered and counter-flowered with Fleurs-de-lis, Mars*. The Second Quarter is the Royal Arms of France ; viz. *Jupiter, Three Fleurs-de-lis, Sol*. The Third, the Ensign of Ireland ; which is, *Jupiter, an Harp, Sol, stringed Luna*. And the Fourth Grand Quarter is his present Majesty's own Coat ; viz. *Mars, Two Lions Passant-guardant, Sol*, for Brunswick, impaled with *Lunensburgh* ; which is, *Sol, Semée of Hearts, proper, a Lion Rampant, Jupiter*, having antient Saxony ; viz. *Mars, an Horse current, Luna, ente (or grafted) in Base* ; and, in

a Shield Surtout, Mars, the Diadem, or Crown of Charlemagne; the Whole within a Garter, as Sovereign of that most noble Order of Knighthood.

The Motto upon the Garter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; that is, *Shame be to him, that evil thinketh of it*; was first given by King Edward III. the Founder of that Order; and that none might believe his Design therein was any other than just and honourable, he caused those Words to be wrought in every Garter that he bestowed: Whereof more in the Chapter of the Knights of the Garter.

The Motto, *Dieu Et Mon Droit*; that is, *God and my Right*; was first given by Richard I. to intimate, that the King of England holdeth his Empire not in Vassalage of any mortal Man, but of God only; and afterwards taken up by Edw. III. when he first claimed the Kingdom of France. The Device of a Portcullis of a Castle, yet to be seen in many Places, was the Badge, or Cognizance, of the House of Lancaster.

The *White Rose* was the antient Bearing of the House of York, and the *Red Rose* that of Lancaster.

The *Thistle* belongs to Scotland.

C H A P. III.

Of SUCCESSION to the Crown of England, and of the King's Minority, Incapacity, and Absence.

THE King of England hath a Right to the Crown by Inheritance, and the Laws and Customs of England.

Upon the Death of the King, the next of Kindred, born of Parents in lawful Wedlock, though born out of the Dominions of England, or born of Parents not Subjects of England (as by Law, and many Examples in the English Histories, it doth manifestly appear), is immediately King, before any Proclamation, Coronation, Publication, or Consent of Peers and People.

The Crown of England devolves from the Father to the Son, and his Heirs; for want of Sons, to the eldest Daughter, and her Heirs; and for want of a Daughter, to the Brother, and his Heirs; and for want of a Brother, to the Sister, and her Heirs.

Formerly, at the Death of every King, not only the Officers of the Court, but all Commissions, Civil and Military, expired; but now they are to continue in Force Six Months longer.

MINORITY.] If the King be likely to leave his Crown to an Infant, he doth usually by Testament appoint the Person or Persons that shall have the Tutition of him; sometimes, for want of such Appointment, a fit Person of the Nobility or Bishops is made choice of by the Three States assembled in the Name of the Infant King, who, by Nature and Alliance, hath

most Interest in the Preservation of the Life and Authority of the Infant, and to whom least Benefit can accrue by his Death or Diminution : As the Uncle by the Mother's Side, if the Crown come by the Father, and so *vice versa*, is made Protector : So during the Minority of *Edward VI.* his Uncle by the Mother's Side, the Duke of *Somerset*, had the Tuition of him, and was called *Protector* : And when this Rule hath not been observed (as in the Minority of *Edward V.*), it hath proved of ill Consequence.

By an Act passed Sess. 1750-1. intituled, *An Act to provide for the Administration of the Government, in case the Crown should descend to any of the Children of his late Royal Highness Frederic Prince of Wales, being under the Age of Eighteen Years ; and for the Care and Guardianship of their Persons ;* her Royal Highness *Augusta* Princess Dowager of *Wales* is constituted Guardian of such Successor, and Regent of the Kingdom, assisted by a Council of Regency, and armed with such Authority, as, under God, may be sufficient to obviate the Dangers apprehended from a Minority, and to transmit the Crown of these Realms, in the Protestant Line, to Posterity. The Council of Regency are, His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* ; the Archbishop of *Canterbury* ; the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal ; the Lord Treasurer ; the Lord President of the Council ; the Lord Privy-Seal ; the Lord High Admiral ; the principal Secretaries of State ; the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench for the Time being ; and so many other Persons, not exceeding Four (being natural-born Subjects), as his Majesty shall, by 3 Instruments, under his Sign Manual (revocable at his Will and Pleasure) think fit to add.

ABSENCE.] If the King was absent upon any foreign Expedition, or otherwise, the Custom was, to constitute a Vicegerent by Commission under the Great Seal, giving him several Titles and Powers, according as the Necessity of Affairs hath required ; sometimes he hath been called *Lord Warden*, or *Lord Keeper* of the Kingdom, and therewith had the general Power of a King, as was practised during the Absence of *Edward I. II. III.* and of *Henry V.* Of later Times, the King has appointed Regents, or Lords Justices, who are commonly the great Officers of State.

INCAPACITY.] If the King of *England* be *Non compos mentis*, or, by reason of an incurable Disease, Weakness, or old Age, becomes incapable of governing, then is made a Regent, Protector, or Guardian, to govern.

C H A P. IV.

Of the present KING of Great-Britain, and his Royal Family, &c.

HIS Majesty King *GEORGE II.* was proclaimed King of Great Britain, June 15. 1727. He was born in the Palace of *Herenhausen* in *Hanover*, the 30th Day of *October* 1683. On the 23d of *August*, 1705. he married the Princess *Wilhelmina-Dorothea Caroline*, of *Brandenburgh-Anspach*, by whom he had Two Sons, and Five Daughters; viz. His late Royal Highness *Frederic-Lewis*, Prince of *Walt's*, &c. born at *Hanover*, January 20. 170 $\frac{1}{2}$. married to *Augusta*, Princess of *Saxe-Gotha* April 27. 1736. Prince *William Augustus*, Duke of *Cumberland*, born at *London*, April 15. 1721. at present unmarried. Her Royal Highness Princess *Anne* (married to his late Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange*) born *October* 22. 1709. Princess *Amelia-Sophia-Eleanora*, born May 30. 1711. Princess *Carolina Elizabeth*, born May 30. 1713. both unmarried. Princess *Mary* born February 22. 1725. married to his Serene Highness the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*. And the Princess *Louisa*, born December 7. 1724. late Queen of *Denmark*.

The Children of his late Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, are; Princess *Augusta*, born July 31. 1737. Prince *George*, now Prince of *Wales*, born May 24. 1738. Prince *Edward Augustus*, born March 14. 1739. Princess *Elizabeth Caroline*, born December 30. 1740. Prince *William Henry*, born November 14. 1743. Prince *Henry Frederic*, born, *October* 27. 1745. Princess *Louisa Anne*, born March 8. 1748-9. Prince *Frederic William*, born May 13. 1750. Princess *Caroline Matilda*, born July 11. 1751.

Of the QUEEN-CONSORT of Great-Britain.

The Queen-Consort hath as high Prerogatives, Dignity, and State, during the Life of the King, as any Queen in *Europe*.

PREROGATIVE.] From the *Saxon* Time, the Queen-Consort of *England*, tho' she be an Alien born, and tho' during the Life of the King she be *Feme Covert*, as our Law speaks, yet without any Act of Parliament for Naturalization, or Letters Patents for Denization, she may purchase Lands in Fee-simple, make Leases and Grants in her own Name, without the King; hath Power to give, to sue, to contract, as a *Feme-Sole*; may receive by Gift from her Husband, which no other *Feme-Covert* may do.

She may present by herself to a spiritual Benefice; and in a *Quare Impedit* brought by her, *Plenarty*, by the Presentation of another, is no more a Bar against her, than it is against the King.

She shall not be amerced, if she be nonsuited in any Action, &c.

Of latter Times she hath had as large Dower as any Queen in *Christendom*; hath her Royal Court apart, as Officers, &c.

The

The Queen may not be impleaded till first petitioned ; if she be Plaintiff, the Summons in the Process need not to have the Solemnity of Fifteen Days, &c.

She is reputed the Second Person in the Kingdom.

The Law setteth so high a Value upon her, as to make it High Treason to conspire her Death, or to violate her Chastity.

Her Officers, as Attorney and Solicitor, have Respect above others, and Place within the Bar with the King's Counsel.

The like Honour, Reverence, and Respect, that is due to the King, is exhibited to the Queen, both by Subjects and Foreigners, and also to the Queen Dowager, or Widow-Queen ; nor does she, like other Subjects, lose her Dignity, tho' she should marry a private Gentleman : Thus Queen *Catharine*, Widow to King *Henry* the Fifth, being married to *Owen ap Theodoret*, Esq; did maintain her Action as Queen of *England* : Much less doth a Queen by Inheritance, or a Queen Sovereign of *England*, follow her Husband's Condition, or is subject, as other Queens ; but is Sovereign to her own Husband, as Queen *Mary* was to King *Philip*, unless it be otherwise mutually agreed on in Parliament, as in the Case of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

CHAP. V.

Of the SONS and DAUGHTERS of England.

THE Children of the King of *England* are called the Sons and Daughters of *England*, because all the Subjects of *England* have a special Interest in them.

ELDEST SON.] The eldest Son of the King is born Duke of *Cornwall* ; and is upon his Birth-day presumed, and by Law taken, to be of full Age ; so that he may that Day sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom, and ought of Right to obtain the same, as if he had been full 21 Years of Age. Afterwards he is created Prince of *Wales* ; whose Investiture was formerly performed by Imposition of a Cap of State and Coronet on his Head, as a Token of Principality, and putting into his Hand a Verge of Gold, the Emblem of Government, and a Ring of Gold on his Finger, to intimate, that he must be an Husband to his Country, and Father of her Children. Also to him are given and granted Letters Patent to hold the said Principality to him and his Heirs, Kings of *England* ; by which Words the Separation of this Principality is for ever avoided : His Mantle which he wears in Parliament is once more doubled, or hath one Guard more, than a Duke's ; his Coronet is of Crosses and Fleurs-de-lis, and his Cap of State indented.

Since the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, it was solemnly ordered, that the Son and Heir Apparent of the Crown

Crown of *England* shall use and bear his Coronet of Crosses and Fleurs-de-lis with one Arch, and in the Midst a Ball and Cross, as hath the Royal Diadem: That the Duke of *York*, and all the immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of *England*, shall use and bear their Coronets composed of Crosses and Fleurs-de-lis only; but all their Sons respectively, having the Title of Dukes, shall bear and use such Coronets as other Dukes who are not of the Royal Family.

From the Day of his Birth he is commonly stiled *The Prince of Wales*, a Title first given by King *Edward* the First to his eldest Son; for the *Welsh* Nation, till that Time, unwilling to submit to the Yoke of Strangers, that King so ordered, that his Queen was delivered of her first Child in *Caernarvon Castle* in *Wales*.

The Prince hath ever since been stiled Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Aquitain* and *Cornwal*, and Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*; which Earldoms are always conferred upon him by Letters Patent. Since the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, his Title hath been *Magnæ Britanniae Princeps*, but more ordinarily the *Prince of Wales*.

The King of *England*'s eldest Son (so long as *Normandy* remained in their Hands) was always stiled Duke of *Normandy*.

Antiently the Arms of the Prince of *Wales*, whilst they were Sovereigns, bare quarterly, *Gules* and *Or*, four *Lions passant-guardant*, counterchanged.

The Arms of the *Prince of Wales* at this Day differ from those of the King only by Addition of a Label of Three Points, charged with Nine *Torteaux*; and the Device of the Prince is a Coronet beautified with Three *Ostrich* Feathers, inscribed with *Ich Dien*, which in the *German* Language signifies, *I serve*. This Device was borne at the Battle of *Crissy*, by *John* King of *Bohemia*, serving there under the *French* King, and there slain by *Edward* the *Black Prince*; since worn by the Princes of *Wales*, and by the Vulgar called the *Prince's Arms*.

DIGNITIES.] The Prince, in our Law, is reputed as the same Person with the King, and so declared by a Statute of *Henry* the Eighth.

PRIVILEGES.] He hath certain Privileges above other Persons.

To imagine the Death of the Prince, or to violate the Wife of the Prince, is made High Treason.

He can retain and qualify as many Chaplains as he shall please.

Yet, as the Prince in Nature is a distinct Person from the King, so in Law also, in some Cases, he is a Subject, holdeth his Principalities and Seignories of the King, giveth the same Respect to the King as other Subjects do.

REVENUES.] The Revenues belonging to the Prince, since much of the Lands and Demesnes in *Cornwal* have been alienated, are especially out of the Tin Mines in that Duchy, which with all other Profits thereof amount yearly to the Sum
of

of 14,000*l.* The Revenue of the late Prince, as established by Act of Parliament, amounted to 100,000*l. per Annum*, clear of all Deductions whatever.

The Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, surveyed Three hundred Years ago, was above 4,680*l.* yearly; a rich Estate, according to the Value of Money in those Days.

Till the Prince came to be Fourteen Years old, all Things belonging to the Principality of *Wales* were wont to be disposed of by Commissioners, consisting of some principal Persons of the Clergy and Nobility.

The Cadets, or Young Children, of the Royal Family.

CADETS.] The Cadets, or young Sons of *England*, are created (not born) Dukes or Earls of *England*, of what Places or Titles the King pleaseth.

They have no certain Appenages, as in *France*, but only what the good Pleasure of the King bestows upon them.

All the King's Sons are by their Birth Counsellors of State, that so they may grow up in the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.

The Daughters of *England* are stiled Princesses, the Eldest of which to violate unmarried, is High-Treason.

To all the King's Children belongs the Title of Royal Highness; all Subjects are to be uncovered in their Presence; to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their Hands; and at Table, out of the King's Presence, they are served on the Knee.

The Children, the Brothers and Sisters, of the King, being Plaintiffs, the Summons in the Process need not have the Solemnity of Fifteen Days, as in the Case of other Subjects.

All the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, and Nephews, of the King are, by *Stat. 3. Hen. VIII.* to precede others in *England*. It is true, the Word Grandson is not there *in terminis*; but is understood, as Sir *Edward Coke* holds, by Nephew, which, in *Latin* being *Nepos*, signifies also, and chiefly, a Grandson.

The Natural or Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the King bear what Surname the King pleaseth to give them; and for Arms, the Arms of *England*, with a Baston, or a Bordure Garbonne, or some Mark of Illegitimation.

CHAP. VI.

Of the several Acts of SUCCESSION, by which the most Serene House of Hanover was called to the Succession of the Crown of Great-Britain, &c.

UPON the Death of his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Anno 1700. his late Majesty King *William* having recommended, in his Speech to both Houses of Parliament, the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, in case of the Death of his said Majesty, after the Decease of her Royal Highness

Highness the Princess *Anne* of Denmark, without Issue of their Bodies ; the Parliament thereupon, in the same Session, passed an Act, intituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject* ; whereby it is Enacted,

That the most excellent Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, Daughter to the most excellent Princess Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, eldest Daughter of King James I. of happy Memory, be, and is hereby declared to be, the next in Succession, in the Protestant Line, to the Imperial Crown and Dignity of the Realms of England, France, and Ireland, with the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, after his Majesty, and the Princess Anne of Denmark ; and in Default of Issue of his Majesty, and the said Princess Anne, respectively, the Crown and Regal Government of the said Kingdoms of England, France, and Ireland, &c. shall be and remain, and continue to the most excellent Princess Sophia, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestanes, &c.

Soon after her Majesty Q. *Anne's* Accession to the Throne, she was pleased to order the Princess *Sophia* to be prayed for in the Prayers of the Royal Family : And the more firmly to secure the Succession in the Protestant Line, did, in the Parliament holden in the Fourth and Fifth Years of her Reign, give the Royal Assent to Two farther Acts ; viz, One, *For naturalizing the said Princess Sophia, and the Issue of her Body* : And the other, *An Act for the greater Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession of the Crown of England in the Protestant Line.*

And by the Treaty of Union between the Two Kingdoms, the Protestant Succession, in the most Serene House of *Hanover*, to the Imperial Crown of *Great-Britain*, &c. was made a fundamental Part of our present happy Constitution.

CHAP. VII.

Of ECCLESIASTICAL Government.

THE Government of *England*, under the King, is Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military ; of which Three great Heads of Government in their Order.

The Christian Faith being preached in *England*, Bishops were consecrated, and the Number of them increased by degrees, in proportion to the Growth of the Gospel. They had, like all other Bishops of the Christian Church, a Pre-eminence over the Clergy within certain Precincts ; and in Process of Time their Seats were all placed in the most considerable Towns within their Jurisdiction, pursuant to a Canon made for that Purpose.

Afterwards,

Afterwards, the Bishops being necessitated to meet about public Affairs of the Church, at Consecrations, Consultations for Remedy of general Disorders, for Audiences Judicial, when the Action of any Bishop should be called in Question, or Appeals from Bishops, our Ancestors (according to other Christian Churches, even before the first *Nicene Council*) had one to be the Chief in Authority over the rest, from thence named *Archiepiscopus*, Arch or Chief Bishop; whereof we have Two in England, called *Primates*, *Metropolitans*, or *Archbishops*, the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*; each of which have, besides their peculiar Diocese, a Province consisting of several Dioceses; and by Grants of several Kings, they have each certain Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities, in their own States.

Under these Two Archbishops are 24 Bishopricks, whereof 21 are reckon'd in the Province of *Canterbury*, and Three in the Province of *York* (besides the Bishoprick of *Sodor and Man*); all which have the Title of *Lords*, by reason of their Baronies annexed to the Bishopricks; and have Precedence immediately after Viscounts, both in Parliament, and in other Assemblies.

The Function of an *English* Bishop consists in what he may act, either by his Episcopal Order, or by his Episcopal Jurisdiction.

By his Episcopal Order he may ordain Deacons and Priests; he may dedicate Churches and Burying-places; may administer the Rites and Ceremonies of Confirmation; and without a Bishop none of these may be done. Of which Offices the Power of Ordination has been ever since the Apostles Times understood to be inseparable from the Office of a Bishop.

The Jurisdiction of a Bishop is either ordinary or delegated; his ordinary Jurisdiction is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Bishop in his own Diocese; the delegated is what the King is pleased to confer upon him, not as a Bishop, but as he is a Subject, and a considerable Member of the Kingdom.

In the ordinary Jurisdiction of a Bishop, as a Bishop, may be considered either the Jurisdiction itself, or what is inflated in him by the Law of the Land, for the better Execution of that Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction itself is established partly by Statute-Law, as to license Physicians, Surgeons, and School-masters, to unite and consolidate small Parishes *; to assist the Civil Magistrates in Execution of some Statutes concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs;

* N. B. That no Bishop in England has this last Power now but Bishop of *Norwich*, and that only within a certain Distance; and he alone has such a Power, by virtue of which an Incumbent can take a Third Living by an *Archiepiscopal*, or *Royal Dispensation*; otherwise, in any other Diocese, he that has Two Livings, cum *Cura Animarum*, is a *Pluralist*, by a Statute of 21 Hen. VII.

to compel the Payment of Tenths and Subsidies due from the Clergy formerly to the Crown, now given for the Augmentation of smaller Benefices :

Partly by Common Law, as upon the King's Writ, to certify the Judges touching Legitimate and Illegitimate Births and Marriages :

And partly by Common and Ecclesiastical Law together ; as to cause Wills of the Deceased to be proved ; to grant Administration of Goods to such as die intestate ; to give Order for the gathering and preserving of perishable Goods, where none is willing to administer ; to cause Account to be given of Administrations ; to collate Benefices ; to grant Institutions to Benefices upon Presentations of other Patrons ; to command Induction to be given ; to order the collecting and preserving the Profits of vacant Benefices for the Use of the Successors ; to defend the Franchises and Liberties of the Church ; to visit their particular Diocese once in Three Years, and therein to inquire of the Manners, Carriage, Delinquencies of Ministers, of Churchwardens, of the rest of the Parishioners, and amongst them, especially of those that profess themselves Physicians, Surgeons, Schoolmasters, Midwives ; of Wardens of Hospitals, how they perform their several Duties and Trusts ; also of all other professing Christianity, and offending against Piety, as by Blasphemy, Idolatry, Superstition, Perjury, Heresy, Errors against the Thirty-nine Articles, Schism, Conventicles, Absence from Divine Service, unlawful Absence from the Sacraments, Dilapidations of Buildings or Goods belonging to the Church, Simony, &c. or by offending against Sobriety, as by Drunkenness, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any one's Chastity, clandestine Marriages, as for want of thrice publishing the Banns, the Want of Parents Consent, the Want of Witnesses, which must be above Two, or marrying in a private Place, in an undue Time, before Eight in the Morning, and after Twelve of the Clock in the Day.

ARCHBISHOPS.] There are Two Archiepiscopal Sees in England, *Canterbury* and *York*, to which all the Bishopricks in England and Wales are subject. Both were founded in the Saxon Times in the Metropolis of the several Kingdoms ; *Canterbury* in the Head City of *Kent*, and *York* in the Capital of the Kingdom of the *Northumbrians*. The Rights, Powers, and Privileges, are now distinctly known ; and the See of *Canterbury* has the undisputed Pre-eminence, which was long contested by the Archbishops of *York*.

CANTERBURY.] *Giraldus Cambrensis* writes, That the Archbishop of *Canterbury* antiently had Primacy as well over all *Ireland* as *England*, and the Irish Bishops received their Consecrations from him ; for *Ireland* had no other Archbishop until the Year 1152. He was therefore sometimes called *Alterius Orbis Papa*, and *Orbis Britannici Pontifex* : He was so highly respected

pected Abroad, that in General Councils he was placed before all other Archbishops, at the Pope's Right Foot. He was at Home so highly honoured by the King of *England*, that he was accounted the Second Person in the Kingdom, and named and ranked even before the Princes of the Blood.

He is *Primus Par Regni*, the first Peer of *England*, and next to the Royal Family, to precede not only all Dukes, but all the great Officers of the Crown.

He is stiled *Primate of all England, and Metropolitan*.

At the solemn Coronation of King *Charles II.* it was expressly ordered, in doing Homage to the King, that, according to antient Custom, the Archbishops and Bishops should precede even the Duke of *York*, and all the Lay-Lords.

He is stiled by the King, in his Writs directed to him, *Dei Gratia Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis*; and writes himself *Divina Providentia*; whereas other Bishops write *Divina Permissione*.

To crown the King belongs to him; and it hath been resolved, that wheresoever the Court shall happen to be, the King and Queen are *Speciales domestici Parochiani Domini Arch. Cant.*

The Bishop of *London* is his Provincial Dean, the Bishop of *Winchester* his Sub-Dean, the Bishop of *Lincoln*, his Chancellor, and the Bishop of *Rochester* his Chaplain.

In writing and speaking to him is given the Title of *Grace*, as is to all Dukes, and *Most Reverend Father in God*.

He hath by Common Law, within his own Province, the Power of Probate of all Testaments, and granting Letters of Administration, where the Party dying had *Bona Notabilia*, that is, Five Pounds worth or above, out of the Diocese wherein he died; or Ten Pounds worth within the Diocese of *London*; or if the Party dying be a Bishop, though he hath no Goods out of the Diocese where he died: Also to grant Administration of the Goods and Chattels of all such as die intestate without his Province.

By *Stat. 25. Hen. VIII.* he hath the Honour and Power to grant Licences and Dispensations in all Cases heretofore sued for in the Court of *Rome*, not repugnant to the Law of God, or the King's Prerogative; as to allow a Clerk to hold a Benefice in *Commendam* or Trust; to allow a Son, contrary to the Canons, to succeed his Father immediately in a Benefice; to allow a Clerk rightly qualified to hold Two Benefices with Cure of Souls; to dispense with Irregularity contracted without a Man's own Default, as by Defect of Body or Birth, or by accidental killing of a Man, &c. to take off the Guilt of Simony; to allow a beneficed Clerk, for certain Causes, to be Non-resident for some Time; to constitute Public Notaries, whose single Testimony is as good as the Testimonies of any Two other Persons. All which afore-mentioned Licences, Dispensations, &c. the said Archbishop grants by himself, or by his Deputy, called the *Master of Faculties*, in all his Majesty's Dominions,

except *Scotland* and *Ireland*. He hath also the Power to grant *Literas tutorias*, whereby any one that brings his Appeal, may prosecute the same without any Molestation; to bestow one Dignity, Prebend, or Living, in any Diocese within his Province, otherwise in the Gift of the Bishop thereof, which-soever he shall chuse; which is therefore called the Archbishop's *Optima*, upon every Creation there of a new Bishop.

He hath a Prerogative to consecrate a Bishop (though it must be done in the Presence, and with the Assistance, of Two other Bishops); to call Provincial Synods according to the King's Writ always directed to him; to be President of those Synods or Convocations; to visit the whole Province; to appoint a Guardian of the Spiritualities, during the Vacancy of any Bishoprick within his Province, whereby all the Episcopal Rights of that Diocese belong to him, and all Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions as Visitations, Institutions, &c.

The Archbishop may retain and qualify Eight Chaplains which is Two more than any Duke by Statute is allowed to do.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath moreover the Power to hold divers Courts of Judicature, for deciding of Difference in Ecclesiastical Affairs; as his Court of Arches, his Court of Audience, his Prerogative Court, and his Court of Peculiars all which shall be handled particularly.

These and other Prerogatives and Privileges, the Wisdom of our first Reformers thought fit to be retained, and added to the chief Person (under the King) of the Church of *England*.

YORK.] The next Person in the Church of *England* is the Archbishop of *York*, who was antiently also of very high Reputation in this Nation, and has under his Province several Bishopricks in the *North* of *England*, and the Bishoprick of *Sodor* and *Man*.

He hath still the Place and Precedence of all Dukes not of the Royal Blood, and of all great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellor; hath the Title of *Grace*, and *Most Reverend Father in God*; hath the Honour to crown the Queen's Consort, and to be her perpetual Chaplain.

He is also stiled *Primate of England*, and Metropolitan; and hath under him the Bishopricks of *York*, *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Chester*, and that of *Sodor* and *Man*; only *Durham* hath a peculiar Jurisdiction, and in many Things is wholly exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

He had the Rights of a Count Palatine over *Hexamsire* in *Northumberland*; may qualify also Eight Chaplains; and hath within his Province divers others of the fore-mentioned Prerogatives and Privileges, which the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath within his own Province.

BISHOPS.] The next in Place among the Clergy of *England* are the Bishops, so called from the *Saxon* Word *Biscop*, and that

from the *Greek*, Ἐπίσκοπος, which properly signifies an Overseer.

All the Bishops of *England* are Barons and Peers of the Realm; they are Barons by a three-fold Manner (which cannot be said of the Lay Lords) they are Feudal, in regard of Lands and Baronies annexed to their Bishopricks; they are Barons by Writ, being summoned by the King's Writ to Parliament; and they are created Barons by Patent, which by their Consecration is always exhibited to the Archbishop. They have the Precedence of all Temporal Barons under Viscounts: In Parliament have Place in the Upper House in a double Capacity, not only as Barons, but as Bishops; they have the Title of *Lords*, and *Right Reverend Fathers in God*.

All Bishops in *England* have one or two transcendent Privileges, which seem almost Regal; as in their own Court to judge and pass Sentence alone by themselves, without any Colleague or Assessor; which is not done in other of the King's Courts; for the Bishops Courts (though held by the King's Authority, *Virtute Magistratus sui*, and though all Jurisdiction in *England* is inseparably annexed to the Crown, yet) are not accounted to be properly the King's Courts; and therefore the Bishops sent out Writs in their own Names, *Tesle* the Bishop, and not in the King's Name, as all the King's Courts, properly so called, do.

Moreover, Bishops have this other transcendent Privilege, to depute their Authority to another, as the King doth, either to their Bishops Suffragans, to their Chancellors, to their Commissaries, or other Officers, which none of the King's Judges may do.

All Bishops have one Privilege above and beyond all Lay Lords; *viz.* That in whatsoever Christian Prince's Dominions they come, their Episcopal Dignity and Degree is acknowledged; and they may, *quatenus* Bishops, confer Orders, &c. Whereas no Lay-Baron, Viscount, Marquis, nor Duke, is in Law acknowledged such out of the Dominions of the Prince who conferred those Honours.

Upon severe Penalty, by our Laws, no Man may raise Reports, whereby Scandal may arise to the Person of any Bishop, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons of *England*.

In Civil Tryals, where any Bishop is Plaintiff or Defendant, the Bishop may, as well as any Lay-Lord, challenge the Array, if one Knight at least be not returned of the Jury; and it shall be allowed unto him as a Privilege due to his Peerage.

Since the Reformation, the *English* Protestant Bishops have been so constantly loyal and true to the Crown, and so free from all Capital Crimes, that there is yet no Precedent in

England, unless we reckon Archbishop *Laud's* Case to be so, for their Manner of Tryal for Life.

Primo Eliz. Chap. 2. it is expressly declared, That all Lords of Parliament (without any Exception of Lords Spiritual) should be tried in that Particular by their Peers.

The Bishops of *England* enjoy at this Day many other Privileges, as Freedom from Arrests, Outlawries, Distress *per Equitaturam*, or a Journey.

Every Bishop may, by Statute Law, qualify as many Chaplains as a Duke; *viz.* Six.

The Law of *England* attributeth so very much to a Bishop, that not only in the Tryal of Bastardy, the Bishop's Certificate shall suffice, but also in the Tryal of Heresy, which touches a Man's Life; and made the Offences of Parricide and Episcopicide equal; *viz.* Petit-Treason.

Next to the Two Archbishops of *England*, the Bishop of *London* amongst all the Bishops hath the Pre-eminence. *Episcopus Londonensis* (saith an ancient Record) *speciali quadam dignitate ceteris anteponeendus, quia ecclesie Cantuariensis Decanus est Provincialis.* Being Bishop over the Imperial and Capital City of *England*, it is by a Statute of later Times expressly provided, that he should have the Preference and Precedence of all the Bishops of *England*.

Next amongst those of the Episcopal College, is the Bishop of *Durham*, within the Province of *York*, who hath been a Count Palatine Six or Seven hundred Years: Wherefore the Common Seal of the Bishoprick hath been a long Time an armed Knight holding in one Hand a naked Sword, and in the other a Church.

He hath also at this Day the Earldom of *Sadberg*, annexed long ago to the Bishoprick by the King.

In the Fifth Place, by virtue of the forementioned Statute, is the Bishop of *Winchester*, reputed antiently Earl of *Southampton*, and so stiled in the Statutes of the Honourable Order of the Garter, by *Henry VIII.* though soon after that Earldom was otherwise disposed of. He is Sub-Dean of the Province of *Canterbury*, and, in the Vacancy of the See of *London*, executes the Archbishop's Mandates for Convocation, &c. which Office belongs to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, as Chancellor of the Province, in the Vacancy of both those other Sees of *London* and *Winchester*.

After these Five aforementioned, all the other Bishops take Place according to the Seniority of their Consecration.

Next follow Suffragan Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Prebendaries, Rectors, and Vicars; to whom belong divers considerable Privileges.

For easing the Bishop of some Part of his Burden, as the Number of Christians waxed great, or the Diocese was large, there were ordained, in the Primitive Times, *Chorepiscopi*, Suffragans, or Subsidiary Bishops.

Suffragan

Suffragan Bishops, by an Act of Parliament of *Henry VIII.* still in Force, are to be only of these Towns following :

The Suffragan Bishop for the Diocese of *Canterbury* must be at *Dover* only ; for *York*, at *Nottingham* and *Hull* ; for *London*, at *Colchester* ; for *Durham*, at *Berwick* ; for *Winchester*, at *Guilford*, *Southampton*, and in the *Isle of Wight* ; for *Lincoln*, at *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Grantham*, and *Huntingdon* ; for *Norwich*, at *Thetford* and *Ipswich* ; for *Salisbury*, at *Shaftsbury*, *Melton*, and *Marlborough* ; for *Bath and Wells*, at *Taunton* ; for *Hereford*, at *Bridgenorth* ; for *Coventry and Lichfield*, at *Shrewsbury* ; for *Ely*, at *Cambridge* ; for *Exeter*, at *St. Germans* ; for *Carlisle*, at *Penrith*. These only to be the Sees of Bishops Suffragans, and no more Suffragans allowed than so many to each Diocese as above-mentioned. In public Assemblies they were to take Place next after the Temporal Peers of the Realm.

In every Cathedral-Church in *England* there are a certain Number of Prebendaries, as Canons, and over them a Dean, in Latin *Decanus*, from *Deus* ; because antiently set over Ten Canons at the least ; who is sometimes stiled *Alter Episcopi Oculus* (the other being the Archdeacon, who, tho' a Presbyter himself, is so named, for his Charge over the Deacons) who are to be guided and directed by him under the Bishop.

DEAN and CHAPTER.] The Dean, and some of the Prebends, are, upon the Bishop's Summons, to assist him in Ordinations, in Deprivations *ab Officio & Beneficio*, in Condemnations of obstinate Heretics, in the great Excommunications, and in such-like weighty Affairs in the Church.

Deans of the old Foundations, founded before the Suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities much like Bishops ; the King first sending forth his Letter Missive to the Chapter ; they electing, and the King granting his Royal Assent, the Bishop confirms him, and gives his Mandate to instal him.

Deans of the new Foundations (upon Suppression of Abbies, or Priors, transformed by *Henry VIII.* into Dean and Chapter) are by a shorter Course installed by virtue of the King's Letters Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

In most of the old Foundations the Prebendaries are of Two Sorts ; some are Canons, or Residentiaries, who, with their own Dean, make one Body, or College, or Corporation : These are what they call the lesser Chapter ; and some are Minor Prebendaries, who have each his own separate Estate, or Corpse : They are not obliged to Residence, only to preach upon certain Days ; they have a Stall in the Choir, but no Vote in the lesser Chapter, the greater Chapter being made up of all the Prebendaries of all Sorts.

Note, That the Canons in these old Foundations cannot regularly be made so, unless they are first Minor Prebendaries.

A Prebend is properly the Portion which every Prebendary of

a Collegiate or Cathedral Church receiveth in the Right of his Place for his Maintenance, *quasi pars vel portio præbenda*.

ARCHDEACONS.] Next in the Government of the *English* Church may be reckoned Archdeacons, whereof there are Sixty in all *England*: Their Office is to visit Two Years in Three, and to inquire into Reparations and Moveables belonging to Churches, to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese: Moreover, the Office of an Archdeacon is, upon the Bishop's Mandate, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them Possession of all the Profits belonging thereto.

Many Archdeacons, and some Prebendaries, in old Foundations, have by Prescriptions their Courts and Officials as Bishops have: Whereof more hereafter.

RURAL DEANS.] After the Archdeacons are the Archpriesters, or Rural Deans, so called perhaps at first for their Oversight of Ten Parish-Priests; but now seldom created or used.

PARISH-PRIESTS, or RECTORS.] Next are to be considered the Priests of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the Rectors, unless the Predial Tithes are impropriated; and then they are stiled Vicars, *quasi vice fungentes Rectorum*. Their Office is, to take care of all the Parishioners Souls; to chastise the Ignorant, reduce the Straying, confirm the Wavering, convince the Obstinate, reprehend the Wicked, confute Schismatics, reconcile Differences among Neighbours; to read duly Divine Service; to administer the Holy Sacraments, and to preach, if the Bishop shall think fit, to visit the Sick; to marry; to bury; to render public Thanks after Child-bearing; to keep a Register of all the Marriages, Christenings, and Burials, that shall happen within the Parish.

Lastly, Deacons, whose Office was to take care of the Poor, is now to baptize, read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only, &c.

In *England* are Two Archbishops, Twenty-four Bishops, no Suffragan Bishops at present, Twenty-six Deans of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, Sixty Archdeacons, 544 Prebendaries, many Rural Deans, and about 9700 Rectors and Vicars, besides Curates, who, for certain Stipends, assist such Rectors and Vicars that have the Care of more Churches than one.

Note, That although the Gift of the higher Dignities of the Church of *England*, as Bishopricks, and most Deanries, is only in the King, in whom is also the Donation of most of the best Prebends and Canonicates, and of several great, and very many small Parsonages and Vicarages, which are under the Visitation of the Bishops and Archbishops; yet there are some Donatives, and Free Chapels, which are subject to the Visitation only of the Lord Chancellor, and wholly exempted from the Jurisdiction of any Bishop.

Next

Next are the Churchwardens, whose Office is to see that the Church be in good Repair, fitly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament, and Sermons; that the Church-yard be sufficiently bounded or inclosed; that there be an exact Terrier of the Glebe-Land; to inquire after, to admonish, and to present to the Bishop, scandalous Livers; to collect the Charity of Parishioners; to declare and to execute the Orders of the Bishop. The Churchwardens are elected every *Easter Week*, usually by the Parson and Parishioners, if they so agree; if not, then one by the Parson, and the other by the Parishioners.

There are also, in greater Parishes, joined with the Churchwardens *Testes Synodales*, antiently called Synods-men, now, corruptly, Sides-men, who are to assist the Church-wardens in Inquiries into the Manners of inordinate Livers, and in presenting Offenders at Visitations.

Lastly, the Sacristan, corruptly called the Sexton, or Clerk, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the Parson only: He ought to be 20 Years old, or above, of good Life, that can read, write, and sing. His Office is to serve at Church the Priest, Curate, and Church-wardens.

Note, Where the Office of the Clerk and Sexton are distinct, the Minister chooses the former, the People the latter.

C H A P. VIII.

Of ECCLESIASTICAL Courts of England; and first of the CONVOCATION.

FOR the Church's legislative Power, or the making of Ecclesiastical Laws, and consulting for the more weighty Affairs of the Church, the King, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, as often as he calls a Parliament, convokes a National Synod, commonly called a Convocation; which is summoned in manner following:

The King directeth his Writ to the Archbishop of each Province, requiring him to summon all Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, &c. according to their best Discretion and Judgment, assigning them the Time and Place in the said Writ: Whereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury* directs his Mandate to the Bishop of *London*, as his Dean Provincial; first citing him peremptorily, and then willing him in like manner to cite all the Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and all the Clergy of his Province, to such a Place, and such a Day, prefixed in the Writ; but directing withal, that One Proctor sent for each Cathedral and Collegiate Church (except that of *Lincoln*, which sends Two

Proctors), and Two for the Body of the inferior Clergy of each Diocese, may suffice. The Bishop of *London* accordingly directs his Letters to the Bishop of every Diocese of the Province, citing them in like manner to appear, and to admonish the Deans and Archdeacons to appear personally, and the Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, and inferior Clergy of the Diocese, to send their Proctors to the Place, and at the Day, appointed; to certify also to the Archbishop the Names of all so summoned by them.

The Place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury* hath usually been held, is *St. Paul's Church* in *London*, from whence they are, by the Archbishop, prorogued or adjourned to *Westminster*, where the Bishops assemble in the Chapel of *Henry VII.* and the lower House in the *Jerusalem-Chamber*. [They have of late been adjourned to the Chapter-house in *St. Paul's Church-yard*; but I think they have not been allowed to sit and do Business above once since the Reign of Queen *Anne*: So that this Part of our Constitution is in a manner lost.]

The higher House of Convocation, in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper End of a great Table, and the Bishops on each Side of the same Table, all, at the opening of a Convocation, in their scarlet Robes and Hoods, the Archbishop's Hood furred with Ermin, the Bishops with Minever.

The Lower House consists of all the Deans, Archdeacons, Proctors for the Chapters as before-mentioned, and Two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Diocese; in all 166 Persons; viz. 22 Deans, 24 Prebendaries, 54 Archdeacons, and 44 Clerks, representing the Diocesan Clergy.

The first Day, both Houses being assembled, the Archbishop presides at the Head of the Clergy of his Province; and the Lower Clergy, being required by the most Reverend, choose them a Prolocutor or Speaker; which done, they present him to the Upper House by one or two of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech in *Latin*, and then the elected Person makes another Speech in *Latin*. Lastly, the Archbishop answers it in the same Language, and, with the Consent of the Bishops, approves of the Person.

The major Vote in each House prevails.

All the Members of both Houses of Convocation have the same Privileges for themselves, and menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by the Statute 8 *Hen. VI. c. 1.*

The Archbishop of *York*, at the same time, may hold at *York* a Convocation of all his Province in like manner; and, by constant Correspondence, debate and conclude of the same Matters as are debated and concluded in the provincial Synod of *Canterbury*:

bury: But the Northern Province is by no means tied down by what the Southern Province does; nor are they obliged to debate upon any thing but what the Southern Province has before determined.

All Suffragan Bishops and Deans, Archdeacons, Prebendaries, Rectors, and Vicars, have Privileges, some by themselves, others by Proxy, or by Representative, to sit and vote in the Lower House of Convocation.

Court of DELEGATES.

FOR Civil Affairs, that concern the Church, the highest Court is now the Court of Delegates; for the Jurisdiction whereof it was provided, 25 *Henry VIII.* that it shall be lawful for any Subject of *England*, in case of Defect of Justice in the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to appeal to the King's Majesty in his Courts of Chancery; and that, upon such Appeal, a Commission under the great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons particularly designed for that Business: So that, from the highest Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, there lies an Appeal to this Court of Delegates, and beyond this none other, except to the House of Lords.

To this Court belongs a standing Register; and the Court is kept in the Common Hall, in the Afternoon, the next Day after the Prerogative.

The Citations and Decrees here run in the King's Name.

From this Court lies no Appeal in the common Course:

But the King, of his mere Prerogative Royal, may, and many times doth, grant a Commission of Review under the Broad Seal.

In this College also usually resides the Vicar-General belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; who, as he is Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province, during the Vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his Vicar-General.

The Archbishop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province.

Note, That either of the Archbishops, and every Bishop, Archdeacon, and Dean and Chapter, throughout both Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*, hath a particular Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and an Ecclesiastical Court thereto belonging, whereof there is a Judge, which, for the most part, is one of the Doctors of the Civil Law, also a Register and Proctors exercent in the same; and that before the Vicar-General, and Chancellors of the Bishops, are triable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Dioceses, except Letters of Request be granted by the Diocesan Bishop, or Ordinary of the Place, to the Party, to sue in the Court of Arches, which is ordinary.

Note also, That the Vicar-Generals and Chancellors are appointed by the respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters Patents under their Seal, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

In like manner, *Note,* That every Vice-Admiral hath the Power of keeping Courts within his Jurisdiction, touching such Affairs as belong to the same.

Note, That the Civil-Law Terms begin and end not much different from the Terms at *Westminster*; and in every Term there are several Court-Days in every of these Courts, which, for the most part, are fixed and known by the preceding Holidays, Saints-days, and the rest are appointed *ad arbitrium Judicis*.

Next to the Court of Delegates, are the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between any Persons within his Province, may (waving all inferior Courts) be decided.

Court of ARCHES.

AMongst them, the highest Court is the Court of Arches, so called from the arched Church and Tower of *St. Mary le Bow* in *London*, where this Court was wont to be held; the Judge whereof is called Dean of the Arches, having Jurisdiction over a Deanry consisting of 13 Parishes within *London*, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. Hither are directed the Appeals in Ecclesiastical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belong divers Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil Law, 2 Registers, and 34 Proctors.

The Judge of this Court sitteth alone, without any Assessors; and heareth and determineth all Causes without any Jury of 12 Men, as is necessary in Common-Law Courts.

To this Court belong an Actuary, a Register, and a Beadle.

The Office of the Actuary is to attend the Court, set down the Judge's Decrees, register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry.

The Office of the Register of the Court is, by himself or Deputy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels or Bills, Allegations and Exhibits of Witnesses, file all Sentences, and keep the Records of the Court.

The Beadle attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calleth the Persons cited to appear.

Those that are allowed to be Advocates, and plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the Civil Law in one of the Universities of *England*; who, upon their Petition to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of the Court, upon Condition not to practise for one whole Year after such Admittance.

The manner of their Admittance is thus: The Two Senior Advocates, in their scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct him up to the Court, with Three low Reverences, and present him with a short *Latin* Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop: Then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and some other prescribed in the Statute of the Arches, being taken, he is admitted by the Judges, and a Place and Seat in the Court assigned unto him, either *à dextris*, or *sinistris*, which he is always to keep when he pleads.

The Judge, and all the Advocates in this Court, always wear their scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffety, if they be of *Oxford*, or white Miniver Fur, if of *Cambridge*, and all round black Velvet Caps; and the Proctors wear, or ought to wear, Hoods lined with Lambskin, if not Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods proper to their Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the *Latin* Tongue.

All Procefs in this Court runs in the Name of the Judge, thus: *LL. D. Almæ Curie Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Officialis Principalis*, and returnable before him, heretofore in *Bow Church*, now in the Common Hall at *Dockers-Commons*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court are all in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Court it is.

Court of AUDIENCE.

THE Court of Audience is where-ever the Archbishop advocates a Cause to his own Hearing, and meddleth with any Difference between Parties concerning Elections and Consecrations of Bishops, Admission and Institution into Benefices, dispensing with Bans of Matrimony, &c.

PREROGATIVE Court.

THE next Court is called the Prerogative Court, which judgeth Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates; so called, because the Archbishop, *Jure Prærogativæ suæ*, hath this Power throughout his whole Province, where the Party, at the time of Death, had 5*l.* or above, in several Dioceses: And these Courts hath also the Archbishop of *York*.

The Judge of this Court's Title is, *Curie Prærogativæ Cant. Magister, Custos, sive Commissarius*.

All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the Archbishop.

This Court is kept in the same Common Hall, in the Afternoon, next Day after the Arches, and was heretofore held in the Consistory of *St. Paul's*.

The Judge is attended by the Register and his Deputy, who sets down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records; all original Wills and Testaments of Parties dying, having *Bona notabilia*, &c. The Place is commonly called the Prerogative-Office, now kept in *Doctors-Commons*, near *St. Paul's Church-yard*; where, for a moderate Fee, one may search for, and have a Copy of, any such Testament made since the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in several Places of *London* were then burnt and destroyed. Under the Register are Six Clerks, severally appointed for such and such respective Counties.

The Places belonging to this Court are likewise in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Court of PECULIARS.

LASTLY, the Court of Peculiars, which dealeth in certain Parishes lying in several Dioceses, and exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of those Dioceses; and are particularly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Province there are 57 such Peculiars.

BISHOP'S Court.

BESIDES these Courts serving for the whole Province, every Bishop hath his Court, held in the Cathedral of his Diocese, over which he hath a Chancellor, termed antiently *Ecclesiasticus*, & *Episcopi Ecdicus*, the Church Lawyer; who, being skilled in Civil and Canon Law, sits there as a Judge; and, if his Diocese be large, he hath in some more remote Place a Commissary, whose Authority is only in some certain Place of the Diocese, and some certain Causes limited to him by the Bishop in his Commission; and these are called Consistory Courts.

ARCHDEACON'S Court.

MOREOVER the Archdeacon hath his Court and Jurisdiction, where smaller Differences arising within his Limits are pleaded. Also the Dean and Chapter have a Court, and take Cognizance of Causes happening in Places belonging to the Cathedral.

Lastly, There are certain peculiar Jurisdictions belonging to some certain Parishes, especially in some Prebendal Churches, where the Corpse of some Prebends in old Foundations are situated, the Inhabitants whereof are exempt sometimes from the Archdeacon's Jurisdiction, and sometimes from the Bishop's; but are subjected to their respective Prebendaries.

CAUSES *belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts.*

CAUSES belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts are, Blasphemy, Apostasy from Christianity, Heresy, Schism [As to Heresy and Schism, they have not been permitted to take Cognizance of these Matters for many Years], Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Services, Rights of Matrimony, Divorces, General Bastardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Administration, Simony, Incest, Fornication, Adulteries, Solicitations of Chastity, Pensions, Procurations, &c. the Cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common Law of *England*.

The Laws and Constitutions whereby the Ecclesiastical Government doth stand, and the Church of *England* is governed, are, first, General Canons made by General Councils; also the *Arbitria Sanctorum Patrum*, the Opinion of Fathers, the grave Decrees of several holy Bishops of *Rome* in purer Times, which the Kings of *England*, from time to time, have admitted.

Next, our own Constitutions, made antiently in several Provincial Synods, either by the Legates *Otho* and *Othobon*, sent from *Rome*, or by several Archbishops of *Canterbury*; all which are, by 25 *Hen. VIII.* of Force in *England*, so far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Customs of *England*, or the King's Prerogative: Then the Canons, made in Convocation, of later Times, as *primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Authority: Also in some Statutes enacted by Parliament, touching Ecclesiastical Affairs: And, lastly, divers Customs not written, but yet in Use beyond the Memory of Man: And where these fail, the Civil Law takes Place.

The manner of Tryals by these Laws and Customs is different from the Tryals at Common Law, and is briefly thus: First goes forth a Citation, then a Libel and Answer; then, by Proofs, Witnesses, and Presumptions, the Matters are argued *pro* and *con.* and the Canon and Civil Law quoted; then, without any Jury, the definitive Sentence of the Judge passeth, and, upon that, Execution. And this is the manner of trying Ecclesiastical Civil Causes; but Ecclesiastical Criminal Causes are tried by way of Accusation or Denunciation: The First, when some one takes upon him to prove the Crime; the Second, when the Churchwardens present, and are not bound to prove; because it is presumed they do it without any Malice, and that the Crime is notorious.

Of Punishments inflicted upon Offenders by these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Courts, according to the aforesaid Laws and Authorities, see *Book III. Tit. Punishment.*

Before

Before *William the Conqueror* there were no Ecclesiastical Courts, properly so called, in *England*; for antiently the Bishops sat in Judgment, together with the Secular Judges, on the same Tribunal.

CHAP. IX.

Of the CIVIL Government of England; and, first, of the Great Officers of the Crown.

NEXT to the King, and Princes of the Blood, are reckoned the Great Officers of the Crown, whereof there are Nine; the Lord High Steward of *England*, the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord President of the King's Council, the Lord Privy-Seal, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, the Earl-Marshal, and the Lord High Admiral.

HIGH STEWARD] The first Great Officer of the Crown, according to the Account of our Ancestors, was the Lord High Steward of *England*, or Viceroy; for so the Word Steward imports in the *Saxon* Tongue, from *Stede* and *Ward*, *locum tenens*, in *French*, Lieutenant; and was the same Officer with *Reichs Droffet*, that is, *Regni Vicerex*, in *Sweden*, and the Stadtholder in *Denmark*, who is also called Viceroy, or *Lieutenant du Roy*. Our Common Lawyers stile him *Magnus Angliæ Seneschallus*.

He was antiently the highest Officer under the King, and his Power so exorbitant, that it was thought fit no longer to trust it in the Hands of any Subject; for this Office was *super-videre & regulare sub Rege, & immediate post Regem* (as an antient Record speaks) *totum Regnum, temporibus pacis & guer-rarum*.

The last that had a State of Inheritance in this high Office, was *Henry of Bolinbroke* (Son and Heir to the great Duke of *Lancaster*, *John of Gaunt*), afterwards King of *England*: Since which time they have been made only *pro hac vice*, to officiate at a Coronation; by virtue of which Office he sitteth judicially, and keepeth his Court in the King's Palace at *Westminster*, and there receiveth the Bills and Petitions of all such Noblemen, and others, who, by reason of their Tenure, or otherwise, claim to do Services at the King's Coronation, and to receive the Fees and Allowances due and accustomed; or else for the Arraignment of some Peer of the Realm, their Wives or Widows, for Treason, or Felony or some other great Crime, to judge and give Sentence, as the antient High Stewards were wont to do; which ended, his Commission expireth. During his Steward-

ship

ship he bears a white Staff in his Hand ; and the Tryal being over, openly breaks it, and so his Office ends.

LORD CHANCELLOR.] Next is the Lord High Chancellor, *Summus Cancellarius*, so called, because all Patents, Commissions, Warrants, coming from the King, and perused by him, are signed, if well ; or cancelled, where amiss ; that is, crossed out, with Lines across, like Cross-bars or Lattices, called in *Latin Cancelli* ; or else because antiently he sat *intra Cancellos* ; that is, such a Partition as usually now separates the Church from the Chancel.

DIGNITY.] He is, after the King, and Princes of the Blood, in Civil Affairs (there being now no Lord High Steward), the highest Person in the Kingdom, as the Archbishop of *Centerbury* is in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

OFFICE.] His Office is to keep the King's Great Seal ; to judge, not according to Common Law, as other Civil Courts do, but to moderate the Rigour of the Law, and to judge according to Equity, Conscience, or Reason ; to bestow all Ecclesiastical Benefices in the King's Gift under 20 *l.* yearly in the King's Books ; and for this, and other Causes, he was formerly often a Clergyman.

OATH.] His Oath is to do Right to all manner of People, poor and rich, after the Laws and Customs of the Realm, and truly to counsel the King ; to keep secret the King's Counsel, nor suffer, so far as he may, the Right of the Crown to be diminished, &c. This high Office is, in *France*, *durante vita* ; but here it is *durante bene placito Regis*.

SALARY.] The Salary from the King was 848 *l.* *per Annum* ; and, when the Star-Chamber was up, 200 *l.* *per Annum* more for his Attendance there. The Whole is now above 7000 *l.* [Of late Years few have accepted this Office without receiving a large Sum from the Crown on their Entrance upon it, and a Pension of Four or Five thousand Pounds a Year for Life on their being dismissed from this high Station. They are usually continued in it about Seven Years].

CREATION.] The Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Keeper, are the same in Authority, Power, and Precedence ; yet they differ in Patent, in Height, and Favour of the King : The Keepers are created *per traditionem magni Sigilli sibi per Dominum Regem*, and by taking an Oath only ; the Lord Chancellor hath besides a Patent,

LORD TREASURER.] The Third Great Officer of the Crown is the Lord High Treasurer of *England*, who receives this High Office by a Delivery of a Staff to him by the King, and holds it *durante bene placito Regis*.

Antiently he received this Dignity by the Delivery of the Golden Keys of the Treasury [Since the Revolution this Office hath generally been under the Management of several Commissioners, called Lords of the Treasury, as it is at present].

OATH.]

OATH.] His Oath is little different from that of the Lord Chancellor.

OFFICE.] He is *Præfectus Ærarii*, a Lord by his Office, under whose Charge and Government is all the King's Revenue kept in the Exchequer. He hath also the Check of all the Officers any way employed in collecting Imposts, Customs, Tributes, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. He hath the Gift of all the Officers of the Customs in all the Ports of *England*.

He hath the Nomination of the Escheators in every County; and, in some Cases, by Statute, is appointed a Measurer for the Length and Breadth of Cloths.

He, with others joined in Commission with him, or without, letteth Leases of all the Lands belonging to the Crown. He giveth Warrants to certain Persons of Quality to have their Wine Custom-free.

The antient annual Salary of the Lord High Treasurer of *England* was in all 383*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* but the late Salary was 8000*l.* *per Annum*.

LORD PRESIDENT.] The Fourth great Officer named in the Statute *Hen. VIII.* is the Lord President of the King's Privy-Council; an Officer as antient as King *John's* Time, and was usually called *Consiliarius Capitalis*. His Office is to attend upon the King, to propose Business at Council-Table, and then to report to the King several Transactions there. It hath been always granted by Letters under the Great-Seal, *durante bene placito*.

LORD PRIVY-SEAL.] The Fifth great Officer is the Lord Privy-Seal, who is a Lord by his Office, under whose Hands pass all Charters and Grants of the King, and Pardons signed by the King, before they come to the Great-Seal of *England*; also divers other Matters, as for the Payment of Money, &c. which do not pass by the Great-Seal.

He is, by his Place, of the King's Privy-Council; and, besides his Oath of Privy-Counsellor, takes a particular Oath as Lord Privy-Seal.

His Salary is 1500*l.* *per Annum*.

His Place, according to Statute, is next to the Lord President of the King's Council.

DIGNITY.] This great Officer is mentioned in the Statute of 2 *Richard II.* and then ranked among the chief Persons of the Realm.

CHAMBERLAIN.] The Sixth great Officer of the Crown is the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, to whom belong Livery and Lodging in the King's Court, and certain Fees due from each Archbishop, or Bishop, when they do their Homage or Fealty to the King, and from all the Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or doing their Homage or Fealty; and, at the Coronation of every King, he

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is to have 40 Ells of Crimson Velvet for his own Robes ; and on the Coronation-Day, before the King riseth, to bring his Shirt, Coif, and Wearing-Cloaths ; and after the King is by him apparelled, and gone forth, to have his Bed, and all the Furniture of his Bed-chamber, for his Fees, and all the King's Night-Apparel, and to carry at the Coronation the Coif, Gloves, and Linen, to be used by the King upon that Occasion ; also the Sword and Scabbard, and the Gold to be offered by the King, and the Robe Royal and Crown ; and to undress and attire the King with the Robes Royal ; and to serve the King that Day before and after Dinner with Water to wash his Hands, and to have the Bason and Towels for his Fees, &c.

Moreover, to this great Officer belongs the Care of providing all Things in the House of Lords in the Time of Parliament ; and to that End he hath an Apartment near the Lords House.

To him belongeth the Government of the whole Palace of *Westminster*. He also issueth out his Warrants for the preparing, fitting, and furnishing, of *Westminster-hall* against Coronations, and Tryals of Peers in Parliament-time. The Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, the Yeoman-Usher, and Door-keepers, are under his Command.

He disposeth of the Sword of State to what Lord he pleaseth, to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament ; and goes on the Right-hand of the Sword next to the King's Person, and the Lord-Marshal on the Left.

Upon all solemn Occasions, the Keys of *Westminster-hall*, and the Keys of the *Court of Wards*, and *Court of Requests*, are delivered to him.

This Honour was long enjoyed by the Earls of *Oxford*, from the Time of *Henry I.* by an Estate Tail, or Inheritance ; but in the Two last Coronations, by the Earls of *Lindsey*, and that by an Estate or Inheritance from a Daughter and Heir-General claimed and controverted : But by a late Act he is not to have Precedence of Dukes, but according to his Creation.

CONSTABLE.] The Seventh great Officer is the Lord High-Constable of *England*, so called from *Comes Stabuli*, whose Power and Jurisdiction was antiently so great, that after the Death of *Edward Bagot*, or *Stafford Duke of Buckingham* 1521. and the last High-Constable of *England*, it was thought too great for any Subject : But since, upon Occasion of Coronation, and at solemn Tryals by Combat (as at that which was intended between *Rey* and *Ramsay*, 1631. was made *Robert Earl of Lindsey*) there is created, *pro illa vice*, a Lord High-Constable. His Power and Jurisdiction is the same with the Earl-Marshal, with whom he sits Judge in the Marshal's Court, and takes Place of the Earl-Marshal.

EARL-MARSHAL.] The Eighth great Officer of the Crown is the Earl-Marshal of *England* : In *French*, *Maréchal*, and

used by them to signify indifferently that great Military Office, as well as a Smith or Farrier; but their Etymologies, according to the several Senses, are different. *Maréchal*, when it signifies a General of an Army, is derived from *Mare*, a *Francic* Word, denoting Great and Honourable, and *Sealc*, a Servant. When it signifies a Farrier, it comes from *Mare*, a Horse, and *Sealc*, as above. He is an Earl, some say, by his Office, whereby he taketh, as the Constable doth, Cognizance of all Matters of War and Arms, determineth Contracts touching Deeds of Arms out of the Realm upon Land, and Matters concerning Wars within the Realm, which cannot be determined by Common-Law; and in these Matters he is commonly guided by the Civil-Law.

Note, That antiently he had several Courts under him; but hath now only the *Marshalsea*.

This Office is of great Antiquity in *England*, and antiently of greater Power than now [though of late he has held several Courts at *Doctors-Commons*, to inquire into the Right several People had assumed of bearing Arms]; and has been long hereditary in the House of *Norfolk*: For the first Duke of *Norfolk* of the present Family was Earl-Marshal in 1553.

ADMIRAL.] The Ninth and last great Officer of the Crown, is the Lord High-Admiral of *England*.

The Learned *du Fresne* says, this Word was borrowed from the *Saracens*, first by the *Sicilians*, and afterwards by other Christian Nations.

The Patent of the Lord Admiral did antiently run thus: *Angliæ, Hiberniæ, & Aquitaniæ Magnus Admirallus*; but at present thus; *Magnæ Britanniæ, & Hiberniæ, ac Dominiorum & Insularum earundem, Villæ Calsiæ & Marchiarum ejusdem, Normandiæ, Gasconiæ, & Aquitaniæ, Magnus Admirallus, & Præfectus Generalis Classis & Marium dictorum Regnorum*.

To the Lord High-Admiral of *England* is by the King entrusted the Management of all Maritime Affairs, as well in respect of Jurisdiction as Protection [This Office also is usually in Commission at present. The Commissioners are stiled *Lords* of the Admiralty]. He is that high Officer, or Magistrate, to whom is committed the Government of the King's Navy, with Power of Decision in all Cases Maritime, as well Civil as Criminal; of all Things done upon or beyond the Sea in any Part of the World; all Things done upon the Sea-Coast, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge next towards the Sea.

The Lord Admiral hath a Power to commissionate a Vice-Admiral, a Rear-Admiral, and all Sea-Captains; all Deputies for particular Coasts; Coroners to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-Coasts, or at Sea; Commissioners or Judges for exercising Justice in the *Court of Admiralty*; to imprison, release, &c.

He

He hath sometimes a Commission to bestow Knighthood on such as shall deserve it at Sea.

To the Lord High-Admiral belong, by Law and Custom, all Penalties and Amercements of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Sea-shore, in Ports, and from the first Bridge on Rivers towards the Sea; also the Goods of Pirates, Felons, or Capital Faulters, condemned, outlawed, or horned. Moreover, all Waifs, Stray-Goods, Wrecks of Sea, Deodands, a Share of all lawful Prizes, *Lagon*, *Flotson*, and *Jetson*, as our Lawyers term it; that is, Goods lying in the Sea on Ground, Goods floating on the Sea, and Goods cast away by the Sea on the Shore, not granted to Lords of Manors adjoining to the Sea: All great Fishes, as Sea-Hogs, and other Fishes of extraordinary Bigness, called *Royal Fishes*, except only Whales and Sturgeons.

CHAP. X.

Of the PRIVY-COUNCIL.

THE *Primum Mobile* of the Civil Government of *England*, from whence all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion, is that noble, honourable, and reverend Assembly, called the *Privy-Council*, which is a Court of great Antiquity and Honour.

The primitive and ordinary Way of Government in *England*, was by the King, and his Privy-Council; and all our Kings have acted much by it, determining Controversies of great Importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Precedents; and the Judges of *England*, in some difficult Cases, were not wont to give Judgment until they had first consulted the King, or his Privy-Council. Moreover, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament have oftentimes left Matters of high Moment, to the King, and his Privy-Council, as by long Experience better able to judge of, and by Secrecy and Experience better able to transact some State-Affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At present the King, and his Privy-Council, take Cognizance of few or no Matters that may well be determined by the known Laws, and ordinary Courts of Justice; but only consult for the public Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, not meddling with Matters that concern Freeholds, but Matters of Complaint, and sudden Emergencies [*Ireland*, and the Plantations, are still very much under the Influence of the Privy-Council].

A Privy-Counsellor, though but a Gentleman, shall have Precedence of all Knights, Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts.

The Substance of their Oath is, That they shall, according to their Power and Discretion, truly, justly, and evenly, counsel and advise the King in all Matters to be treated in his Majesty's Council; That they shall keep secret the King's Counsel, &c.

By Force of this Oath, and the Custom of the Kingdom of *England*, a Privy-Counsellor is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the King that makes him; nor so long, unless the King pleaseth.

The King, with the Advice of his Privy-Council, doth publish Proclamations binding to the Subject, provided they are not contrary to Statute or Common Law, but in Execution of them.

The Members of this most honourable Council are such as the King of his own free Will and mere Motion shall please to choose; and are commonly Men of the highest Rank, eminent for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, &c.

They are all to wait on his Majesty, and at Council-Board to sit in their Order bare-headed, when his Majesty presides.

At all Debates, the lowest delivers his Opinion first; and the King last of all declares his Judgment, and thereby determines the Matter of Debate.

A Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of the Secretaries of State; of whose Office and Dignity, much more considerable in *England* than in other Nations, take here this brief Account.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.] The King of *England* had anciently but one Secretary of State, until, about the End of *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office should be discharged by Two Persons, both of equal Authority, and both stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. In those Days, and some while after, they sat not at Council-Board; but having prepared their Business in a Room adjoining to the Council-Chamber, they came in, and stood on either Hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. But Queen *Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the Secretaries took their Places as Privy-Counsellors, which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed ever since; and a Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of them at the least.

Their Employment being of extraordinary Trust and Multiplicity, renders them most considerable in the Eyes of the King, upon whom they attend every Day, as Occasion requires; and of the Subject also, whose Requests and Desires are, for the most part, lodged in their Hands, to be represented to the King, and always to make Dispatches thereupon, according to his Majesty's Answers and Directions.

The

The Correspondence with all Parts of *Great Britain* is, without Distinction, managed by either of the Secretaries, relating to the Church, the Army, the Militia, Grants, Pardons, Dispenſations, &c. But as for the Foreign Affairs, all the Nations which have Intercourſe of Buſineſs with *Great-Britain*, are by them divided into Two Provinces, the Northern, and Southern; of which the Northern is uſually under the Junior Secretary, and contains *Scandinavia*, &c. The Southern under the Senior, and contains *Flanders*, *France*, &c. At preſent (*Anno 1752.*) the Caſe is juſt the Reverse.

They have this ſpecial Honour, that if either of them be a Baron, he taketh Place, and hath the Precedence of all other Perſons of the ſame Degree, tho' otherwiſe by their Creation ſome of them might have Right to precede him; and a Knight, in like manner, if he hath no other Qualification; but if above the Degree of a Baron, then he takes Place only according to the Seniority of his Creation.

They have their ſeveral Lodgings appointed them in all the King's Houſes, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and thoſe that attend upon it. They have alſo Board-wages.

Their ſettled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Penſion, is 2000 *l. Sterling per Annum* to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they employ under them, are wholly at their own Choice, and have no Dependence upon any other Power or Perſon beſides themſelves.

The Secretaries of State have the Cuſtody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the Signet; the Uſe and Application whereof gives Denomination to an Office, conſtantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein there are Four Clerks, who wait alternately by Months, and prepare ſuch things as are to paſs the Signet, in order to the Privy-Seal, or Great-Seal.

Theſe have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at Penſion is 200 *l.* yearly. Their Office is in *Whitehall*. They wait by Months, each of them Three Months in a Year. One of them always attends the Court whereſoever it removes, and, by Warrant from the King, prepares ſuch Bills or Letters for the King to ſign, as, not being Matter of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office all Grants, either prepared by the King's learned Counſel at Law, or by themſelves, for the King's Hand, when ſigned, are returned, and there tranſcribed again; and that Tranſcript is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and ſealed; and then it is called a Signet, which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for iſſuing out a Privy-Seal upon it; yet Privy Seals for Money do now always begin in the Treafury, from whence the firſt Warrant iſſues, counter-ſigned by the Lord Treafurer: But when the Nature of the Grant re-

quires the passing the Great-Seal, then the Privy-Seal is an Authority to the Lord Chancellor to pass the Great-Seal ; as the Signet was to the Lord Privy-Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant. But in all Three Offices, *viz.* Signet, Privy-Seal, and Great-Seal, the Grant is transcribed. So all which passes from the King hath these several Ways of being considered before perfected.

There are also Four Clerks of the Privy-Seal.

More of their Office is to be seen in *Stat. 27. of Hen. VIII.* worthy to be noted.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State, is an ancient Office, called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath in his Charge all the public Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Council ; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the King's Public Ministers abroad, and generally all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offices of the Two Secretaries of State, which are, or ought to be, from time to time, transmitted into this Office, and here remain, disposed by way of a Library, within his Majesty's Palace of *Whitehall*.

C H A P. XI.

*Of the PARLIAMENT of ENGLAND ;
and therein of the Person summoning, the Manner
of the Summons, the Persons summoned, their Pri-
vileges, the Place and Manner of Sitting, the
Passing of Bills in either House, the Passing of
Acts of Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing,
and Dissolving of Parliaments, &c.*

BEfore the Conquest, the Great Council of the King, consisting only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnotum Conventus*, or else *Prælatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the Saxons, in their own Tongue, *Wittera-Gemot*, the Council, or Assembly of the Sages, and *Micel-Gemot*, the Great Assembly. After the Conquest, about the Beginning of King *Edward I.* some say, in the Time of *Hen. I.* it was called by the French Word, *Parlementum*, from *Parler*, to talk together, still consisting (as divers great Authors affirm) only of the Great Men of the Nation, until the Reign of *Henry III.* when the Commons also were called to sit in Parliament ; for divers Authors presume to say, the first Writs to be found in Records, sent forth to summon them, bear Date 49 *Henry III.* above 400 Years ago. Yet some Antiquaries are of Opinion, that, long before,

before, nothing of Moment, wherein the Lives or Estates of the common People of *England* were concerned, ever passed without their common Consent.

None but the King hath Authority to summon a Parliament; in the King's Absence out of the Realm, the *Custos Regni*, in the King's Name, doth summon a Parliament; and during the King's Minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth the same.

No Parliament can begin without the King's Presence, either in Person, or by Representation in Commission.

When the King of *England* is with his Parliament in Time of Peace, he is then said to be in the Height of his Royal Dignity, as well as when he is at the Head of his Army in Time of War: There is then scarce any thing that the King cannot do; his Power cannot be confined for Causes or Persons within any Bounds.

A Parliament is summoned in Manner following: Fifty Days at least before the Parliament doth assemble, the King issues out his Writ, *Cum Advifamento Concilii fui*; and the Warrant is, *Per ipsum Regem & Concilium*.

The King's Writ (which is a short Letter, or Epistle) is directed and sent to every particular Person of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual *in Fide & Dilectione*, and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*, to appear at a certain Time and Place to treat and give their Advice in some certain important Affairs concerning the Church and State, &c.

Other Writs are sent to the Sheriff of each County to summon the People to elect Two Knights for each County, Two Citizens for each City, and One or Two Burgesses for each Borough, according to Statute, Charter, or Custom.

In these Elections antiently all the People had their Votes, and most Votes carried it; but for avoiding of Tumults and Trouble, it was enacted by *Henry VI.* That none should have any Suffrages in the Election of Knight of the Shire, but such as were Freeholders, did reside in the County, and had yearly Revenue 40*s.* (which, till the Discovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was more than 20*l.* is now): Yet there was then, as now, this Defect or Absurdity; That whereas all *Englishmen*, who have considerable Estates, ought not to be taxed without their own Consent in Parliament, by themselves, or by their Representative; Copyholders in *England*, whereof there are some who have 1000*l.* a Year, have no Voice in the Election of Knights of the Shire.

The Persons elected for each County are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at least Esquires, or Gentlemen fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statute of *Henry VI.* They ought to be native *Englishmen*, or at least such as have been naturalized by Act of Parliament; no Alien, or Denizen, none of the 12

Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person, may be chosen a Parliament-Man to serve for any County, City, or Borough.

To the Legality of Sitting in either House of Parliament, it is absolutely necessary, that a Man should be of full Age, that is, 21 Years old at least.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the public Service of their Country, are privileged, with their Menial Servants attending on their Persons, together with all their necessary Goods brought along with them, from all Attachments and Imprisonments for Debts, Trespasses, Account or Covenant, all the Time that they are on the Way to the Place of Parliament, all the Time of the Session, and all the Time they are on their Way home again, *Eundo, Morando, ad propria Redcundo* (for so were the old Words); but they are not privileged from Arrest for Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace.

The Place of Meeting of this High and Honourable Assembly, is in whatsoever City, Town, or House, the King pleaseth; but of later Times it hath usually been held at the King's antient Palace at *Westminster*; all the Lords in a fair Room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair Room, which was heretofore the Chapel of *St. Stephen*.

The Manner of Sitting in the LORDS HOUSE is thus:

The King, as oft as he comes (which hath usually been only at the Opening of Parliaments, or at the Passing of Bills, or at solemn Debates, as some Kings, and particularly her Majesty Queen *Anne*, have frequently done) is placed at the upper End of the Room, in a Chair of State, having a Cloth of State over his Head, under which, on either Hand, are none but the King's Children.

On the King's Right-hand, is a Seat for the Prince of *Wales*. On the King's Left-hand is a Seat for the Duke of *Cumberland*.

On the King's Right-hand, and next the Wall, are placed on a Form, first the King's Vicar-General in Causes Ecclesiastic, in case his Majesty shall, as *Henry VIII.* did, create any such; and then next to him, on the same Form, the Two Archbishops; below these, on another Form, the Bishops of *London, Durham, and Winchester*; then all the rest of the Bishops sit, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On the King's Left-hand, upon Forms, are placed the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the King's Council, and Lord Privy-Seal; if they are Barons, above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family.

On the same Side sit the Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, according to their Creations.

Upon the first Form across the House, below the Wool-sacks, sit the Viscounts, and upon the next Form the Barons, all in Order.

The

The Great Chamberlain, the Constable, the Marshal, the Lord Admiral, the Great Master, or Lord Steward, the King's Chamberlain, sit above all other of the same Degree of Nobility with themselves, by an Act of Parliament in *Rot. Parl. 3. Henry VIII. N. 10.* and the chief Secretary, being a Baron, shall sit above all Barons, who have none of the afore-mentioned Offices; and if he be a Bishop, above all other Bishops not having any of the said Offices.

The rest of the Peers sit according to the Order of their Creation.

Of late the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, if the King be present, stands behind the Cloth of State; otherwise sits on the first Wool-sack, thwart the Chair of State, his Great Seal and Mace by him: He is Lord Speaker of the Lords House. Upon other Wool-sacks sit the Judges, the King's Counsel at Law, and the Masters of Chancery: These, being not Barons, have no Suffrage in Parliament; only sit to give their Advice when it is required. The Reason why these Sages are placed upon Wool-sacks may probably be, to mind them of the great Importance of Wool and Sheep to this Nation.

The Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Parliament, whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament; the other records all Things done in Parliament, and keepeth the Records of the same; sit on a Form behind a Table. Without the Bar of the Lords House sits the King's first Gentleman-Usher, called the *Black-Rod*, from a black Staff he carries in his Hand; under whom is a Yeoman-Usher, that waits at the Door within, a Crier without, and a Serjeant at Mace always attending the Lord Chancellor.

When the King is present with the Crown on his Head, none of the Lords are covered.

The Judges stand till the King gives them Leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the Lords at their Entrance do Reverence to the Chair of State, as is or should be done, by all that enter into the King's Presence-Chamber.

The Judges then may sit, but may not be covered, till the Chancellor, or Keeper, signify to them the Leave of the Lords.

The King's Counsel, and Masters of Chancery, sit also, but may not be covered at all.

The Commons sit in their House promiscuously; only the Speaker hath a Chair, or Seat, fixed towards the upper End thereof; and the Clerk, with his Assistant, sits near him at the Table, just below the Speaker's Chair. The Members of the House of Commons never had any Robes, as the Lords ever had, except the Speaker and Clerks, who always in the House wear Gowns, as Professors of the Law in Term-time do; and the Four Members of the City of *London*, the first Day of every new Parliament, wear Scarlet Gowns, and sit all together on the Right-hand of the Chair, next to the Speaker.

The

The Time of Sitting in Parliament is upon any Day in the Morning; only upon some high Festivals, or Fast-Days, and *Sundays*, it hath not been usual to assemble, but upon the most urgent Occasions. The Speaker always adjourns the House to Nine of the Clock in the Morning of such Day as the House agrees to adjourn to; though the House seldom meets till Twelve.

Upon the Day prefixed by the King in the Writ of Summons, the King comes in Person; if to *Westminster*, where Parliaments of late Years have constantly been held, at his Arrival there, Twenty-one great Guns on the other Side of the River of *Thames* are discharged, as they are again at his Majesty's Return from the House of Lords; in the Room next to which, called the Prince's Chamber, the King puts on his Crown and Robes, and from thence is conducted into the House of Lords by the Lord Great-Chamberlain; where being seated with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed in his Royal Robes, he sends for the Commons by the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, who at the Bar of the House makes a Bow, and advancing a few Steps, a Second, and a Third, saying, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the King commands this Honourable House to attend him immediately in the House of Peers*; and then retiring backwards, bowing, withdraws; and the Commons, forthwith attending his Majesty in the House of Lords, are in the King's Name, by the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, commanded to choose them a Speaker. Whereupon they, returning to their own House, make Choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards, upon another Day appointed, they present to the King; and if approved of by his Majesty sitting on the Throne, all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal being in their Robes of Scarlet, he petitions his Majesty, That the Commons may have, during their Sitting, *free Access to his Majesty, Freedom of Speech in their own House, and Freedom from Arrests*. After which the King makes his Speech in both Houses, the whole House of Commons being presumed to be at the Bar of the House of Lords.

The Manner of choosing the Speaker is, That any Member of the House, standing up in his Place, and making a short introductory Speech, moves, that such a Member of the House as he then names, may take the Chair; and being seconded in that Motion by some other Member of the House, if no Contest happen, they lead the Person so named from his Seat to the Bar of the House, from whence they conduct him, bowing thrice, up the House to the Chair; where being placed, he stands up, and returns his Thanks to the House for the Honour they have done him; and, modestly acknowledging his Inability to perform such a Trust, desires the House would make Choice of some more able Person; which being disapproved, he submits to their Pleasure; and after receiving the Directions of the House, about the usual Requests to be made at his appearing before the King, adjourns

adjourns to the Day appointed for that Purpose ; which being come, the Usher of the Black Rod, being sent again for the Commons, alters his Stile, and addressess himself to the Speaker : But if a Contest happens about the Choice of a Speaker, some other Persons being moved for, and seconded, as before, it is determined by a Question, as in a Committee of the whole House, by changing Sides, the Clerk of the House of Commons putting the Question.

Before any Affair be meddled with, even before the Choice of a Speaker, all the Members of the House of Commons take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy in the Presence of an Officer appointed by the King, who is usually the Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household. If the Parliament sit at *Westminster*, the said Oaths are taken in the Room called the Court of Wards ; and since the Revolution, they take the new ones appointed by Act of Parliament, the 1st of *William and Mary* ; and after the Choice of a Speaker, do, in the House, at the Table, take the said Oaths again, and declare and subscribe their Opinions against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, Invocation and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass ; which Test the Lords also are now obliged to take, before they can sit and debate upon any Affair whatsoever.

Note also, That all the Members are obliged, besides the other Oaths and Tests, to abjure the Pretender in the House, before they give any Vote therein, except for the Choice of the Speaker.

The Power and Privileges of both Houses of Parliament are diverse and distinct one from another.

The Lords House, not only jointly with the King and the Commons, hath a Power in making and repealing Laws, but also in separately judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, Impeachments, putting Men to their Oaths, especially in Matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magistrates, in Error, illegal Proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in Chancery.

The Lords that conform not to the Protestant Religion, no longer sit, nor have Suffrage in the Lords House, by *Stat. 30. Car. II.*

All the Lords Spiritual and Temporal have their Privilege, that if by reason of Sickness, or other Business, they cannot appear, they make their Proxies to vote in their stead. But at the Beginning of every Parliament, such Lords as would make their Proxies, are obliged to enter them in Person.

The Commons also have the same Power in making and repealing Laws. And for levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill always begins in the Commons House, because from them doth arise the greater Part of the Moneys ; neither will they allow the Lords to make any Alteration in a Money-Bill.

The

The Commons have the Privilege to impeach public Delinquents, even the highest Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The House of Commons is the Grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all Parts to present public Grievances and Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redressed and punished by them; and to this Purpose the Lords sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatures; they swear and examine Witnesses, and at length pass Sentence, whilst the Members of the Commons House stand bare at the Bar of the Lords House (which yet the Commons of late have refused to do), produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, &c.

Note, That although every Member of the Commons House be chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Borough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other, his Power absolute, to consent or dissent, without ever acquainting those that sent him, or demanding their Assent, as the States General of the United Netherlands are obliged to do in many Cases.

Altho' the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own Charges, because they represent there only themselves; yet all the Commons, both Laity and Clergy, that is, *Procuratores Chri*, are to have *rationabiles Expensas* (as the Words of the Writ are); that is, such Allowance as the King, considering the Prices of all Things, shall judge meet to impose upon the People to pay. In the 17th of *Edward II.* it was Ten Groats for Knights, and Five Groats for Burgeses; but not long after it was Four Shillings a Day for dubbed Knights, and Two Shillings for all other; which in those Days, as appears by the Prices of all Things, was a considerable Sum, in Comparison to what it is now.

The Manner of Debates, of Passing of Bills and Acts, is thus:

Any Member of Parliament may move for a Bill to be brought in; which being agreed to by the House, the Person making the Motion, together with some others, who second that Motion, are ordered to prepare and bring in the same; which when ready, some one of those Members, so ordered, presents the Bill, reading the Order at the Side-Bar of the House, desiring Leave to bring the Bill to the Table; which upon the Question being agreed to, it has a First Reading by the Clerk at the Table; after whom the Speaker, taking the Bill in his Hand, reads the Abbreviate or Abstract of the said Bill; which done, after Debate upon the Bill, if any happens, he puts the Question, Whether it shall have a Second Reading; and sometimes, upon Motion, appoints a Day for it: When the Bill is read a Second time, the Question is, Whether it shall be committed; which is either to a Committee of the whole House, if the Bill be of Importance, or otherwise to a private Committee, any Member at Pleasure naming the Persons to be of that Committee; whose Names being read by the Clerk at the

the Table, it is ordered, That they meet in the Speaker's Chamber, and report their Opinion to the House; who accordingly meeting, choose their Chairman, and either adjourn to some other Time, or then proceed upon the Bill; after which the Chairman first causes a Clerk attending the Committee to read the Bill; then takes the Bill himself, and reads it Paragraph by Paragraph, putting every Clause thereof to the Question, filling up the Blanks, and making Amendments, according to the Opinion of the Majority of the Committee, of whom there must be Eight of the Persons named, regularly to proceed, tho' Five may adjourn. When the Committee have gone through all the Bill, the Chairman, by Directions of the Committee, makes his Report at the Side-Bar of the House, reading all the Alterations made by the Committee, and how any of these Amendments have changed the Scope of the Bill, and what Connexion they have therewith, the Clerk having at the Committee writ Ten down in what Folio and Line of the Bill those Amendments are to be found; and if any Clauses have been thought fit to be added by the Committee, they are marked alphabetically, and read by the Chairman, and delivered to the Clerk, who reads all the Amendments and Clauses, the Speaker putting the Question, Whether they shall be read a Second time; and if agreed to, reads them himself; and as many of them as the House agrees to, the Question is put, Whether the Bill so amended shall be ingrossed; that is to say, written fair in Parchment, and read the Third time some other Day. And then the Speaker, holding the Bill in his Hand, puts the Question, Whether the Bill should pass? If the major Part be for it, then it is written on the Bill by the Clerk, *Soit baillé aux Seigneurs*; or if in the House of Lords, there is written thereon, *Soit baillé aux Communes*, retaining still, in this and some other Things about making Laws, the Custom of our Ancestors, who, after the Norman Conquest, were generally skilled in the French Tongue. When an ingrossed Bill is read, and any Clauses referred to be added to it, they must be in Parchment ingrossed like the Bill, which are then called *Riders*; and if agreed to, are accordingly added to the Bill.

Petitions are offered after the Manner of Bills, at the Bar of the House; and brought up by the Member who presents them; and are delivered at the Table.

All Messages from the Lords, as likewise all Persons appearing at the Bar of the House, are introduced by the Sergeant attending the House, with his Mace upon his Shoulder.

The Mace, while the Speaker is in the Chair, is always upon the Table, except when sent upon any extraordinary Occasion into *Westminster-hall*, and *Court of Requests*, to summon the Members to attend. But when the House resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House, the Mace is laid under the
Table,

Table, and the Chairman to that Committee takes the Chair where the Clerk of the House usually sits.

Forty Members are requisite to make a House in the House of Commons, and Eight a Committee. The House generally begins with reading some Bill unperfected the Sessions before.

After the Speaker and Members have taken the Oaths, the standing Orders of the House are read, and grand Committees appointed to sit on usual Days ; but of late Years (though they are appointed by every new Parliament) they have not done so, except the Committee of Elections and Privileges, which, being no Committee of the whole House, is first called in the Speaker's Chamber, and adjourns into the House, because usually very numerous, every one of the House having a Vote therein, tho' not named of the Committee, of whom there must be Eight to empower the Committee to act. When any Member in the House or Committee stands up to speak, he must be uncovered.

If a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed during the same Sessions.

A Bill sent by the Commons up to the Lords, is usually (to shew their Respect) attended with a certain Number of the Members of the House : As they come up to the Lords Bar, the Member that hath the Bill makes Three profound Reverences, saying, *The Commons have passed an Act, intituled, &c. to which they desire your Lordships Concurrence* ; and delivers it to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, who for that Purpose comes down to the Bar.

A Bill sent down by the Lords to the Commons, is usually sent by some of the Masters of Chancery, or other Person whose Place is on the Wool-sacks (and by none of the Members of the House) ; and they come up to the Speaker, and, bowing thrice, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it might be there taken into Consideration. If afterwards it pass the House, then it is written on the Bill, *Les Communes ont assentez*. All Messages from the Commons to the Lords are introduced by the Black Rod : All Messages from the Lords are introduced by the Sergeant, who, with his Mace upon his Shoulder, going on their Right Hand, they, with him, make Three Bows, as they draw near to the Speaker, and then deliver their Message. They do the same as they retreat, without turning their Backs to the Chair. In Messages of great Importance, the Lords make use of one or two of the Judges to go to the House of Commons.

When any one in the Commons House will speak to a Bill, he stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech only to the Speaker ; then, if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he is not allowed to answer again the same Day, unless personally reflected on. Also, if a Bill be debated in the House, no Man may speak to it in one Day above once, unless the whole House

be

be turned into a Committee, and then every Member may reply as often as the Chairman judges expedient.

If any one, in either House, speaks Words of Offence to the King's Majesty, or to the House, he is called to the Bar, where, commonly on his Knees, he receives a Reprimand from the Speaker; but, if the Offence be very great, he is sent to the Tower, and sometimes to other Prisons.

The Speaker is not allowed to persuade or dissuade in passing of a Bill; but only to make a short and plain Narrative; nor vote, except the House be equally divided.

In the Lords House they give their Suffrages, or Votes, beginning at the *Puisné*, or lowest, Baron, and so the rest *seriatim*, every one answering apart [*Content*, or *Not content*]. And if the Affirmatives and Negatives are equal, *Semper præsumitur pro negante*, the Speaker not being allowed a Voice, unless he be a Peer of the Realm.

In the House of Commons they vote by Yeas and Noes altogether; and if it be doubtful whether is the greater Number, then the House divides: And if the Question be to bring any thing into the House, as a Bill, Petition, &c. then the Ayes go out; but if it be upon any thing the House is once possessed of, the Noes go out. Upon Questions where the House divides, the Speaker appoints Four Tellers, Two of each Opinion, who, after they have told those within, place themselves in the Passage betwixt the Bar and the Door of the House, and tell the others who went out, and who, till then, are not permitted to come in; which being done, the Two Tellers that have the Majority take the Right Hand, and placing themselves within the Bar, all Four make their Reverences, as they advance, Three times; and then, at the Table, deliver the Number, saying, The Ayes that went out are so many; the Noes that staid in, so many; and *vice versa*: Which the Speaker repeats, and declares the Majority.

In a Committee of the whole House, the way of dividing is changing Sides, the Ayes taking the Right, the Noes the Left Hand of the Chair; and then there are but Two Tellers.

If a Bill pass in one House, and, being sent to the other House, they demur upon it; then a Conference is demanded in the Painted Chamber, where certain deputed Members of each House meet, the Lords sitting covered at a Table, the Commons standing bare, where the Business is debated: If they then agree not, that Business is nulled; but if they agree, then it is last brought (with all other Bills that have passed both Houses) to the King, who comes again, with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes; and being seated in his Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill; and, as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his Instructions from the King, who hath before maturely considered each Bill, pronounceth the

Royal

Royal Assent. If it be a Public Bill, the Answer is *Le Roy le veut*; which gives Life and Birth to that Bill which was before but in Embryo: If a Private Bill, the Answer is, *Soit fait comme il est désiré*.

If it be a Bill which the King likes not, then the Answer is, *Le Roy s'avisera*; which is taken for an absolute Denial in a more civil way, and that Bill is wholly nulled.

The King, without his personal Presence, can, by Commission granted to some of his Nobles, give his Royal Assent to any Bill that requires Haste.

If it be a Bill for Moneys given to his Majesty, then the Answer is, *Le Roy remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut* [As one Design of this Work is to acquaint Posterity with the present State of Things, it would be imperfect, if they were not informed, that of late such has been the Harmony between the Crown and both Houses of Parliament, that the Court hath not been denied any Supplies of Men or Money, or indeed scarce any other Demand, since the present Illustrious House has been advanced to the Throne: An Observation that cannot be made of any preceding Reigns. By what Arts this hath been accomplished, Posterity will understand from other Hand].

The Bill of the King's General Pardon hath but one Reading in either House; for this Reason; because they must take it as the King will please to give it. When the Bill for the General Pardon is passed by the King, the Answer is thus; *Les Prelats, Seigneurs, & Communes, en ce Parlement assemblez, au nom du tous vos autres Sujets, remercient très humblement vôtre Majesté, & prient Dieu vous donner en Santé bonne Vie & longue*.

All Acts of Parliament, before the Reign of Henry VII. were passed and inrolled in *Latin* or *French*, now in *English* only.

The Adjournments are usually made in the Lords House, by the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, in the King's Name, to what other Day the King pleaseth, and also to what other Place, if he think fit to remove them, as sometimes hath been done; and then all things already debated or read, in one or both Houses, continue to the next Meeting in the same State they were in before the Adjournment, and so may be resumed. Note, *That this is to be understood only of such Adjournments as are in order to a Recess for some time; for in all other Cases 'tis the undoubted Privilege of each House to adjourn themselves, &c.*

In like manner the Parliament is prorogued: But, by a Prorogation, there is a Session ended; and then the Bills that were almost ready in both Houses for the Royal Assent, not having it, must, at the re-assembling of the Parliament, begin anew.

When the King's Pleasure is to prorogue or dissolve the Parliament, his Majesty commonly comes in Person, with his Crown on his Head; sends the Black Rod for all the House of Commons to come to the Bar of the Lords House; and then

the

the Lord Chancellor, by the special Command of the King, pronounces the Parliament prorogued or dissolved.

The King being the Head of the Parliament, if his Death happen'd during the Sitting of the Parliament, it was formerly, *ipso facto*, dissolved. But to prevent Tumults and Confusions, it has been of late expressly provided by a solemn Act, *That a Parliament sitting, or in Being, at the Demise of the King, shall continue; and if not sitting, shall meet expressly, for keeping the Peace of the Realm, and preserving the Succession.*

Antiently, after every Session of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended, that every one have Notice, by his Representative, of what is transacted in Parliament. Of later Times, since Printing became common, that Custom hath been laid aside.

C H A P. XII.

Of particular Governments; and first, of the ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, and MILITARY Government of the King's Household.

FOR the Ecclesiastical Government of the King's Court, there is first a Dean of the Chapel Royal, who is usually some grave, learned Prelate, chosen by the King, and who, as Dean, acknowledgeth no Superior but the King; for as the King's Palace is exempt from all inferior Temporal Jurisdiction, so is his Chapel from all Spiritual. It is called *Capella Domini*, the Domain Chapel; is not within the Jurisdiction or Diocese of any Bishop, but, as a Regal Peculiar, exempt, and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of the King, who is supreme Ordinary, as it were, over all *England*.

By the Dean are chosen all other Officers of the Chapel, namely, a Sub-Dean, or *Præcentor Capellæ*; Thirty two Gentlemen of the Chapel, whereof Twelve are Priests, and one of them is Confessor to the King's Household, whose Office is to read Prayers every Morning to the Family, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, to inform such as desire Advice in any Case of Conscience, or Point of Religion, &c.

The other Twenty Gentlemen, commonly called *Clerks of the Chapel*, are, with the aforesaid Priests, to perform in the Chapel the Office of Divine Service, in Praying, Singing &c. One of these, being well skilled in Music, is chosen Master of the Children, whereof there are Twelve in Ordinary, to instruct them in the Rules and Art of Music, for the Service of the Chapel. Three other of the said Clerks are chosen to be Organists.

There are moreover Four Officers, a Serjeant, Two Yeomen, and a Groom of the Chapel.

In the King's Chapel, thrice every Day, Prayers are read, and God's Service and Worship performed with great Decency, Order, and Devotion; and should be a Pattern to all other Churches and Chapels in *England*.

The King hath also his private Oratory, where some of his Chaplains in Ordinary are to read Divine Service to his Majesty on Working-Days, Morning and Evening.

The Lord Almoner disposes of the King's Alms, and for that Use receives (besides other Moneys allowed by the King) all Deodands, & *Bona Felonum de se*, to be that way disposed.

Moreover, the Lord Almoner hath the Privilege to give the King's Dish to whatsoever poor Man he pleases; that is, the first Dish at Dinner, which is set upon the King's Table, or instead thereof *4d. per Diem*. Next he distributes to Twenty-four poor Men, nominated by the Parishioners of the Parish adjacent to the King's Palace of Residence, to each of them *4d.* in Money, a Two-peny Loaf, and a Gallon of Beer; or instead thereof, *3d.* in Money, to be equally divided among them every Morning at Seven of the Clock at the Court-Gate; and every poor Man, before he receives the Alms, to repeat the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, in the Presence of one of the King's Chaplains, deputed by the Lord Almoner to be his Sub-Almoner, who is also to scatter new-coin'd Two-pences in the Towns and Places where the King passeth through in his Progress, to a certain Sum by the Year. Besides, there are many poor Pensioners to the King and Queen below-stairs, that is, such as are put to Pension, either because they are so old that they are unfit for Service, or else the Widows of such of his Majesty's Household Servants that died poor, and were not able to provide for their Wives and Children in their Life-times. Every one of these hath a Competency duly paid them.

Under the Lord High Almoner there are a Sub-Almoner, a Yeoman, and Two Grooms of the Almonry.

Besides all these, the King hath a Clerk of the Closet, who is some Reverend Divine, whose Office is to attend at the King's Right-hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning spiritual Matters, to wait on his Majesty in his private Oratory or Closet, &c.

CHAPLAINS.] The King hath also 48 Chaplains in Ordinary, who are usually eminent Doctors of Divinity; whereof Four every Month wait at Court to preach in the Chapels on *Sundays*, and other Festivals, before the King, and in the Morning early on *Sundays* before the Household, to read Divine Service before the King out of Chapel daily (as afore-mentioned) twice in the King's private Oratory, to give Thanks at the Table in the Clerk of the Closet's Absence, &c.

In Time of *Lent*, according to antient laudable Custom, Divine Service and Preaching is performed in a more solemn Manner.

LENT SERMONS.] Antiently at Court there were Sermons in *Lent* only, and that in the Afternoon, in the open Air, and then only preached by Bishops, Deans, and principal Prebendaries. The Lent Preachers are appointed by the Lord Chamberlain: On the first *Wednesday*, called *Asb-Wednesday*, in the Morning, begins the Dean of the Chapel to preach; on each *Wednesday* after, one of his Majesty's more eloquent Chaplains; every *Friday* the Dean of some Cathedral or Collegiate Church: On the last *Friday*, called *Good Friday*, the Dean of *Westminster* is always to preach; on every *Sunday* in *Lent* some Bishop preaches; on the last *Sunday* of *Lent*, called *Palm-Sunday*, an Archbishop; and upon *Easter-Day*, the Lord High-Almoner.

COLLAR AND OFFERING DAYS.] Twelve Days in the Year being high and principal Festivals, his Majesty, after Divine Service, attended with his principal Nobility, adorned with their Collars of the Garter, together with the Heralds, in their rich Coats, in a grave solemn Manner, at the Altar, offers a Sum of Gold to God.

All Offerings made at the holy Altar by the King or Queen belong to the Dean of the Chapel, to be distributed amongst the Poor.

Those Twelve Days are, *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *All-Saints*, called *Household-days*, upon which the *Byzant*, or Gold, to be offered, is delivered to the King by the Lord Steward, or some other of the principal Officers: Then *New-Years-Day*, *Twelfth-Day*, upon the latter of which, Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh, in several Purfes, are offered by the King: Lastly, *Candlemas*, *Annunciation*, *Ascension*, *Trinity-Sunday*, *St. John Baptist*, and *Michaelmas-Day*, when only Gold is offered. Upon *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsunday*, his Majesty usually receives the Holy Sacrament, none but Two or Three of the principal Bishops, and some of the Royal Family, communicating with him.

The Gold offered by the King at the Altar, when he receives the Sacrament, and upon high Festivals, is still called the *Byzant*, which antiently was a Piece of Gold, supposed to be coined by the Emperors of *Constantinople*, which City was formerly called *Byzantium*. That which was used by King *James* the First, was a Piece of Gold, having on the one Side the Portrait of the King kneeling before an Altar, with Four Crowns before him, and circumscribed with this Motto, *Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi?* And on the other Side was a Lamb lying by a Lion, with this Motto, *Cor contritum & humiliatum non despiciet Deus*.

Of the CIVIL Government of the KING's Court.

Lord Steward of the King's Household.

FOR the Civil Government of the King's Court, the chief Officer is Lord Steward, called also, in the Time of Henry the Eighth, *The Great Master of the King's Household*, after the French Mode; but *primo Mariæ*, and ever since, called *The Lord Steward of the King's Household*.

The State of the King's Household is committed to him, to be ruled and guided by his Discretion, and all his Commands in Court to be obeyed and observed. And as his Power is great, so is his Dignity, State, and Honour. The Steward and Treasurer within the King's House, saith an old Manuscript, *represent the State of an Earl*.

He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of the King's House, except those of his Majesty's Chapel, Chamber, and Stable, &c.

Note, That to the Lord Steward belongs at the Beginning of Parliaments to attend the King's Person, and to minister the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to all the several Members of the House of Commons; and at the End of Parliaments to adjust the Parliamentary Expences, &c.

The Lord Steward is a White-Staff Officer; for he in the King's Presence carrieth a White Staff, and at other Times going abroad, it is carried by a Footman bare-headed. This White-Staff is taken for a Commission: At the Death of the King, over the Hearse made for the King's Body, he breaketh this Staff, and thereby dischargeth all the Officers.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN.] The next Officer is the Lord Chamberlain, who hath the Oversight of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber, except the Precinct of the King's Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole; and all above-stairs, who are all sworn by him (or his Warrant to the Gentlemen-Ushers) to the King. He hath also the Oversight of the Officers of the Wardrobe, or of Beds, Tents, Revels, Music, Comedians, Hunting, Messengers, Trumpets, Drummers, Handicrafts, and Artisans, retained in the King's Service.

Moreover, he hath the Oversight of the Serjeant at Arms, of all the Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, Barbers, &c. To him also belongeth the Oversight of the Chaplains, though he himself is a Layman.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.] The Third Great Officer of the King's Court is the Master of the Horse, antiently called *Comes Scabuli*, or *Constable*, to whom an higher Employment and Power was then given.

This Great Officer hath now the Ordering and Disposal of all the King's Stables and Races, or Breed of Horses; and

had heretofore of all the Posts of *England*. He hath also the Power of Escuries and Pages; over the Footmen, Grooms, Riders of the Great Horses, Farriers, Smiths, Coachmen, Saddlers, and all other Trades working to the King's Stables; to all whom he (or by his Warrant the *Avenor*) giveth an Oath to be true and faithful.

He hath the Charge of all Lands and Revenues appointed for the King's Breed of Horses, and for Charge of the Stable, and for Litters, Coaches, Sumpter-Horses, &c.

He only hath the Privilege to make use of any Horses, Pages, or Footmen, belonging to the King's Stables.

At any solemn Cavalcade, he rides next behind the King, and leads a Led-Horse of State.

The Accompts of the Stables for Horse-Meat, Livery-Wages, and Board-Wages, are brought by the *Avenor*, being Chief Clerk of the *Avery*, to be passed and allowed by the Board of Green-Cloth.

Under these Three principal Officers of his Majesty's Household are almost all the other Officers and Servants.

First, Under the Lord Steward, in the Compting-House, are the

Treasurer of the Household,	Master of the Household,
Comptroller,	Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth,
Cofferer,	Two Clerks Comptrollers.

It is called *the Compting-House*, because the Accompts for all Expences of the King's Household are there taken daily by the Lord Steward, the Treasurer, Comptroller, the Cofferer, the Master of the Household, the Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth, and the Two Clerks Comptrollers, who also there make Provision for the Household, and make Payments and Orders for the well governing the Servants of the Household.

In the Compting-House is the Green-Cloth, which is a Court of Justice continually sitting in the King's House, composed of the Persons last-mentioned; whereof the Three first are usually of the King's Privy Council. To this Court is committed the Charge and Oversight of the King's Court Royal, for Matters of Justice and Government, with Authority for maintaining the Peace within the Verge, wheresoever the Court shall reside, and the Power of correcting all the Servants therein that shall any way offend.

It is called the *Green-Cloth*, from a Green-Cloth where they sit, over whom are the Arms of the Compting-House, bearing, *Vert*, a Key, *Or*, and a Staff, *Argent*, *Saltier*, signifying their Power to reward and correct.

THE TREASURER OF THE KING'S HOUSE.] The Treasurer of the King's House, in the Absence of the Lord Steward, hath Power, with the Comptroller and other Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth,

Cloth, together with the Steward of the *Marshallsea*, to hear and determine Treasons, Felonies, and other Crimes committed within the Verge, and that by Verdict of the King's Household.

COMPTROLLER.] The Comptroller's Office is to comptrol the Accompts and Reckonings of the Green-Cloth.

COFFERER.] The Cofferer is also a principal Officer; hath a special Charge and Oversight of other Officers of the House, for their good Demeanor, Entertainment, and Carriage in their Offices; and is to pay the Wages of the King's Servants above and below Stairs, and for Provisions, by Directions and Allowance of the Green-Cloth.

MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.] The next is the Master of the Household, whose Office is to survey the Accompts of the House.

All Bills of Comptrolment, Parcels, and Brievements, are allotted and allowed by the Clerks Comptrollers, and summ'd up by the Clerks of the Green-Cloth.

The Cofferer, Master of the Household, the Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth, and Two Clerks Comptrollers, sit in Judgment with the Lord Steward, Treasurer, and Comptroller, in the Court of Verge.

The Clerks of the Kitchen wait upon and appoint the King's, Queen's, and Household-Diets, every other Month; and wait upon foreign Princes, when his Majesty gives them Entertainment. The chief Clerk keeps all the Records, Ledger-Books, and Debentures for Salaries, &c. and Provisions and Necessaries issuing from the Offices of the Pantry, Buttery, and Cellar; keeps Account of, and makes up, the Remains; with several other Duties, which oblige him to constant Waiting.

The Second Clerk waits upon the Diet, as abovesaid; and attends the King and Queen in their Progresses, when appointed by the Green-Cloth.

The OFFICERS and SERVANTS in Ordinary above-stairs.

THE Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, both which are always Privy-Counsellors.

The next are the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, of whom these Things are worthy to be noted; *viz.*

King Henry the Seventh was the first *English* Monarch that instituted and established this Society of Gentlemen, limited their Number to Forty-eight (a), and gave them the Title of *Honourable*: Which Establishment has successively continued in

(a) This Number has been since augmented to Sixty-seven, as will appear by the List hereafter given.

every

every King and Queen's Reign to this present Time. The chief End of their Institution was to wait and attend on the King and Queen at Court, in their Diversions, Progresses, and on all emergent Occasions: Six of these Gentlemen are constantly appointed by the Lord Chamberlain, with a Nobleman, and the Master of the Ceremonies, to accompany all foreign Embassadors from crown'd Heads in their public Entries, and to their Audiences. At every Coronation, Two of these Gentlemen, in Ducal Robes, personate the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*. At all public Solemnities they are appointed their Stations by the Heralds, to go next to the Privy-Counsellors (not Peers); and whenever the King is pleased to go to the Parliament by Water, Two of this Society have Place in the same Barge, and likewise kneel upon the second Step of the Throne, where no other Officers are allowed to interpose before them. As a particular Mark of Royal Favour and Trust, these Gentlemen are impowered to execute the King's verbal Commands, without producing any written Orders; their Persons and Characters being sufficient Authority. For Example, in King *Henry* the Eighth's Time, Cardinal *Wolsey* was arrested for High Treason by a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber without any written Order: The Cardinal obeyed, saying, His Person was a sufficient Warrant, after the said Cardinal had refused to submit to the Arrest by a great Lord, and an Order in Writing.

Gentlemen Cup-bearers, Four.

Gentlemen Carvers, Four.

Gentlemen Sewers, Four.

These were very antient Officers of the Crown, and their Places honourable; and for that Reason they precede many other Officers of Note, which now have large Salaries, with considerable Perquisites.

At all Coronations Three Earls put in their Claims to officiate in their Places of Cup-bearer, Carver, and Sewer: There is likewise one of each Office who are Assistants to the Noblemen for that Day, and also have Rank in the Cavalcade, &c.

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber are also Four.

They have the Power of commanding all Officers under them in the Privy-Lodgings (the Bed-chamber excepted), and the Honour of leading the Queen in the Absence of the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain. They also attend in the Closet at the Chapel, where no other Gentleman-Usher waits.

In the Presence-Chamber there are Gentlemen-Ushers daily Waiters in Ordinary, Four; of whom the first hath that considerable Office of Black-Rod, and in Time of Parliament is to attend every Day the Lords House, and is also Usher of the most Noble Order of the Garter. In the House of Lords he hath a Seat within the Bar; and when the King will command the House of Commons to attend him in the House of Lords, he always sends the Black-Rod, who is so called from a Black

Staff which he bears in his Hand. To his Custody also are Delinquents committed by the Lords ; and he is employed in sitting up the Lords House, before the Sitting of the Parliament, and afterward, for introducing Lords into that House.

The Office of these Gentlemen-Ushers is to wait in the Presence-Chamber, and to attend next the King's Person ; and after the Lord Chamberlain, and the Vice-Chamberlain, to order all Affairs, and all Under-Officers above-stairs are to obey them.

Next are Gentlemen-Ushers Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary, in Number Eight.

These wait also in the Presence-Chamber, and are to give Directions in the Absence of the Gentlemen-Ushers Daily Waiters (to whom they are subordinate, and as it were Deputies), to the Grooms and Pages, and other Under-Officers, who are to attend in all Offices next below the said Quarter-Waiters.

Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber are Eleven ; whereof the first is Groom of the Stole, that is (according to the Signification of the Word in *Greek*, from whence the *Latins*, and thence the *Italian* and *French*, derive it), Groom or Servant of the Long-Robe or Vestment ; he having the Office and Honour to present and put on his Majesty's first Garment or Shirt every Morning, and to order the Things of the Bed-chamber. His Salary is 566*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber consist usually of the Prime Nobility of *England*, whose Office in general is, each one in his Turn, to wait one Week in the King's Bed-chamber, there to lie by the King on a Pallet-Bed all Night ; and in the Absence of the Groom of the Stole, to supply his Place. Moreover, they wait upon the King when he eats in private ; for then the Cup-bearers, Carvers, and Sewers, do not wait. This high Office, in the Reign of a Queen, as in her late Majesty's, is performed by Ladies, as also that of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber, who are called Bed-chamber-Women, and were Five in Number.

Pages of the Back-Stairs, Six.

Master of the Great Wardrobe. Deputy, and Clerk.

Next is the Master of the Robes ; whose Office is to order all his Majesty's Robes ; as those of his Coronation, of St. George's Feast, and of Parliament ; also of all his Majesty's Wearing Apparel, of his Collar of SS's, George and Garter, to be set with Diamonds and Pearls.

The King hath (besides the Great Wardrobe) divers Standing Wardrobes at *Whitehall*, *Kensington*, *Windsor*, *Hampton-Court*, the *Tower of London*, &c. whereof there are divers Officers.

The Removing Wardrobe, which always attends upon the Person of the King, Queen, and the Children, attends also upon Embassadors, upon Christenings, Masques, Plays, &c. and

and is at the Command of the Lord Chamberlain, who hath the disposing of vacant Places. Here are Six Officers ;

One Yeoman of the Removing Wardrobe.

Two Grooms of the Wardrobe.

Three Pages of the Wardrobe.

Under the Master of the Robes are

One Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes.	Body Laundress.
One Yeoman.	Starcher.
Three Grooms.	Keeper of the Wardrobe at <i>Whitehall</i> .
One Page.	Keeper of the Standing Ward- robe at <i>Kensington</i> .
One Brusher.	Necessary Women.
One Sempstrefs.	
Besides these, there are	
A Treasurer of the Chamber.	Master of the Jewel-House.
Comptroller of the Chamber.	Other Officers, Four.
Auditor of the Chamber.	

MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES.] The Office of Master of the Ceremonies was instituted by King *James I.* for the more honourable Reception of Embassadors, and Strangers of Quality. The Badge of his Office is a Chain of Gold with a Medal, having on the one Side, under the Crown of *England*, an Emblem of Peace, with King *James's* Motto, *Beati Pacifici* ; and on the other, an Emblem of War, with *Dieu & Mon Droit*.

Under the said Master of the Ceremonies is an Assistant, or Deputy ; which Office is held during the King's Pleasure.

HERALDS.] Among his Majesty's Servants in Ordinary, are to be reckoned the Heralds.

[See more concerning these in the College of Heralds, in the Supplement about the City of London.]

GROOM-PORTER]. The Office of Groom-Porter is to see the King's Lodging furnished with Tables, Chairs, Stools, Firing ; to provide Cards, Dice, &c. to decide Disputes arising at Cards, Dice, Bowlings, &c.

MASTER OF THE REVELS.] Whose Office is to order all Things concerning Comedies and Masques at Court.

The rest of the Menial Servants under the several great Officers of his Majesty's Household are found in their respective Lists at the End of the Book.

Some of these Officers are not subordinate to any other Officer, but are immediately dependent on the King ; as Master of the Great Wardrobe, and the like.

In the Court of King *James I.* there were many more Officers ; and to several Offices there belonged many more Persons, which King *Charles I.* King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* much lessened, and the late King much more.

Upon

Upon the King are also attending in his Court, the Lords of the Privy-Council, the Reverend Judges, Masters of Chancery, the learned College of Civilians, Clerks of the Signet, Clerks of the Council, Keeper of the Paper-Office, or Papers of State, &c.

Of the MILITARY Government of the King's Court.

Of the Gentlemen-Pensioners.

AT Home, within the King's House, it is thought fit, that the King's Person should have a Guard both above and below Stairs.

In the Presence-Chamber therefore wait the honourable Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners, first instituted by King Henry VII.

Their Office is to attend the King's Person with their Pole-Axes to and from Chapel-Royal, and to receive him in the Presence-Chamber, or coming out of his Privy-Lodging; as also at all great Solemnities, as Coronations, *St. George's Feast*, public Audiences of Embassadors, at the King's going to Parliament, and at their Funerals.

They are 40 in Number, and each obliged to keep Three double Horses, and a Servant, who is likewise to be armed, and so are properly a Troop of Guards, and have accordingly been mustered by their own Officers; but this last Part of the Duty, to which they are sworn, the King doth dispense withal during Pleasure.

They have ever been commanded by a Nobleman, or a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, as their Captain; they have a Lieutenant, a Standard-Bearer, and a Clerk of the Cheque.

A Gentleman Harbinger to provide Lodging for them, and to assist the Clerk of the Cheque in his Absence, as his Deputy.

All the Band and Officers are sworn by the Clerk of the Cheque (except the Captain); for which he hath a Fee of 5*l.* 10*s.*

The Band wait half at a Time quarterly; but on *Christmas-day*, *Easter-day*, *Whitsunday*, *All Saints*, *St. George's Feast*, the Coronation-Days, and on extraordinary Occasions, they are all obliged to give their Attendance, under the Penalty of the Cheque.

They have the Honour likewise to carry up the King's Dinner on the Days of his Coronation, and at *St. George's Feast*; at which Times his Majesty usually confers the Honour of Knighthood on Two such Gentlemen of the Band as the Captain doth present.

Their ordinary Arms are gilt Pole-Axes.

Their Arms on Horse-back, in Time of War, are Cuirassiers Arms, with Sword and Pistols. They have not appeared armed,

armed, either in this or any other manner, in the Army, in the Memory of Man.

Their Standard borne in Time of War, is *A Cross, Gules, in a Field, Argent.*

Of the YEOMEN of the Guard.

A Gain, in the first Room above Stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*, attend the Yeomen of the Guard of his Majesty's Body ; whereof there were wont to be 250 Men of the best Quality under the Gentry, and of larger Stature than ordinary (for every one of them was to be Six Feet high). Of later Times they were reduced to 170 ; but at present there are no more than 100. These wear Scarlet Coats down to the Knee, and Scarlet Breeches, both richly guarded with black Velvet, and rich Badges upon their Coats, before and behind ; moreover, black Velvet round broad-crown'd Caps (according to the Mode used in the Reign of *Henry VIII.*), with Ribbands of the King's Colour : One Half of them formerly bore in their Hands Harquebuzes (but ever since the Reign of King *William* the Harquebuzes have been disused) ; and the other Half, Partizans, with large Swords by their Sides. They have Wages and Diet allowed them. Their Office is to wait upon the King in his standing Houses, 36 by Day, and 18 to watch by Night ; about the City, to wait upon the King's Person abroad by Water, or Land.

Of the TROOPS of the Household.

THE Guards of Horse, which the *Spaniards* call *Guardas de a Cavallo* ; the *French*, *Gardes du Corps* ; the *Germans*, *Leibgardy* ; and we *Life-Guard* ; that is, the Guards of the King's Body ; consist of 724 Horsemen, Officers included, well arm'd and equipp'd : They are divided into Two Troops.

To each Troop there is now added by Establishment a Troop of Grenadiers, consisting of 44 Men, Officers included ; who are distinct from the Two Troops, and have Captains or Colonels of their own.

Each of these 2 Troops is divided into 4 Squadrons, or Divisions ; Two of which, consisting of 100 Gentlemen, and commanded by One principal commission'd Officer, Two Brigadiers, and Two Sub-Brigadiers, with Two Trumpets, mount the Guard One Day in Six, and are relieved in their Turns. Their Duty is always, by Parties from the Guard, to attend the Person of the King wheresoever he goes near Home ; but if out of Town, he is attended by Detachments out of the Two Troops.

Besides this, there is a more strict Duty and Attendance weekly on the King's Person on Foot, wheresoever he walks
from

from his Rising to his going to Bed ; and this is performed by one of the Two Captains, who always waits immediately next to the King's own Person, before all others, carrying in his Hand an Ebony Staff, or Truncheon, with a gold Head, engraven with his Majesty's Cypher and Crown : Near him also attends another principal commission'd Officer, with an Ebony Staff, and Silver Head, who is ready to relieve the Captain on Occasions ; and at the same time also Two Brigadiers, having likewise Ebony Staves, headed with Ivory, and engraven as the others.

One Division of Grenadiers mounts with a Division of the Troops to which they belong ; they go out on small Parties from the Guard, perform Centinel Duty on Foot, and attend the King also on Foot, when he walks Abroad, and always march with great Detachments.

The Daily PAY of the said Guards of Horse is as followeth ; viz.

THE Captain's Pay of the first Troop of Guards is 1 *l.* 10 *s.*

The other Captain's Pay is 1 *l.*

A Lieutenant's Pay of the Guards is 15 *s.*

A Cornet's Pay of the King's Troop is 14 *s.*

Of the other Troop is 13 *s.*

A Guidon's Pay is 12 *s.*

A Quarter-master's Pay is 9 *s.*

A Chaplain's Pay is 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

A Surgeon's Pay is 6 *s.* and his Chest-Horse 2 *s.* In all 8 *s.*

A Brigadier's, or Corporal's Pay of the King's Troop, is 7 *s.*

Of the other Troop is 6 *s.*

A Trumpeter and Kettle-Drummer, each is 5 *s.*

A Sub-Corporal or Sub-Brigadier's Pay is but equal to a Gentleman of the Troop ; viz. 4 *s.*

The Daily PAY of the Grenadiers of Horse is as followeth :

A Captain's Pay is 1 *l.* 10 *s.*

A Lieutenant's Pay is 10 *s.*

A Serjeant's Pay is 4 *s.*

A Corporal's Pay is 3 *s.*

A Hautboy's and Drummer's Pay is 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

A Private Soldier's Pay is 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

As to the Precedency of the respective Officers of the King's Guards of Horse, by their Commissions the Captains always command as eldest Colonels of Horse ; the Lieutenants, as eldest Lieutenant-Colonels of Horse ; the Cornets and Guidons,

dons, as eldest Majors of Horse; the Quarter-masters, as youngest Captains of Horse; the Brigadiers, as eldest Lieutenants of Horse; and amongst themselves, every Officer according to the Date of his Commission when on Detachments, but not when the Two Troops march with their Colours; for then the Officer of the elder Troop commands him of equal Rank with him in the other, tho' his Commission be of elder Date.

Next immediately after the Two Troops of Guards, his Majesty's Regiment of Horse takes place; and the Colonel of it is to have Precedency after the Captains of the Guards, and before all other Colonels of Horse, whatsoever Change may be of the Colonel; and all the Officers thereof, in their proper Degree, are to take place according to the Dates of their Commissions.

As to the Foot, the King's own Regiment of Guards takes place of all other Regiments, and the Colonel thereof is always to precede as the first Colonel. The *Coldstream* Regiment takes the next Place; the third Regiment of Foot-Guards takes place next to the *Coldstream*, and then all other Colonels, according to the Dates of their Commissions [The first Regiment of Guards consists of Three Battalions; the second, or *Coldstream* Regiment, of Two Battalions; besides which there is now a third Regiment of *Scots* Guards, consisting of Two Battalions].

All other Regiments of Horse or Foot, not of the Guards, take place according to their respective Seniorities from the Time they were first raised; and no Regiment loses its Precedency by the Death or Removal of its Colonel.

Of OFFENCES committed within the Verge of the KING'S COURT.

THE King's Palace-Royal is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court, Civil or Ecclesiastical, but only of the Lord Steward, and, in his Absence, of the Treasurer and Comptroller of the King's Household, with the Steward of the *Marshalsea*, who may, by virtue of their Office, without Commission, hear and determine all Treasons, Misprision of Treasons, Murders, Manslaughters, Breaches of the Peace, &c. committed within the King's Court or Palace, or within 200 Feet of the outward Gate [But there is no Instance of any Tryal before these Officers for Treason or Felony, in the Memory of Man].

If any Man presume to strike another within the Palace where the King's Royal Person resideth, and by such a Stroke only draw Blood, his Right-hand shall be struck off, and he committed to perpetual Imprisonment, and fined. By the antient Laws of *England*, only Striking in the King's Court, was punished with Death, and Loss of Goods.

To

To make the deeper Impression and Terror in Mens Minds for Striking in the King's Court, it hath been ordered, That the Punishment for Striking should be executed with great Solemnity and Ceremony. In brief thus :

Punishment for Striking in the King's Court.

The Sergeant of the King's Wood-yard brings to the Place of Execution a square Block, a Beetle, Staple, and Cords, to fasten the Hand thereto ; the Yeoman of the Scullery provides a great Fire of Coals by the Block, where the Searing Irons, brought by the chief Farrier, are to be ready for the chief Surgeon to use ; Vinegar and cold Water, brought by the Groom of the Sawcery ; the chief Officers also of the Cellar and Pantry are to be ready, one with a Cup of red Wine, and the other with a Manchet, to offer the Criminal. The Sergeant of the Ewry is to bring Linen to wind about, and wrap the Arm ; the Yeoman of the Poultry a Cock to lay to it ; the Yeoman of the Chandlery seared Cloths ; the Master-Cook a sharp Dresser-Knife, which at the Place of Execution is to be held upright by the Sergeant of the Larder, till Execution be perform'd by an Officer appointed thereunto. After all, the Criminal shall be imprison'd during Life, and fin'd and ransom'd at the King's Will [None have been punished in this Manner for many Years for Striking in the Court].

C H A P. XIII.

Of the CIVIL Government of England in the respective Courts of Judicature : And, first, of the Court of Justice called the KING's-BENCH.

FOR the Execution of Laws, after the House of Lords in Parliament, the highest Court in *England* at Common-Law is the King's-Bench ; so called, because antiently the Sovereign sometimes sat there in Person on an high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature belongs in his Absence ; or, perhaps, because this Court determines Pleas between the Crown and the Subject, of Treasons, Felonies, and other Pleas of the Crown, which are aptly called proper Causes of the King.

In this Court are handled the Pleas of the Crown, all Things that concern the Loss of Life or Member of any Subject ; for then the King is concerned, because the Life and Limbs of the Subject belong only to the King. Here are handled all Treasons, Felonies, Breach of Peace, Oppression, Misgovernment, &c. This Court moreover hath Power to examine and correct

Errors in Fact, and in Law, of all the Judges and Justices of England in their Judgments and Proceedings; and this, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas, real, personal, and mixed, except only Pleas in the Exchequer.

In this high Court sit commonly Four grave Reverend Judges, whereof the first is stiled *The Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench* [He is also stiled *Lord Chief Justice of England*, or, by way of Eminence, *The Lord Chief Justice*]; and is created not by Patent, but by a short Writ, thus: *To A. B. Knight, greeting. Know you, that We have constituted you our Chief Justice, to hold Pleas before Us as long as you shall behave yourself well. Witness Ourself at Westminster.*

The rest of the Judges of the King's Bench hold their Places by Letters Patent in these Words: *The King to all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting. Know ye, that we have constituted our trusty and well beloved A. B. Knight, one of our Justices to hold Pleas before Us so long as he shall behave himself well. Witness, &c.*

These Judges have Salaries from the King [In the Reign of King George I. the Salaries of the Chief Justices and Chief Baron were advanced to 2000*l.* each, and those of the Puisne Judges to 1500*l.* each. The Chief Justice of the King's Bench has now 4000*l.* per annum].

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts, both Ecclesiastical and Temporal, within their Bounds, and due Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all England; for the Law presumes, that the Sovereign is always there in Person.

None may be Judge in this Court, unless he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif; that is, a Sergeant at Law; who, upon taking this high Degree, is obliged to wear a Lawn Coif under his Cap at the Bar.

The Jurisdiction of this Lord Chief Justice is very great over all England; and even in Parliament-time, the Lords sometimes, waving their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of capital Crimes.

Secondly, Of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY.

NExt to the King's-Bench in *Westminster-hall* is wisely placed this High Court, to mitigate the Rigour of that, and the other Courts of Common Law, in Suits between Subject and Subject. It is *Curia Cancellarie*; because, as some think, the Judge of this Court sat antiently *intra Cancellis*, or *Lattices*, as the East End of our Churches, being separated *per Cancellis* from Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence called *Chancels*.

This

This Court is the *Officina Justitiæ*, out of which all original Writs, and all Commissions which pass under the Great-Seal, go forth, which Great-Seal is *Clavis Regni*; and for these Ends this Court is ever open. This Court is as antient as the Civility of the Nation, though perhaps by another Name.

This Court proceeds either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs, of the Nation, and in *Latin*, granting out Writs Mandatory and Remedial, Writs of Grace; or else according to Equity and Conscience, and by *English Bill*: So that the Chancery hath Two Courts in one; the Equitable Part is by Bills, Answers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds, Combinations, Trust, secret Uses, &c. to moderate the Rigour of the Laws, and rescue Men out of the Hands of their Oppressors; to relieve a Man, especially in Three Things, *viz.* against Frauds, Accidents, and Breaches of Trust.

Out of this Court are issued Writs, or Summons, for Parliaments and Convocations, Charters, Protections, Safe-Conducts, Writs of *Moderata Misericordia*, when any Person hath been amerced too high, and for a reasonable Part of Goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari*, to remove Records and false Judgments in inferior Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*. Here are sealed and inrolled Letters-Patents, Treaties and Leagues with foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for Payment of Money, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Magisterial, Commissions of Appeal, Oyer and Terminer, &c. The Court of Common-Pleas, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commission from the Chancery, and cannot hold Pleas without it.

For the Common Law Part of this Court, are the 24 Curators; and for the Equity Part, are the 6 Clerks.

The Court of Equity, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record; and therefore binds only the Person, his Lands or Goods.

CHANCELLOR.] The Judge of this Court is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great-Seal of *Great-Britain*. He is here the supreme Judge; whereas in other Courts there are Three or Four Judges: But he may, and doth often, in Cases of greater Weight and Difficulty, call some of the other Judges to his Assistance.

Antiently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly called *Keeper of the Great-Seal*; but since Queen *Elizabeth's* Time they hardly differ in any thing but Name.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the King's Conscience, to judge *secundum Æquum & Bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience; he is to moderate the *application*, the exact Rigour

Rigour and Letter of the Common Law, whereunto other Judges are strictly tied.

The Manner of proceeding in this Court is much like that in the Courts of the Civil-Law; the Actions by Bill or Plaint; the Witnesses examined in private; the Decrees in *English*; no Jury of Twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

MASTERS OF CHANCERY.] The Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, hath Twelve Assistants, antiently called *Clerici*, Clerks, or *Magistri Cancellariæ*, because they were usually in Holy Orders, and Doctors of Laws; for Master and Doctor were antiently the same, as at this Day a Doctor in the Arts is called *Magister in Artibus*; and sometimes they were called *Coadjutores*: But now all Masters in Chancery must be Gentlemen at the Bar.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS.] The first of these is the Master of the Rolls; in *Latin*, *Sacrorum Scriniarum Magister*, & *Rotulorum Custos*, *sive Præfectus*, so called from the Chapel wherein the Rolls are kept. It is a Place of great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for Life, or during Pleasure; and this Officer hath, *Jure Officii*, the Gift of these considerable Offices of the Six Clerks in Chancery; hath the keeping of the Rolls; hath all the House of the converted Jews, now called the Rolls; and in the Absence of the Chancellor, hears Causes there. He hath several Revenues belonging to his Office; and, by a late Act of Parliament, a Salary of 1200 *l. per Annum*, payable out of the Hanaper.

When he sits in the Lords House in Parliament, he sits next to the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, upon the second Wool-sack.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut but only in Term-time; so that if any Man be wrongfully imprisoned in the Vacation-time out of the Term, the Lord-Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice, according to Law: So likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions in time of Vacation as well as in Term-time.

The Salary of the Masters in Chancery is 100 *l.* to each of them, paid out of the Exchequer quarterly, besides Robe-money. These Masters do sit at *Westminster hall*, with the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, Three at a time in Term-time, and Two at a time out of Term, when the Lord Keeper sits to hear Causes at his own House. And to these Masters the Lord Keeper does often refer the further Hearing of many Causes [Matters of Account are referred to the Masters, and other Things of small Moment, but never the Merits of the Cause]. They have also a public Office, where one or more of them do constantly attend to take Affidavits.

The House, founded at first for the converted Jews, was, after their Expulsion out of *England*, annexed for ever to the Office of Master of the Rolls, where he hath the Custody of all

the Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognizances, which, being made up in Rolls of Parchment, give Occasion for that Name.

At present there are kept all the Rolls since the Beginning of *Richard III.* the rest are kept in the Tower of *London.*

The Master of the Rolls has in his Gift the Offices of the Six Chancery, of the Two Examiners of the Court, and of the Clerk of the Chapel of the Rolls, where the Rolls are kept: There were formerly Six Clerks of the Chapel of the Rolls; but by Decay of Business one is now found to be sufficient for the Duty.

CLERK OF THE CROWN.] Next is the Clerk of the Crown. This Office is of high Importance; he is either by himself, or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for special Matters of State, and hath a Place in the Higher House of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament sitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the Death or Removal of any Member, and also Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, Gaol-delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions for distributing Justice to the King's Subjects: Which Office has been sometimes executed by a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court.] This Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies. It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper, sometime stiled Warden of the *Hanaper*, whose Office is to receive all Money due for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs; and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, with Leather Bags now (but antiently, probably, with Hampers), wherein are put all sealed Charters, Patents, and the like; and then those Bags are delivered to the Comptroller of the Hamper.

Six-Clerks are Officers of great Account, next in Degree to the Twelve Masters in Chancery, whose Office is to inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, &c. that are passed the Great Seal. They were antiently *Clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their Places, if they did marry, till by Act of Parliament, in the Time of *Henry VIII.* they were allowed to take Wives.

They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants in Causes depending in this Court.

Under the fore-named Six-Clerks, there are Sixty other Clerks, *viz.* Ten to each of the Six-Clerks, and who, with their Under-Clerks, dispatch the Business of that Office.

Examiners in Chancery there are Two. Their Office is to examine Persons on their Oaths, in any Suit on both Sides.

Clerks of the Petty-Bag in Chancery are Three. They are under the Master of the Rolls: Their Office is to make all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers, all *Congé d'Elire's*, first Summons

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Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, to Parliament, &c.

The *Subpœna Office* is to issue out Writs to summon Persons to appear in Chancery.

Clerk of the Patents or *Letters-Patents*, under the Great-Seal of England.

The Principal *Register* of the Court of Chancery.

Clerk of the Reports, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of the Entry-Books.

The Office for *filing* all *Affidavits* in the same Court of Chancery, is an Office granted by Letters-Patent.

Cursitors Office in the Chancery, is to make out Original Writs: They were antiently called *Clerici Brevium de Cursu*: Of these there are Twenty-four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to him, for which they make out such Original Writs as are required. These Clerks are a Corporation of themselves, who execute these Offices by themselves, or by their Deputies.

From this High Court are also issued out Commissions for charitable Uses throughout *England*, where there is Occasion to inquire of any Abuses or Frauds in what has been given for the Relief of Aged, Impotent, and Poor People; Maintenance of Sick and Maimed Soldiers or Mariners; Schools of Learning, or Free-schools, or Scholars in Universities; Repair of Bridges, Ports, Havens, Causeways, Churches, Sea Banks, or Highways; Education or Preferment of Orphans; Relief, Stock, or Maintenance of Houses of Correction; Marriage of poor Maids; Supportation, Aid, or Help, of young Tradesmen, Handicrafts-men, or Persons decayed; Relief or Redemption of Prisoners or Captives.

ALIENATION-OFFICE.

There is also an Office, called the *Alienation-Office*, whereunto all Writs of Covenants and Entry, whereupon Fines are levied, and Recoveries suffered, are carried to have Fines for Alienation set and paid thereupon. This Office is executed by Three Commissioners.

In all are counted Seventy-two Officers under the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper.

Thirdly, Of the Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the Court of Common-Pleas, so called, because there are debated the mutual or common Pleas between Subject and Subject. By the Statute of *Magna Charta* it was ordained, That this Court should not be Ambulatory, but be held at a certain Place; and that hath been ever since in *Westminster-hall*.

None but Sergeants at Law may plead in this Court; and so many of them as the King shall appoint, are bound by Oath to assist all that have any Causes depending in this Court.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the King's-Bench doth.

The Chief Judge in this Court is called, *The Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*, or of the *Common-Bench*: He holdeth his Place by Letters-Patent, *quamdiu se bene gesserit*; and so do the other inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly Three.

In this Court all Civil Causes, real, personal, and mixt, are usually tried according to the strict Rules of Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered; but only at this Court at *Westminster*, at a Judge's Chamber, at the Assizes, or by special Commission out of Chancery.

The King allows to the Lord Chief Justice of this Court a Fee, Reward, Robes, and Two Tuns of Wine, as is done to the Lord Chief Justice of the other Bench; also to the other Judges of this Court, and to Four Sergeants, are allowed Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one. The Chief Justice has a Salary of 2000*l. per Annum*, and the Three Puisne Judges 1500*l. per Annum* each.

Then there is an Officer called *Custos Brevium*, the first Clerk of the Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the Protonotaries all Records of *Nisi Prius* called *Postea's*. He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the second Protonotary's Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries.

There are Three Protonotaries, a Word compounded of *Greek* and *Latin*, and signify the first Notaries. They are Chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office are to enter and inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, Assizes, Judgments, and Actions; and to make out Judicial Writs, &c. for all *English* Counties except *Monmouth*. These considerable Offices are in the Hands of Three Persons, in whose Offices all the Attorneys of the Court of Common-Pleas do enter their Causes: Each of the said Protonotaries hath a Secondary, whose Office is to draw up the Rules of Court, and to do other Matters relating to the Business of the Court. These Secondaries were formerly the antientest and the ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court. The Chirographer is an Officer who ingrosseth Fines acknowledged, &c. He holdeth his Place also by Patent.

In this Office there are several Clerks, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to ingross the Fines levied of Lands in their respective Divisions.

The Register of the Fine-Office, which Office is the only proper Place for searching for Fines; they are not perfect till they are brought thither, and recorded.

A Clerk

A Clerk of the Proclamations.

All these Protonotaries and Chirographer afore-mentioned sit in the Court, covered with black round Caps, according to the Mode immediately before the Invention of Hats, which was since the Beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Moreover, they are all sworn, and have their Offices for Life, as a Freehold.

There are in this Court Three Officers unsworn, and hold their Places *durante bene placito*.

1. One Clerk of the Treasury, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi prius*, and divers other things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice of this Court.

2. The Clerk of the Inrollments of Fines and Recoveries is, by Statute, under the Three Puisne Judges of this Court, and removeable at their Pleasure. *Note*, That the Inrollment of the Fines and Recoveries, or any Part thereof, by *Stat. 23 Eliz. Cap. 3.* is of good Force and Validity in Law, to all Intents and Purposes, for so much of any of them so inroll'd, as the same, being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law to be: The general Neglect whereof in this Kingdom hath occasioned many Law-suits, and hath proved, in Process of Time, exceeding dangerous to many Mens Estates.

3. The Clerk of the Outlawries, who maketh out the Writs of *Capias utlagatum* (after the Parties are returned outlaw'd); and is appointed by the King's Attorney-General *pro tempore*.

There are Five Clerks or Officers more.

1. Clerk of the King's Silver, unto whom every Fine or final Agreement upon Sale of Land is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the King's Use, executed by a Deputy.

2. Clerk of the Warrants, executed by a Deputy, who entreth all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolleth all Deeds acknowledged before any of the Judges of this Court.

3. Clerk of the Juries, who makes out the Writs called *Habeas Corpora*, and *Distingas Juratorum*, for Appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Country, by his Deputy.

4. Clerk of the Effoins, or Excuses for lawful Cause of Absence.

5. Clerk of the *Supersedeas*, to the Exigent in Outlawry, which is held by Patent. But before King *James* the First's Time the Writs of *Supersedeas* were made by the Exigenter.

In this Court are also Filazers for the several Counties of *England*, so called, because they file their Writs. These make

out all Proceſs upon Original Writs, and do many other things too long to be here ſet down. Of theſe there are Fourteen; the laſt of which is Protonotary, Filazer, and Exigenter of *Monmouth*, by Patent; the reſt are in the Gift of the Lord Chief Juſtice of this Court, and hold for Life.

There is alſo an Exigenter, whoſe Office is to make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions, where Proceſs of Outlawry do lie. This Writ is called an *Exigent*, becauſe it exacteth the Party; that is, requireth his Appearance to anſwer the Law, and lies againſt a Tranſgreſſor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County: So that after Summons by the Sheriff at Five ſeveral County-Courts, if he appears not, he is outlaw'd.

This is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Juſtice of this Court, and is for Life.

There are alſo belonging to this Court Four Criers, and a Porter.

Fourthly, Of the Court of EXCHEQUER.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the Exchequer, ſo called, as ſome think, from a Chequer-wrought Carpet covering the great Table in that Court (as the Court of Green-Cloth in the King's Houſe is ſo called from the Green-Carpet) or elſe from the *French* Word *Eſchiquier*, a Cheſs-Board; becauſe the Accountants in that Office were wont to uſe ſuch Boards in their Calculation. Here are tried all Cauſes which belong to the King's Treafury, or Revenue, as touching Accounts, Diſburſements, Customs, and all Fines impoſed upon any Man.

In this Court may ſit,

The Lord Treafurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Baron, and Three other learned Judges, called *Barons of the Exchequer*; alſo One other, called the *Curſitor-Baron*.

The firſt of the Five is the principal Judge of this Court, and anſwers the Bar of the Barrifters, who direct their Speech to him; takes Recognizances for the King's Debts, &c. It is an Office of high Honour and Profit: He is ſtiled *Lord Chief Baron*. The Chief Baron and Three Puiſne Barons are created by Letters Patent, to hold their Offices *quamdiu ſe bene geſſerint*. The Curſitor Baron adminiſters the Oath to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Searchers, Surveyors, &c. of the Custom-houſe; but is no Judge.

In the Exchequer are held Two Courts, one of Law, another of Equity.

All Judicial Proceedings, according to Law, are *coram Baronibus*; but the Court of Equity held in the Exchequer-Chamber,

ber, is *coram Thesaurario, Cancellario, & Baronibus*. This Court had its Beginning *primo Phil. & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of Original Jurisdiction, without any Commission.

Note also, That all the other fore-mentioned Courts were not instituted by any Statute or Written Law, but have their Original from the antient Custom of the Kingdom.

For a long time after the Conquest there sat in the Exchequer both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm; and in later Times there sat in their Places others that were no Peers of the Realm, yet stiled Barons, because Barons used to sit there.

All the Twelve Judges, belonging to the High Tribunals, sit in Robes and Caps like Doctors.

Officers belonging to the Court of EXCHEQUER.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

AFTER the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Barons of the Exchequer aforementioned, the next Officer is the King's Remembrancer; in whose Office are Eight sworn Clerks, whereof Two are Secondaries.

In this Office are entered the States of all the Accounts concerning the King's Revenue, for Customs, Excise, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accounts of what Nature soever, except Sheriffs and Bailiffs Accounts; and also Accounts for Moneys imprested to any Person to perform Service for the King, concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or casual; all Securities, either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the King's Majesty by Accountants and Officers, for faithful Exercising of their Offices; and many of his Debts are taken here: All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Custom, Excises, or any other Penal Law: All Proceedings upon the said Bonds, or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the King's Name by Officers appointed thereunto under the Great-Seal of *England*, and transmitted hither for Recovery thereof, are properly in this Office, from whence issueth forth Process, to cause all Accountants to come in and account. In the Court of Exchequer there being a Court of Equity, all Proceedings touching the same are in this Office, with many other Things concerning the King's Revenue. This Office is in the King's Gift.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Next is the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer; whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bailiffs, &c. for

their Accounts, and many other Things of Moment, as Eltreat Rules, &c. All Charters and Letters Patent, whereupon any Rents are reserved to the King, are transcribed, and sent into this Office by the Clerk of the Petty-Bag, to the end such Moneys as are thereby payable to his Majesty, may be transmitted to the Clerk of the Pipe, and Process made to recover the same by the Comptroller of the Pipe. Out of this Office Process issues to levy the 20*l.* per Month due from Popish Recusants, when convicted; and also to seize the Two-thirds of their Lands, when Schedules thereof are made by the Clerk of the Pipe, and transmitted hither. Out of this Office Process is also made to levy the King's Fee-farm Rents, &c.

When the Auditors of the Revenue have made Schedules of such Arrears, and transmitted them to the Remembrancer, the States of all Imprest Accounts, and other great Accounts, and all other Accounts whatsoever, are also entered in this Office, as well as in the Office of the King's Remembrancer. In this Office there were heretofore Twelve sworn Clerks, whereof the Two first were called *Secondaries*. This is also in the King's Gift.

Clerk of the Pipe

All Accounts which pass the Remembrancer's Office, are brought to the Office of the Clerk of the Pipe, and remain there, to the end that if there be any determined Debt due by any Accountant, or any other Person, in any such Account, the same may be drawn down into the great Roll of the Pipe, or the Pipes thereof, and by the Comptroller of the Pipe taken into his Roll, *verbatim*, with the great Roll; and Process may be made by him for the Recovery thereof by a Writ, called the *Summons of the Pipe*, which is in the Nature of a *Levari facias*.

And if, upon Summons of the Pipe, a *Nil* be returned by the Sheriff, then a Schedule is made of such Debts as are *Nil*d, and sent to the Treasurer's Remembrancer, who makes a long Writ, and annexes the same to it; which Writ is a *Capias*, *Fieri facias*, and *Extendi facias*.

All Tallies which vouch the Payments contained in such Accounts, are examined and allowed by the chief Secondary in the Pipe, and remain for ever after in this Office.

All Accounts of Sheriffs and Bailiffs are made up by the Clerk of the Pipe; and he gives them, and all the other Accountants before-mentioned, their *Quietus est*, in case their Accounts be even.

The Clerk of the Pipe makes Leases of the King's Lands, and extended Lands, when he is warranted so to do by the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. And these Leases are sometimes directed to be made under the Great-Seal, but for the most part pass the Exchequer: He hath under him Eight Attorneys, whereof the Two first are Secondaries.

COMPT

COMPTROLLER OF THE PIPE.] He writeth in his Roll all that is in the great Roll; and nothing entered into the great Roll can be discharged without his Privy. And if *Nihil* be returned, such Schedules are made to the Treasurer's Remembrancer as before is mentioned.

He writeth out the Summons twice every Year to the High-Sheriffs, to levy the Debts charged in the great Roll of the Pipe.

CLERK OF THE PLEAS.] In his Office all the Officers of the Exchequer, and other privileged Persons, as Debtors to the King, &c. are to have their Privilege to plead, and be impleaded, as to all Matters at the Common Law: And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Tryals, as at the Common Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where Attendance is required. In this Office there are Four sworn Attorneys.

FOREIGN OPPOSER.] His Office is to oppose all Sheriffs upon the Schedules of the Green-Wax.

CLERK OF THE ESTREATS.] His Office is to receive every Term the Estreats, or Extracts, out of the Office of the Remembrancer of the Lord Treasurer, and to write them out, to be levied for the King; also to make Schedules for such Sums as are to be discharged.

AUDITORS OF THE IMPREST.] Audite the great Accounts of the King's Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-fruits and Tenths, Naval and Military Expence, Moneys imprested, &c.

AUDITORS OF THE REVENUE] are Seven.

These audite all Accounts of the King's Revenue and Taxes given by Act of Parliament.

There are also several Receivers of the King's Revenue, arising from Lands and Rents, whose Accounts the Auditors do make up yearly.

REMEMBRANCER OF THE FIRST-FRUITs,] takes all Compositions for First-fruits and Tenths, and make Process against such as pay not the same.

Auditor of the First-fruits.

Receiver of the Revenue of the First-fruits. The Bishops were Collectors of the Tenths, and accounted annually for the same; but this is altered by Act of Parliament, and an Officer appointed, with the Title of Collector-General.

DEPUTY-CHAMBERLAINS.] There are also Two other considerable Officers, called *Deputy-Chamberlains*, in whose Office at *Westminster* are preserved all the Counterfoils of the Tallies (whereof more anon) so exactly ranked by Months and Years, that they may presently be found out, to be joined with their respective Stock or Tally, when thereunto required; which being done, and proved true, they deliver the same, attested for a lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, to be allowed in the great Roll; But in case any Corruption hath been used, the
same

same is easily and soon discovered, and the Offender severely punished by Fine and Imprisonment.

OTHER OFFICERS.] There are moreover divers other Officers, as Clerk of the Parcels, Clerks of the *Nibils*, the Marshal, the Chief Usher of the Exchequer, whose Office is an Office of Inheritance, Four Under-Ushers, and Six Messengers, whose Offices are all in the Gift of the Chief Usher. He is also by Inheritance Proclamator of the Court of Common-Pleas, and hath the Gift of all the Ushers also.

Of the other Part of the EXCHEQUER, called by some the LOWER EXCHEQUER, where the King's Revenue is received and disbursed.

THE principal Officer is the Lord Treasurer, *Supremus Aerarii Anglici Quaestor*: Or, *Tribunus Aerarius Maximus*. This Office is now in Commission.

There are Two Secretaries.

Next Officer is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is also an Officer of great Account and Authority; he hath a principal Power not only in the Exchequer-Court, but also here in the managing and disposing of the King's Revenue: He hath also the Custody of the Exchequer-Seal. He sits in the Court above all the Barons of the Exchequer, and has a Comptrolment over the Lord Treasurer's Rolls.

He hath the Gift of the Comptroller of the Pipe, and of the Clerk of the Pleas, also of the Clerk of the *Nibils*, and of the Seal of the Court.

He has moreover an Under-Treasurer, and hath the Gift of the Two Praefers of the Court.

Then there are Two Chamberlains of the Exchequer, in whose Custody are many antient Records, Leagues, and Treaties with foreign Princes, the Standards of Moneys, Weights, and Measures, those antient famous Books, called *Doomsday-Book* (which is in Two Volumes), and the *Black-Book* of the Exchequer, whereof the former is *Liber Censualis totius Angliae*, the *Tax-Book* of all *England*, made by *William* the Conqueror, wherein are described all the Lands of *England*, except the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Northumberland*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, which might probably have been entered in a Third Volume, now lost, with a true Value, and their Owners Names: It was Six Years in making, viz. from the 14th to the 20th Year of that King, and called at first *Rotulus Wintoniae*, but since named *Doomsday-Book*, because therein was set down an exact Account not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the Number of Families, of Men, Soldiers, and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattle; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Wood, Tillage,

Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possessed: And when any one was cited, or any Difference arose about those Things, and Taxes, &c. there was no Place for denying or deceiving the King, when this Book was opened. This Book is kept under Three Locks and Keys, not to be looked into under 6s. 8d. and for every Line transcribed is to be paid 4d.

Next is the Auditor of the Receipts of the Exchequer; whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money received; and to draw all Orders to be signed by the Lord High Treasurer, having a Warrant from him first so to do, for issuing forth all Moneys by virtue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded by the Clerk of the Pells, and entred in the Office of the said Auditor, and lodged in his Office. He also, by Warrant of the Lord Treasurer, makes Debentures to the several Persons who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions, by Letters-Patent from the King, out of the Exchequer; and directs them for Payment to the Tellers. He receives every Day the State of the Account of each Teller; and also weekly certifies the Whole to the Lord High Treasurer, or Lords Commissioners, who immediately present the Estimate, or Balance to the King. He makes half-yearly, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*, a Book called *A Declaration*, which contains a methodical Abstract of all Accounts and Payments made in the preceding Half-year; and delivers one of them to the Lord Treasurer, and another to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. By him are kept the several Registers appointed for paying all Persons in Course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue. He is *Scriptor Talliorum*; hath Five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Moneys received, disbursed, and remaining.

Next these are Four Tellers.

Their Office is to receive all Moneys due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the Tally-Court, where it is received by the Auditor's Clerk, who there attends to write the Words of the said Bill upon a Tally, and then delivers the same to be entered by the Clerk of the Pells, or his Under-Clerk, who there attends to enter it into his Book; then the Tally is cloven by the Two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals; and while the Senior Deputy reads one Part, the Junior examines the other Part with the other Two Clerks.

CLERK OF THE PELLIS.] His Office is to enter the Teller's Bill on a Parchment-Skin (in *Latin Pellis*, whence this Office has its Name), and all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what Cause, or by whomsoever, and is in Nature of a Comptroller; hath Four Clerks, whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*.

In the Tally-Court sit the Deputies of the Two Chamberlains, who cleave the Tallies, and examine each Piece apart; also the Tally-Cutter attends there.

A Tally in the Exchequer, from the *French Verb Tailler*, and the *Italian Tagliare*, to cut, is a very antient and most certain Way of avoiding all Cozenage in the King's Revenue, the like no-where else in *Christendom*; and is after this manner:

He that pays or lends the King any Moneys, receives for his Acquittance, or Acknowledgement, a Tally, which is a Stick with Words written on it on both Sides, containing the Acquittance proper to express what the Moneys received are for; which being cloven asunder by the Deputy-Chamberlains, one Part thereof, called the *Stock*, is delivered to the Party that pays the Money, and the other Part, called *Counterstock*, or *Counterfoil*, remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other Deputies, to be kept till it be called for, and joined with the Stock; after which they send it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, to be applied to the Discharge of the Accountant.

This most antient Way of striking of Tallies hath been found by long Experience to be absolutely the best Way that ever was invented; for it is morally impossible so to falsify or counterfeit a Tally, but that, upon rejoining it with the Counterfoil, it will be obvious to every Eye, either in the Notches, or in the Cleaving, in the Length, or in the Breath, in the natural Growth, or in the Shape of the Counterfoil.

Other Officers in the Receipt of the Exchequer, are the Ushers of the Receipt, a Tally-Cutter, and Four Messengers of the Receipt. The Usher's Duty is to take care to secure the Exchequer by Day and by Night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish all Necessaries, as Books, Paper, &c.

The Court of the DUCHY-CHAMBER of Lancaster, at Westminster.

THIS Court takes Cognizance of all Causes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Duchy, which hath been annexed to the Crown ever since *Henry the Fourth's* Time.

The chief Judge of this Court is the Chancellor of the Duchy, who is assisted by the Attorney of the Duchy.

There are divers other Officers of this Court, as may be seen among the Lists.

All the fore-mentioned Courts of Judicature at *Westminster* are opened Four times a Year, called the *Four Terms*; viz.

TERMS.] *Easter Term*, which beginneth always the Seventeenth Day after *Easter*, and lasteth Twenty-seven Days.

Trinity Term beginneth the Fifth Day after *Trinity-Sunday*, and lasteth Twenty Days.

Michaelmas Term began heretofore a little after that Feast; but now, by a late Statute, begins the 6th of *November*, and lasteth Twenty-two Days.

Lastly,

Lastly, *Hilary* Term begins now Ten Days after *St. Hilary*, or the 23d of *January*; and lasteth Twenty-one Days.

Affizes are held twice a Year, namely, after the End of *Hilary* Term, and after the End of *Trinity* Term: The Twelve Judges, Two by Two, ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser Moment, both civil and criminal; a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King *Henry II.* Anno 1176. who at first divided *England* into Six Circuits (not the same that are now), and to each Circuit allotted Three Judges (*Wales* also is divided into Two Circuits, North and South *Wales*; for which are assigned in like manner Two Judges for each Circuit). These Judges give Judgment of the Pleas of the Crown, and all Common-Pleas within those Counties, dispatching ordinarily, in Two or Three Days, all Controversies in a County, that are grown to Issue in the afore-mentioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiffs and Defendants, and that by their Peers, a Jury of Twelve Men, *ex vicinitate*, out of the Neighbourhood whereabout the Business lies; so that twice a Year, in *England* and *Wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administered, even at our own Doors.

Of the Government of COUNTIES, &c.

HAVING given a brief Account of the Civil Government of all *England* in general, we shall next describe the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs, and Villages.

[JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.] For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes Choice of some of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of Worth and Parts [Men of very mean Fortunes and Talents have within our Memory been made Justices of the Peace; and the Legislature has, in a late Sessions of Parliament, thought fit to fix 100 *l. per Ann.* as a Qualification for a Justice]; who have their usual Residence in the County, so many as his Majesty pleaseth, to keep the Peace of the County; and these, by Commission under the Great-Seal, are called *Justices of the Peace*, at first stiled *Wardens of the Peace*; and such of them whom the King doth more particularly confide in, or respect, are called *Justices of the Quorum*, from these Words in the Commission, *Quorum A. B. unum esse volumus*; that is, some Business of more Importance may not be transacted without the Presence or Concurrence of One of them.

One of the principal Justices of Peace and *Quorum* is by the King made *Custos Rotulorum*; so called, because he hath the Custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and is to bring them to each Quarter-Sessions.

The

The Original of Justices of the Peace is from the Fourth Year of *Edward* the Third.

Their Office is to call before them, examine, and commit to Prison, all Thieves, Murderers, wandering Rogues, those that hold Conspiracies, commit Riots, and almost all other Delinquents, that may occasion the Breach of Peace and Quiet to the King's Subjects; to commit all such to Prison, as either cannot, or by Law are not to be bailed; that is, cannot be set at Liberty by Sureties (taken for their Appearance at a Place and Time certain); and to see them brought forth in due Time to Tryal [They are also impowered to put many Laws and Statutes in Execution, and act in a Judicial Capacity, as in Cases relating to the Poor; the Repairs of Highways; the Punishment of Vagrants, and other dissolute and disorderly Persons].

QUARTER-SESSIONS.] Every Quarter, or Three Months, the Justices meet alternately at the Shire, and other chief Towns in their respective Counties, which are accordingly appointed by the *Custos Rotulorum*; and there the Grand Inquest, or Jury of the County, is summoned to appear, who upon Oath are to inquire of all Traitors, Heretics, Thieves, Murderers, Money-Coiners, Rioters, &c. Those that appear to be guilty are by the said Justices committed to Prison, to be tried at the next Assizes, when the Judges go their Circuits afore-mentioned.

SHERIFFS.] For the Execution of Laws in every County, except *Westmorland* and *Durham*, the King every *Michaelmas* Term nominates for each County a Sheriff, so called from the *Saxon Scyre-Gerefa*, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governor or Guardian of the County; for the Words of the Patent are, *Commisimus tibi custodiam Comitatus nostri de N.* and he is properly *Quæstor Provinciæ*, he that gathereth up and accounteth to the King for the Profits of the Shire that come to the Exchequer, but called in our Law-Latin *Vicecomes* [The Sheriff for *Cornwall* is nominated by the King, there being now no Duke of *Cornwall*].

The Sheriff's Office is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him out of the King's Court; to impanel Juries; to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal; to see the Sentences both in civil and criminal Affairs executed; to wait on and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a Year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assizes is performed with great Pomp, Splendor, and Feastings. In order to the better executing of his Office, the Sheriff hath attendant his Under-Sheriff, divers Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bailiffs of Hundreds, Constables, Gaolers, Serjeants, or Beadles, besides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horseback, at the Reception of the Judges.

Before 9 *Edward* II. he was chosen as Knights of the Shire are; but, to avoid Tumults, it is now thus:

Every

Every Year, about the Beginning of *November*, the Judges Itinerant nominate Six fit Men of each County; that is, Knights or Esquires of good Estates [It is very common of late Years to put on rich Yeomen or Farmers]. Out of these the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Countellors, and Twelve Judges, assemble in the Exchequer-Chamber, and make choice of Three, of which the King himself after chooseth one to be Sheriff for that Year only, though heretofore it was for many Years, and sometimes hereditary; as the *Cliffords*, who by their Descent from *Robert de Vipont*, were Sheriffs Hereditary of the County of *Westmorland*, by Charter from King *John*, as the Earl of *Thanet* is at this Day.

Furthermore, the Sheriff's Office is to collect all public Profits, Customs, Taxes [He does not concern himself with the Land-Tax, or any Parliamentary Taxes], of the County, all Fines, Distresses, and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the Exchequer, or Treasury at *London*, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint; to suppress Riots, execute Writs, secure Prisoners, distrain for Debts, attend the Judges, see the Execution of Malefactors, protect them from the Insults of By-standers, return Knights for Parliament, &c.

The Sheriff of each County hath a double Function: First, Ministerial, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make Returns of the same. Secondly, Judicial, whereby he hath Authority to hold Two several Courts of distinct Nature, the one called the *Sheriff's Turn*, which he holdeth in several Places in the County, inquiring of all criminal Offences against the Common-Law, not prohibited by any Statute [There is no such Court as a Sheriff's Turn held at this Day, nor has been for many Years past]. The other, called the *County-Court*, wherein he hears and determines Civil Causes of the County under Forty Shillings, which antiently was a considerable Sum; so that, by the great Fall of Moneys now, the Sheriff's Authority in that Part is much diminished.

No Suit begins, and no Process is served, but by him; no Execution of the Law but by him. Lastly, he is the chief Conservator of the Peace in the whole County.

BAILIFFS.] Every County being subdivided into Hundreds (so called at first, either for containing an Hundred Houses, or an hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so called from touching a Weapon when they swore Allegiance, as the Manner at this Day is in *Sweden* at their solemn Weddings, for the chief Witnesses to lay all their Hands upon a Lance, or Pike. Every such Wapentake, or Hundred, hath commonly a Bailiff, a very antient Officer, but now of small Authority.

HIGH-CONSTABLE.] Also Officers, called *HIGH-Constables*, *Custodes Pacis*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester*, 13 *Edw. I.* for the Conservation of Peace, and View of Armour:

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BAILIFFS.] Every County being subdivided into Hundreds (so called at first, either for containing an Hundred Houses, or an hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so called from touching a Weapon when they swore Allegiance, as the Manner at this Day is in *Sweden* at their solemn Weddings, for the chief Witnesses to lay all their Hands upon a Lance, or Pike. Every such Wapentake, or Hundred, hath commonly a Bailiff, a very antient Officer, but now of small Authority.

HIGH-CONSTABLE.] Also Officers, called *High-Constables*, *Custodes Pacis*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester*, 13 *Edw. I.* for the Conservation of Peace, and View of Armour:

Armour: They disperse Warrants and Orders of the Justices of the Peace to each Petty-Constable.

CORONERS.] There are also in every County Two Officers called *Coroners*, whose Office is to inquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom, any Person came by a violent Death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is Matter criminal, and a Plea of the Crown; and thence they are called *Crowners* or *Coroners*.

They are chosen by the Freeholders of the County, by virtue of a Writ out of the Chancery. They were antiently Men of Estates, Birth, and Honour; and therefore in the Reign of *Edward III.* a Merchant being chosen a Coroner, was removed, *quia communis Mercator fuit*; whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, and no Tradesman.

CLERK OF THE MARKET.] Every County also hath an Officer called *Clerk of the Market*, whose Office is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures exactly agreeing with the King's Standard kept in the Exchequer, and to see that none other be used in the same County, to seal all Weights and Measures made exactly by the Standard in his Custody, and to burn such as are otherwise. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

Of the CIVIL Government of Cities, Boroughs, or Towns Corporate, and Villages.

MAYOR and ALDERMEN.

EVERY City of *England*, by their Charters or Privileges, granted by several Kings, is a little Commonwealth apart, governed not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman placed there by the King, but wholly by themselves. They choose among themselves their own Governor. In Cities a Mayor is chosen commonly out of Twelve Aldermen. In some other Corporations a Bailiff is chosen out of a certain Number of Burgeffes.

Citizens are not taxed but by the Officers of their own Corporation; every Trade having some of their own always of the Council, to see that nothing be enacted contrary to their Profit.

Every City, by Charter of the King, hath *haute, moyenne, & basse Justice*, a Jurisdiction among themselves, to judge in all Matters Criminal and Civil, only with this Restraint, That all Civil Causes may be removed from their Courts to the higher Courts at *Westminster*: Nor have they any Cognizance of Capital Offences.

The Mayor of the City is the King's Lieutenant, and, with the Aldermen and Common-Council (as it were, King, Lords, and Commons, in Parliament), can make Laws, called *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He

He is for his Time (which is but for one Year) as it were a Judge, to determine Matters, and to mitigate the Rigour of the Law.

BOROUGHs.] The Government of Boroughs (that is to say, such of them as are incorporated, for many of them are not), is much after the same manner: In some there is a Mayor; in others one or Two Bailiffs; in others the chief Magistrate goes by other Names, as Alderman, Portreve, &c. who have equal Power with a Mayor and Sheriffs; and during their Offices, they are Justices of the Peace within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other Justices of the Peace have in the same County.

Those Towns that send Burgeſſes to Parliament are what they ſtrictly call Boroughs, without any Regard to their Incorporation, which is not eſſential to them; and alſo there are ſeveral Corporations which are not Boroughs, ſuch as *Kingſton* in *Surry*, *Southwold* in *Suffolk*, *Deal* in *Kent*, and others.

VILLAGES.] For the better Government of Villages, the Lord of the Soil hath ordinarily Power to hold a Court Baron, ſo called, becauſe antiently ſuch Lords were called Barons, as they ſtill are in *Scotland*; or elſe Court Baron, i. e. Court of Freeholders; as the Barons of *Germany* are called *Freyherren*; ſo the Barons of the Cinque-Ports in *England* are but the Freeholders of the Cinque-Ports. And this Court may be held every Three Weeks.

PETTY-CONSTABLES.] Alſo, for the Government of Towns and Pariſhes, there is another very uſeful Officer, called a Petty-Conſtable. This Officer is to keep the Peace in caſe of Quarrels; to ſearch any Houſe for Robbers, Murderers, or others that have any ways broken the Peace; to raiſe the Hue and Cry after Robbers fled away; to ſeize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks, or other Priſon, till they can bring them before ſome Juſtice of the Peace, to whom the Conſtables are ſubſervient upon all Occaſions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the common Priſon.

Every little Village hath almoſt an Epitome of Monarchical Government of Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Polity within itſelf; which, if duly maintained, would render us a very happy People.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the MILITARY Government of England.

OF the Military Power of *England*, both by Land and Sea, the King hath the ſole Supreme Power, Government, Command, and Diſpoſition; and neither one nor both Houſes

of Parliament have any Right to levy any Forces, or make any War Offensive and Defensive, as they have at large declared in Parliament, *Anno 14 Car. II.* but by the same Act the King is obliged to repay a Month's Pay formerly advanced before he can raise the Militia; for which Reason it has ever since been raised by Act of Parliament.

Besides his Majesty's Guards afore-mentioned of Horse, there are Three Regiments of Foot-Guards, the first consisting of Twenty-eight Companies, of Sixty-eight Men in each, Officers included; the Second, called the *Goldstream* Regiment, consisting of Eighteen Companies of Sixty-eight Men in each, Officers included [And there is of late added a Third Regiment of *Scots* Foot Guards, consisting of 18 Companies of Seventy private Men in each Company].

The first General Officer is the Paymaster-General of all the Land-Forces, who is also Surveyor of the Guards;

An Auditor of the Muster-Rolls;

A Clerk of the Books, who have several Clerks under them.

The next is the Commissary-General, who has under him a Deputy commissioned by the King.

There are Eight Deputy-Commissaries, who have their Commissions from the Commissary-General; and the several Counties in *England* and *Wales* are divided into Eight Circuits and each Commissary is to take care to muster all such Forces as at any time come into his Circuit. Immediately after each Muster is taken, the said Deputy-Commissaries make a Return of all their Rolls, upon Oath, to the Deputy-Commissary-General who keeps one Roll of each Troop and Company, as a Record in his Office; and another Roll is delivered to the Paymaster-General upon Oath, and signed by the Commissary who musters them; and signed also by Two Commissioners of each Troop or Company, and the Mayor or Chief Magistrate where each Troop or Company quarters.

These have their distinct Circuits in the Country, for mustering the Forces which lie in several Garisons.

The next is the Secretary of War, who has Two chief Clerks the last of which is Messenger to the Secretary.

The next is the Judge-Advocate.

The Surgeon-General of all his Majesty's Forces.

Of the Standing MILITIA, or Trained-Bands.

BESIDE the foremention'd Forces, there is a Standing Militia by Land of all *England*, settled in the King, to be governed, and ordered, and enlarged from time to time, as his Majesty shall see Occasion. They are at present computed to be near 200,000 Horse and Foot.

For the Management of these standing Land-Forces, the King himself makes Choice of divers of the principal Peers and by Commission creates them Lord-Lieutenants of the several

several Counties of *England*, with Power to arm, array, and form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to conduct and employ (upon Occasion of Rebellion or Invasion) the Men so arm'd within the Counties and Places for which the said Lords are commissioned, or in any other County, as the King shall give Order, to give Commissions to Colonels, or other commissioned Officers, to present to the King the Names of the Deputy-Lieutenants, who have, in the Absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, the same Power (and these are to be of the prime Gentry of the County) to charge any Person in the County with Horse, Horse-men, and Arms, or Foot-Soldiers and Arms, within the said County, proportionably to their Estates, on condition, that no Person be charged with a Horse, unless he hath 300 Pounds yearly Revenue, or 6000 Pounds personal Estate; nor with a Foot-Soldier, unless he hath 50 Pounds yearly Revenue or 600 Pounds personal Estate: Those that have meaner Estates are to join Two or Three together to find a Horse and Horse-man, or a Foot-Soldier.

The fore-mentioned Horse and Foot are to muster once or twice a Year, and each Horse-man, during the Time of the Muster, to be allowed him, from whom he serves, 2 s. a Day, and each Foot-Soldier 12 d. a Day.

For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord-Lieutenant or Deputy-Lieutenant may levy every Year one-fourth Part (if they judge it expedient) of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70,000 l. a Month, upon the whole Kingdom; and in case of marching against an Enemy, they have Power to cause every Man, so charged, to allow each Soldier one Month's Pay, which the King is after to repay before they may be charged with another Month's Pay.

These are to be commanded only within the Kingdom, for the Security of the King and Kingdom [The Militia, except those in and about *London*, are seldom raised or mustered of late Years, and very little depended on]. There is always a large Body of standing Troops kept in Pay by the Government: Those voted for the Service of the Year 1736. were, in *Great-Britain*, only 17,709 Men, and 633,216 l. 10 s. 1 d. was granted for the maintaining them; besides 82,715 l. for the Office of Ordnance, and 212,885 l. for the Ordinary of the Navy, or Naval Forces.

Subservient in the Standing Militia to the Lord-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenant, are the Justices of the Peace of every County, who, upon all Occasions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to send their Warrants to the High-Constable of the Hundred, or Petty-Constable of the Parish, &c.

BEACONS.] For the better securing of the Kingdom from Foreign Invasion, besides the Ships of War (whereof more anon), there were, upon certain eminent Places of all Parts of *England*, high Poles erected, whereon were fastened Pitch-Bay-

rels, to be fired by Night, and a Smoke made by Day, thereby to give Notice, in a few Hours, to the whole Kingdom, of the approaching Invasions. These are called *Beacons*, from the Saxon Word *Beacon*, or *Beacnian*, to beckon, or shew by a Sign.

Of the present MARITIME Power belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain.

THE Kingdom of *Great-Britain* being on all Sides surrounded by the Sea, there will always be a Necessity of Maritime Forces; and as Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the Kings of this Nation will be necessitated to augment their Maritime Forces proportionably.

To the Crown of *Great-Britain* belongs the Dominion of all the Narrow Seas round about the whole Island of *Great-Britain*; and by antient Right thereof it hath had Possession in all Times. First, the *Aborigines*, or antient *Britons*, were possessed thereof, as Mr. *Selden* makes appear, and in their Right the *Romans* held it: Then the *Saxons*, having gotten Possession of *England*, kept that Dominion, their King *Edgar*, amongst his Royal Titles, calling himself *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the *Normans* possessing *England*, claimed, and quietly possessed the same Dominion; in Testimony whereof the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, &c. were wont to ask Leave to pass the *British Seas*, and to take Licences to fish therein; and to this Day do strike Sail to all the Ships of War belonging to the King, as oft as they pass by any of them, thereby to express, that they acknowledge the Sovereignty of the *British Seas* to belong to this Nation, according to an Ordinance made at *Hastings* in *Suffex*, by *John King of England*, upwards of Five hundred Years ago [Notwithstanding our boasted Dominion of the Narrow Seas, the *Dutch* take our Herrings on the very Coast of *Britain*, of which they make some Millions of Money annually, without so much as asking Leave: Nay, they disperse the Shoals of Fish, and disturb our Fisheries in such a manner, that we make little or no Advantage of them].

Henry VIII. in the Fifth Year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the biggest that ever had been seen in *England*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was 1000 Tons.

In the Eighth Year of King *James I.* was built by the *Londons*, a Ship of 1200 Ton, and called *The Traders Increase*; which being lost in the *East-Indies*, King *James* caused another to be built of 1400 Tons; which, being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him named *The Prince*.

We have now many gallant First and Second Rate Ships; and even our Third Rates are now built so large and strong, that they may engage singly with a First Rate Ship of any other

Nation : See the List of the Royal Navy [Mr. *Burchet*, Secretary to the Admiralty, in his Preface to his Naval History says, " Well may the *English* be called Lords of the *British* Seas, " since the Royal Navy of *England* consists of 7 Men of War of " 100 Guns, 13 of 90, 16 of 80, 23 of 70, 29 of 60, 47 of " 50 (that is, 125 of the Line of Battle) besides 23 of 40, 9 " of 30, and 25 of 20 ; in all 192"].

The Charges of building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging (besides Victualling) doth ordinarily amount to about 60,000*l*. Those of lower Rates proportionably.

That the Reader may have a more perfect Idea of the prodigious Size of a First Rate *British* Man of War, let him take the following Account, as we received it from the Gentleman that built the Royal Sovereign ; viz.

The Royal Sovereign. built at *Woolwich* by Mr. *Fisher Harding*, Master Shipwright of his Majesty's Yard at *Deptford*, was launched the 25th of *July*, 1701. and is of the following Dimensions :

The Length of the Taffarel to the Head	— — — — —	210 Feet.
The Guns	— — — — —	110
The Men, full Complement	— — — — —	1250
The Breadth	— — — — —	50 Feet.
The Tons	— — — — —	2000
The full Tread	— — — — —	158 Feet.
The Draught of Water	— — — — —	22 Feet.
The Cloaths	— — — — —	10,544 Yards.
The Main-Sail in Length	— — — — —	54 Yards..
<i>Ditto</i> in Depth	— — — — —	16 Feet 6 Inches
The Main-Mast in Length	— — — — —	39 Yards.
The Diameter of <i>Ditto</i>	— — — — —	38 Inches.
The Weight of the Anchor	— — — — —	82 C. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 <i>lb</i> .
The Cable in Length	— — — — —	200 Yards.
The Diameter of <i>Ditto</i>	— — — — —	22 Inches.

To man the Navy Royal of *Great-Britain* requires about Thirty-six thousand Mariners [In the late Wars there were actually raised 40,000 Men some Years to man the Royal Navy, and the First and Second Rates were scarce ever all of them in Commission at once]. The Number of Men voted for the Royal Navy, are, in some Years, about 18,000, which is not half this Nation could upon Occasion number ; whereas, according to a judicious Computation, all the Seamen of *France* do not amount to above One-and-twenty thousand.

The Lord High-Admiral hath under him many Officers of high and low Condition ; some at Sea, others at Land ; some of a Military, some of a Civil Capacity ; some Judicial, others Ministerial. So that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea

may justly be stiled another Commonwealth, or Kingdom, apart; and the Lord High-Admiral of *Great-Britain* may fitly be stiled, or at least reputed, as a Vice-Roy of the Maritime Kingdom of *Great-Britain*.

The Lord High-Admiral of *Great-Britain* doth, by virtue of his Place, appoint in divers Parts of the Kingdom his several Vice-Admirals, with their Judges and Marshals, by Patent under the Great-Seal of the High-Court of Admiralty. These Vice-Admirals and Judges do exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Affairs within their several Limits; and in case any Person be aggrieved by any Sentence, or Interlocutory Decree, that has the Force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the High Court of Admiralty.

COURT of ADMIRALTY.

For transacting of Maritime Affairs, the Lord High-Admiral hath Courts of his own, whereof that at *London* is the Principal or Supreme, where all Process and Proceedings run in his Name, and not in the King's, as it doth in all Common-Law Courts. In this Court, usually called *the Court of Admiralty*, he hath a Lieutenant, called *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly some learned Doctor of the Civil Law.

The Proceedings in this Court, in all Civil Matters, are according to the Civil Law, because the Sea is without the Limits of the Common Law, but under the Admiral's Jurisdiction; therefore the Civil Law only is made use of.

King *Edward* the Third, who first erected this Court of Admiralty, as some hold, made at *Queenborough*, 1375. very excellent Constitutions concerning Maritime Affairs; and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as at *Rome*, *Pisa*, *Genoa*, *Marseilles*, *Barcelona*, and *Messina*.

The Customs, and former Decrees of the *English* Court of Admiralty, are there of Force for deciding of Controversies. Under this Court there is also a Court of Equity for determining Differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which are commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court was by Accusation and Information, according to the Civil Law, by a Man's own Confession, or Eye-witnesses, by which any one was to be proved guilty before he could be condemned; but that being found inconvenient, there were Two Statutes made by *Henry VIII.* that Criminal Affairs should be tried by Witnesses and a Jury, and this by a special Commission of the King to the Lord Admiral, wherein some of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners, and the Tryal, according to the Laws of *England*, directed by those Statutes.

Between the Common Law of *England*, and the Admiralty, there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for in the Sea, so far as the

the Low-water Mark is observed, that is counted *Infra Corporis Comitatus adjacentis*, and Causes thence arising are determinable by the Common Laws; yet when the Sea is full, the Admiral hath Jurisdiction there also (so long as the Sea flows) over Matters done between the Low-water Mark, and the Land, as appears in Sir Henry Constable's Case, 5 Report Coke, p. 107.

For Regulating and Ordering his Majesty's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders in Stat 13. Car. II. cap. 9.

Of the NAVY-OFFICE, where the whole Business concerning the King's NAVY-ROYAL is managed.

THE Management of the Navy-Royal, under the Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain, is entrusted with the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy.

The principal Officers for South-Britain are Four.

TREASURER.] Whose Office is to receive out of the Exchequer by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer, or Lords Commissioners executing that Place, and to pay all Charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy; for which he formerly had a Salary of 220*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per Annum, besides 3*d.* per Pound out of all Moneys paid by him: but hath now an honourable Allowance certain from his Majesty in lieu thereof, viz. 2000*l.* per Annum, and 800*l.* per Annum more for his Instruments.

COMPTROLLER.] The Second is the Comptroller of the Navy, whose Office is to attend and comptrol all Payments of Wages, to know the Market Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and audite all Treasurers, Victuallers, and Store-keepers Accompts, &c. His Salary is 500*l.* yearly.

SURVEYOR.] The Third is the Surveyor of the Navy, whose Office is generally to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supplied; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture; to charge all Boatswains and Carpenters of his Majesty's Navy with what Stores they received; and at the End of each Voyage, to state and audite their Accompts. His Salary is 500*l.* per Annum.

CLERK OF THE ACTS.] The Fourth is Clerk of the Acts, whose Office is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Business transacted by the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, at the Salary of 500*l.* per Annum. In Time of War there is an Extraordinary Clerk of this kind, by reason of the Multiplicity of Business.

The COMMISSIONERS of the NAVY.

The First executes that Part of the Comptroller of the Navy's Duty which relates to the comptrolling of the Victuallers Accounts. His Salary is 500*l. per Annum.*

The Second executes another Part of the said Comptroller's Duty, relating to the comptrolling of the Accompts of the Store-keepers of the several Yards. His Salary is 500*l. per Annum.*

The Third resides at *Portsmouth*, and has the Care of managing the Navy at that Port. His Salary is 500*l. per Annum.*

The Fourth resides at *Chatham*, and has the same Charge of Affairs in the King's Yard there. His Salary is 500*l. per Annum.*

A Fifth resides at *Plymouth*, and discharges the like Employ there.

There are other Commissioners at large, the Number more or less, according to the Exigencies of publick Affairs.

The principal Officers and Commissioners do hold their Offices by Patent under the Great-Seal: And since the great Increase of his Majesty's Navy, have several Clerks under them, with Salaries allowed by the King for the Dispatch of the Business of the Navy, under their respective Managements.

COMMISSIONERS for VICTUALLING the Navy.

The Victualling of his Majesty's Navy hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now managed by Commissioners, who keep their Office on *Tower-hill*, within the Parish of *St. Botolph Aldgate*; and these have their Agents also at *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, and other convenient Ports in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

YARDS.] There are belonging to his Majesty's Navy Six great Yards; viz. *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, *Sheerness*, and *Plymouth*, where his Majesty's Royal Ships are laid up in Harbour; which Yards are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving-Places for the building, repairing, and cleaning of his Majesty's Ships; and therein are lodged great Quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are also convenient Store-houses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast Quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other Sorts of Stores needful for his Majesty's Navy-Royal.

The King hath also another Yard at *Harwich*, which is chiefly made use of in the Times of some great Sea-War; and here are also Officers to take care of the Store-houses there.

In the afore-mentioned Yards his Majesty hath divers great Rope-Yards, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, &c. wherein are made Cables, and all Sorts of Cordage for his said Navy.

All the said Officers, and whole Navy-Office, are governed by the Lord High-Admiral.

All the other Officers, as well those in the several Yards, as those belonging to any of his Majesty's Ships, hold their Places by Warrant from the Lord High-Admiral *durante bene placito*.

A Year's Charge of the Navy.

The ordinary Charge of his Majesty's Navy for the Year in Time of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130,000*l.* besides all Charges of Building of Ships, &c. [But this Charge is much increased at present, as appears by Page 133]. And besides the setting forth of Fleets, which even at the Time when we had only a War with *Algiers*, amounted at least to 300,000*l. per Annum*, as may be easily computed by the Number of Men at Sea in Pay, which were at fewest supposed to be 6000, and are always reckoned to stand the King in 4*l. per Menssem* each Man, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tare, &c.

Of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich for disabled Seamen.

Greenwich Hospital, built upon the South Side of the River *Thames*, not much farther distant from *London-Bridge* Eastward, than *Chelsea-Hospital* is Westward, doth as greatly excel the latter in Magnificence, Strength, and Usefulness, as it doth in its Capaciousness, being designed for about 1500 Seamen.

The great Court to the River is One hundred and Twenty Yards in Length, and Ninety Yards in Breadth, flanked on each Side by a Range of Stone-building, near One hundred Yards in Length, which, for Regularity of Architecture, and Exactness of Workmanship, may vie with any in *Europe*; that upon the West having been designed as Part of a Palace for King *Charles* the Second. Parallel to these, upon the East and West, are other Ranges of Building of the same Extent, making Two Courts of about Twenty Yards wide, between these and the fore-mentioned.

The Ends of these Buildings facing the River, form most beautiful Pavilions of Stone-work of near Sixty Yards in Length, on each Side of the great Court, which makes the whole Extent of Building to the North, about Two hundred Yards.

The Façades of these Buildings to the River, as well as the Porticoes in the Middle of their East and West Fronts, consist of a noble Disposition of *Corinthian* Architecture, formed upon Eight Columns, and as many Pilasters on each Side, of near Twelve Yards in Height, crowned with a very rich Entablature, which surrounds the Building; upon which, at each Extremity, there is raised a well-proportioned Attic and Balustrade.

The Body of these Fabrics is of Rustic-work of *Portland* Stone, admirably fixed to the ornamental Parts of the Structure.

Before

Before the Pavilions lies the Stone-wharf to the River, of more than Three hundred Yards in Length, in the Middle of which are very handsome Stairs to the Hospital, as well as others at each End, for the Service of the Town.

At the South End of the great Court, upon a small Ascent, is a Piazza, running Southward One hundred and Fifty Yards in Length, and Forty Yards in Breadth, having on each Side a Colonnade with Doric Pillars, One hundred and Fifty Yards in Extent, with an Entablature and Balustrade; making a Communication in the Dry between the Buildings adjoining. These Colonnades lead to the Vestibules of the Hall on the West Side, and of the Chapel on the East Side, over each of which rises a noble Cupola of about Twelve Yards in Diameter, and more than Forty Yards in Height.

The Cieling of the great Hall, about Thirty-seven Yards long, and Five Yards broad, has been very finely painted by our famous Countryman, Sir *James Thornhill*, in Honour of the Founders, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of Blessed and Immortal Memory, with a vast Variety of historical Figures, chiefly respecting Navigation; and the Officers Hall, which is laid open to the other by one great Arch, making about Sixteen Yards in Length, and Twelve in Breadth, is now painted both upon the Cieling and Sides by the same Hand, in Memory of the Benefactions of Queen *Anne*, and King *George I.* And as these Pieces are very justly esteemed inferior to none in *Europe* of the like Dimensions, for Correctness of Design, and Beauty of Painting, so they produce a constant Income from the Generosity of Persons who go to see the Hospital, which is very charitably applied to the Maintenance and Mathematical Education of the Sons of as many Sailors as can be supported by it.

The Colonnades before-mentioned make Returns towards the East and West, as well facing the River to the North, as the Park to the South; so that nothing can be conceived more magnificent in Architecture, than the Prospect this Hospital affords from the River, extending itself Two hundred Yards in Front, and in Depth near Two hundred and Twenty Yards, all of the most beautiful Stone-work. The View through the Piazza is closed by a noble House belonging to the Crown, which by the Royal Favour has hitherto been always the Governor's Habitation, seated at the Foot of the Park, above Four hundred Yards distant from the River; but the most agreeable Terminations of the Whole are the Plantations and rising Ground of the Park itself, which, at the Interval of less than half a Mile, is near as high as the Top of the Cupola.

On the Flanks of this Hospital, to the East and West, are very handsome Dormitories, or Wards, for the Sailors, of more than Two hundred Yards Extent from North to South, with proper Entrances from the Town in the Intervals of the Buildings.



THE
Present State
OF
GREAT-BRITAIN.

BOOK III. PART I.

Of the Manners, Customs, Laws, &c. of that
Part of *Great-Britain* called ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

*Of Religious Manners, viz. of the CLERGY; their
Name, Orders, Privileges, Revenues, &c.*

NAME.]  HE Clergy were so called, because they
are God's *Καὶρος*, or Portion; for altho'
all Christians may be stiled God's Portion
as well as God's Servants, yet among
Christians, those Persons whom God hath
set apart, and separated from common
Use to his Service, to be as it were his Domestic Servants, are
more peculiarly the Lord's Portion: And therefore from the
first Age of Christianity, the Persons so set apart have been
called *Clerici*, *Clerks*, or *Clergy*.

ORDERS.] The Clergy of the Church of *England* are com-
posed of Three Orders, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. Bishops
in *England* are made in this manner:

When

When any Bishop's See becomes vacant, the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral giving Notice thereof to the King, and humbly requesting, that his Majesty will give them Leave to choose another; the King hereupon grants to the Dean and Chapter his *Congé d'élire*, which in *French* (wherein it was antiently penn'd), signifies, Leave to elect. Then the Dean summons a Chapter, or Assembly, of the Prebendaries, who are bound to elect the Person recommended by the King's Letters, under Pain of a *Præmunire*. The Election is then certified to the Party elected, and if he accepts it, it is certified to the King, and the Archbishop of the Province; whereupon the King gives his Royal Assent under the Great-Seal of *England*, which is exhibited to the Archbishop of the Province, with Command to confirm and consecrate him. Hereunto the Archbishop subscribes *Fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting the Confirmation of the Elected Bishop.

The Vicar-General then, in the Name of the Archbishop, sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the said Election, or Person elected, to appear at a certain Time and Place, especially assigned, to make their Objections. This is done by an Officer of the Arches, usually at *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside, London*, by Proclamation Three times; and then affixing the said Citation to the Church-Door, for all People to read, the said Officer returns an authentic Certificate thereof to the Archbishop, and Vicar-General. At the Day and Place assigned for the Appearance of the Opposers, the Vicar-General sits: Then the Proctor for the said Dean and Chapter exhibits the Royal Assent, and the Commission of the Archbishop; which being read, and accepted by the Vicar-General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, and then presents the Elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be publicly called Three times: Which being done accordingly, he accuseth their Contumacy; and, for Penalty thereof, desires, that the Business may proceed; which the Vicar-General, in a Schedule, by him read and subscribed, doth order. Next, the Proctor, giving a summary Petition, wherein is deduced the whole Process of Election and Consent, desires a Time to be assigned to prove it; which the Vicar-General admits and decrees. After which the Proctor exhibits the Royal Assent, with the Elected Bishop's Assent, and the Certificate to the Archbishop, and desires a Term presently to be assigned to hear final Sentence; which the Vicar-General decrees. Then the Proctor desires, that all Opposers should again be called; which being Thrice publicly done, and none appearing, or opposing, they are pronounced contumacious, and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence by a Schedule read and subscribed by the said Vicar-General. Then
the

the Elect Person takes the Oaths of Supremacy, Simony, and Canonical Obedience.

Next, the Judge of the Arches reads and subscribes the Sentence; after which usually there is an Entertainment made for the Officers and others there present.

After the Confirmation, then, according to the King's Mandate, is the solemn Consecration of the Elected Bishop; which is done by the Archbishop, with the Assistance of Two other Bishops.

Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Archdeacon of his Diocese, to instal the Bishop elected, confirmed, and consecrated: Which Instalment is almost after the same Manner in all Cathedrals, and is usually thus: Upon any Day, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven, in the Presence of a Public Notary, the Bishop Elect, or his Proxy, which is most usual, is introduced into the Cathedral Church by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; by whom, or his Proxy, all the Bishops of that Province are installed: And, first, he declares his Assent to the King's Supremacy, and swears, That unless he be otherwise disposed with, he will be Resident according to the Custom of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty-Canons, and Officers of the Church, accompany the Bishop up to the Choir, and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Bishops, between the Altar and the Right-side of the Choir; and then the Archdeacon pronounces these Words in *Latin*; *Ego, auctoritate mihi commissa, induco & inthronizo Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum N. N. Episcopum; & Dominus custodiat suum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc, & in seculum. Amen.*

Then the Subdean and the Petty-Canons sing the *Te Deum*; mean while the Bishop is again conducted from his own Place to the Dean's Seat, and there, in token of taking real Possession, he stands till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading some Versicles, as, *O Lord, save this thy Servant N. our Bishop*; the People answering, *And send him Health from thy holy Place, &c.* Then the Archdeacon reads a short Collect for the Bishop by Name. After Prayers, the Bishop is conducted into the Chapter-House, and there placed on an high Seat. Then the Archdeacon and all the Prebendaries and Officers of the Church come before the Bishop, and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him. Finally, the Public Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole Matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then the said Bishop is introduced into the King's Presence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities, or Barony, by kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King, sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a solemn Oath,

Oath, *To be True and Faithful to his Majesty* (which Oath is read to him by One of the Principal Secretaries of State); and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Lastly, the new Bishop compounds for the First-fruits of his Bishoprick; that is, agrees for his First Year's Profits to be paid to the Corporation for Augmenting the Benefices of the Poor Clergy within Three Years.

The Translation of a Bishop from one Bishoprick to another differs only in this from the Manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop differs only in the Commission, which is directed by his Majesty to Four or more Bishops to confirm him.

None may by the Canons be admitted a Bishop till he is full Thirty Years old.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is Four times a Year; upon the several *Sundays* in the *Ember Weeks*, or the *Quatuor Tempora*, as the Canonists call them, in which the Church puts up solemn Prayers, with Fasting, to implore a Blessing from God upon the Bishops in the Performance of that great Work. No Ordination can be performed but by a Bishop lawfully consecrated by another Bishop.

None is to ordained Priest, till he be Twenty-four Years of Age; nor a Deacon, till he is at least Twenty-three current.

How a Clergyman becomes settled in a LIVING.

Upon the Vacancy of a Church, the Clergyman desiring to succeed, having obtained the Consent of the Patron lawfully and honourably, he must get a Presentation (a) signed and sealed by him in this, or some such like Form :

Form of a Presentation to a LIVING.

Reverendo in Christo Patri & Domino, H. Divina Permissione, I. Episcopo, ejusve Vicario in Spiritualibus generali, A. B. Armiger indubitatus Patronus Ecclesiæ Parochialis de C. in Comitatu D. Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Ad Ecclesiam de C. prædictam vestræ Dioceseos modo per Mortem [if void by the Death of the last Incumbent; or, modo per Resignationem, if by Resignation; or, per Cessionem, if by taking a Second Living without Qualification; or, per Deprivationem, if by Deprivation] E. F. ultimi incumbentis ibidem jam vacantem, & ad meam donationem pleno jure spectantem; dilectum mihi in Christo G. H. Clericum in Artibus Magistrum Paternitati vestræ præsentem, humiliter supplicans quatenus præfatum G. H. ad dictam Ecclesiam admittere, eumque Rectorem [if it be a Rectory; or, Vicarium, if a Vicarage]

(a) All Presentations are now, by Law, required to be in English.

Vicarage] *eiusdem Ecclesiæ instituire cum suis juribus, & pertinentiis universis, cæteraq; expedire, & peragere, quæ vestro in hac parte incumbunt Officio pastoralis, dignemini cum Favore. In cuius rei testimonium his præsentibus sigillum meum apposui. Datum die Annoq; Regni Domini nostri Georgii, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c. Annoq; Domini*

Which Presentation the Clerk presented must carry to the Bishop of that Diocese in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General; or, if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities: And he must carry with him, and exhibit, if required, Letters Testimonial (a), either from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided, or under the Hands and Seals of Three, at least, Reverend Divines, who knew him well for Three Years last past, and can give a good Account of his Virtue, Uniformity, and Learning, in this, or some such-like Form:

Form of a TESTIMONIAL.

CUM antiquus & probatus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ mos sit, ut qui ad literarum studium vitæ probitatem adjunxerint, publico hominum fide dignorum testimonio honestarentur; nos, quorum nomina infra scripta sunt, testamur, perquam eruditum & dilectum nobis in Christo A. B. in artibus magistrum, per triennium proxime elapsum assiduam officio suo operam dedisse, vitamque, & mores suos pie & sobrie instituisse; dignumq; judicamus qui ad quilibet munus in Ecclesiæ promovatur; & quam de eo opinionem concepimus, eandem apud omnes libere profiteamur. In cuius rei testimonium sigilla nostra præsentibus apposuimus. Dat. die Anno Dom.

Such a Testimonial as this is always indispensably required before Holy Orders are conferred; and the Bishop demands it even from a Priest, before he admits him to a Benefice.

Note, That if any One living in a certain Diocese, and not in either of the Two Universities, go to the Bishop of another Diocese for Orders, he must have Letters Dimissory from the Bishop of that Diocese where he last resided, to the other Bishop; and so he ought to have, if he goes for a Living.

Note also, That the Presentation must be tendered to the Bishop within Six Calendar Months after the Living is vacant, else it lapses to the Bishop; and if the Bishop then doth not collate in Half a Year more, it lapses to the Archbishop; and if the Archbishop doth not collate in Half a Year more, it lapses to the King; and the next Presentation continues so, till the King

(a) Which are now also, by Law, required to be in *English*.

King (if the Living be 20*l.* *per Annum* in the Valuation-Book, or the Lord-Chancellor, if under 20*l.*) presents, be it when it will; for *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*. After this, the Person to be admitted is examined; and, if he be found duly qualified, the Bishop, or his Surrogate, institutes him in these, or other Words: *Instituo te Rectorem Ecclesiæ Parochialis de & habere Curam Animarum; & accipe Curam tuam & meam* (a).

And before he be instituted, he must subscribe to this Declaration following:

I A. B. do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm: And that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as it is now by Law established.

Then a Mandate is issued out, under the Bishop's Seal, to the Archdeacon of the Place, who himself, or by some Clergyman whom he shall appoint, is to induct the Clerk into his Living; which is done by the Inductor's taking the Clerk to be inducted by the Hand, and laying the Clerk's Hand upon the Key of the Church-door; and saying, "By virtue of this Mandate, I do induct thee into the real, actual, and corporal Possession of the Church of B. with all its Rights, Profits, and Appurtenances, thereunto belonging."—After which, the Inductor opens the Door, and puts the Person inducted into the Church; who usually tolls a Bell, to make his Induction known to the Parish.

Within Two Months after this he must in the said Church, during Divine Service (*i. e.* after some Part of the Church Service, and before the Whole is finished), read the XXXIX Articles of Religion, and declare aloud his unfeigned Assent and Consent to all that is therein contained, positively, and without any Reserve, One or Two substantial Parishioners reading along with him, who may testify he omitted no Part. Likewise, within Two Months after his Induction, he must read the Book of *Common-Prayer*, upon the same Lord's Day, both Forenoon and Afternoon; that is, the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, as it is there appointed; and likewise declare his Assent and Consent to all therein contained in these Words:

I A. B. do declare my unfeigned Assent and Consent to all and every Thing contained and prescribed in, and by the Book, intituled, The Book of *Common-Prayer*, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according

(a) This is likewise at present done in *English*.

according to the Use of the Church of England; together with the Psalter, or Psalms of David, pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches; and the Form and Manner of making, ordaining, and consecrating of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.

After he hath subscribed the Declaration afore-mentioned, he must have a Certificate from the Bishop, or Vicar-General, of his having so done.

So likewise within Three Months after his Institution, upon some Lord's Day, during Divine Service, he must publicly and openly read his Certificate from the Bishop, or Vicar-General, of his Subscription to the said Declaration; and he must at the same time read the said Declaration itself.

And if he hath failed in any of the aforesaid Things, he hath forfeited his Living.

And whenever any Parson, or Vicar, goes to Law for Diliapidations, Tythes, or any thing belonging to the Church, if the Defendant insist upon it, he must prove the doing of all these Things.

Therefore he must have credible Witnesses when he subscribes before the Bishop.

And Two credible Parishioners, having read along with him the XXXIX Articles, should indorse upon the Book in which they read, their Attestation; which Book, so attested, the Parson is to keep by him safely.

So likewise some intelligent Parishioners must attest under their Hands, that such an one, on such a Day, read the Common Prayer and Declaration as aforesaid; and all these Attestations are to be carefully preserved.

See more in the Acts of Uniformity, printed before the Books of Common Prayer.

Privileges of the Clergy.

Of *Privileges*, some belong to Archbishops, some to Bishops, as they are so; and some belong to them, and the inferior Clergy, as they are Ecclesiastics, or Churchmen.

Clergymens Goods are not to pay Tolls in Fairs and Markets.

No Clergyman may be compelled to undergo any personal Functions (as to be Sheriff, Constable, Overseer of the Poor, &c.), or Services of the Commonwealth.

All Clergymen are free from the King's Purveyors, the King's Carriages, the King's Posts, &c. for which they may demand a Protection from the King, *cum Clausula Nolumus*.

If a Clergyman acknowledges a Statute, his Body shall not be taken by virtue of any Process thereupon; for the Writ runs, *Si Laicus sit*, &c.

Clergymen are not obliged to appear at Sheriff's Turns, or Views of Frankpledge, there to take their Oath of Allegi-

ance; the antient Laws presuming, That those whose principal Care and Office should be to teach the People Loyalty and Allegiance to their King, could not themselves want Loyalty.

No Preacher may be disturbed, vexed, or molested, while he is preaching, or officiating.

By *Magna Charta*, no Clergyman is to be fined, or amerced, according to his Spiritual Means, but according to his Temporal Estate, and according to the Crime committed.

The Goods of Clergymen are discharged, by the Common Law of *England*, from Tolls and Customs (*si non exerceant Merchandizas de eisdem*) of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage, for which they have the King's Writ to discharge them.

If a Clergyman have Lands, by the Tenure of which, he is subject to be Bailiff, Reve, or Beadle, and be chosen into any such Office, by reason thereof, he hath a Cursory Writ out of the Chancery to discharge himself.

The Clergy, being by their Function prohibited to wear a Sword, or any Arms (their Habit being only their Defence) cannot serve in Person in War; they serve their Country otherwise, and for that Service have always been thought worthy of their Spiritual Profits and Revenues, and of the King's Protection.

A Clergyman is not bound to the Leet, nor to follow the Hue and Cry.

A Clerk in Holy Orders convicted of a Crime, for which the Benefit of the Clergy is allowable, shall not, upon the producing his Orders, be burnt in the Hand.

A Clerk in Holy Orders, at this Day, shall have his Clergy *ad infinitum*, from time to time: which no Layman can have above once.

The Sheriff may not intermeddle with the Clergy in respect of their Spiritual Promotions, but return, *Quod Clericus est in officio in Episcopatu, non habet laicum Feodum in Baliva*. And this Privilege is confirmed to them by *Magna Charta*. For general Words do not affect them: Therefore if a Robbery be committed, and the Hundred be brought into Trouble for it, it is not understood, that the Minister should contribute, though the Words are *Gentes demorantes*. So they are not to be assessed for Watching and Warding, nor for mending the Highways, &c.

Revenues of the CLERGY.

The first Kings of *England* had all the Lands of *England* in Demefn. The Second sole Monarch among the *Saxon* Kings *Ethelwulfus*, Anno 855. by the Advice of his Nobles, gave for ever to God and the Church, both the Tythe of all Goods and the Tenth Part of all the Lands of *England*, free from

Secu

Secular Service, Taxations, and Impositions whatsoever. The Charter of Donation is to be seen in *Ingulpbas*, and other Authors; which Charter thus ends, *Qui augere voluerit nostram Donationem* (as many pious Kings and Nobles since have done) *augeat Omnipotens Deus dies ejus prosperos; si quis vero mutare vel minuire præsumpserit, noscat se ad Tribunal Christi rationem redditurum.* He that shall add to our Donation, may the Almighty God increase his happy Days; but if any one shall presume to change or diminish it, let him know, that he must give an Account thereof at the Tribunal of Christ.

This solemn Sanction was afterwards confirmed by diverse Acts in following Reigns, as of *Edmund, Edgar, Etheldred, Alfred*, and *William the Conqueror*; so that the Clergy of *England* (whether they have *Jus Divinum* or no) have an antienter Right, by Common Law, to their Tythes, than any Lay Subject can shew for his Lands in Fee-simple.

William the Conqueror, at his coming into *England*, found the Bishopricks then in being so richly endowed with Lands, that he erected them all into Baronies; and every Barony then consisted of Thirteen Knights Fees at least.

The Revenues of the Bishopricks are very much impaired since the Reformation; for the Great Men, in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, forced the Bishops of many Sees to surrender many of their best Manors, and in lieu of them to accept appropriate Tythes, and in some Places no Compensation at all. By this means, some Sees were exceedingly impoverished, as *Exeter* and *Landaff*, and others very much hurt.

Whenever Bishops go through Dioceses upon Episcopal Visitations, all the Clergy are obliged to pay them certain Procurations, to enable them to bear that Expence: But then those Procurations are never paid, unless a Bishop visits either by himself, or his Proxy.

Tenths and First-fruits were antiently paid, as is believed, to the several Diocesans, as was continued to the Bishop of *Norwich*, till *Henry VIII.* deprived him thereof, and the Pope of all the rest: Moreover, all Cathedral Churches were by diverse Kings and Nobles richly furnished with Lands, for the plentiful Maintenance of a Dean, and a certain Number of Prebendaries.

The Revenues of the inferior Clergy in *England* are generally very small, and insufficient; near a Third Part of the best Benefices in *England*, being antiently, by the Pope's Grant, appropriated to Monasteries towards their Maintenance, were, upon the Dissolution of Monasteries, made Lay-fees. Besides what hath been taken by secret or indirect Means, through corrupt Compositions, Compacts, and Customs, in many Parishes, there are also very many large Estates wholly exempt from paying Tythes; as Lands belonging to Monasteries, of

which about 190 were dissolved in *Henry the VIIIth's* Time, of between 200 and 3500 *l. per Annum* Value apiece; which, at a Medium of 1500 *l. per Annum* each, amounts to 285,000 *l. per Annum* Tythe-free, besides all the lesser Priories, Abbeyes, and Monasteries.

Such has been the unhappy Condition of the *English* Clergy, from the Reformation down to these present Times, till it pleased the late Queen *Anne*, of Blessed Memory, to take the same into her princely Consideration; and having in the First Place remitted all the Arrears of Tenths due from small Livings, not exceeding 30 *l. per Annum*, to signify to the Commons in Parliament assembled, That to the end a Fund might be settled for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, she would make a Grant of her whole Revenue of First-fruits and Tenths [But One Man holding Two Livings, besides, perhaps, a Deanry or Prebend, is very hard on the Clergy in general]: Of which more in Chap. IX. concerning *Societies for Advancement of Religion, &c.*

During the Vacancy of a See, or when the Bishop is employed by the King in public Negotiations beyond Sea, the Law provides an Officer in his Place, to whom Presentations may be made, and by whom Institutions, Admissions, &c. may be given; which Officer is called, *Guardian of the Spiritualities*. The Office is sometimes executed by the Archbishop of the Province, or his Vicar-General, or the Dean and Chapter of the vacant See.

PAPISTS.] The Papists abound chiefly in *Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Suffex*. In the Trading Towns, if we except *London*, there are very few; and their Numbers in the Country would be much less, if they were not supported by so many Gentlemen of their Party, who have not yet been brought to renounce the Errors of their Forefathers. They are generally very zealous in their Way, and very intent upon gaining Proselytes; for which Reason it has been thought advisable to check their Progress by several Penal Laws, some made formerly, others since the Revolution; and yet, though they are not openly and directly tolerated, they enjoy, through the Gentleness of the *English* Government, greater Freedom than is allowed to any Protestants in any *Roman Catholic* Countries in *Europe*, though those Protestants have never been convicted of Practices tending to overthrow the Constitutions under which they have lived, which has been but too often experienced of the Papists amongst ourselves.

The other Dissenters, who are tolerated by Law, in *England* may be reduced into Four Classes, *Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists* (or, as they call themselves, *Baptists*), and *Quakers*.

PRESBYTERIANS AND INDEPENDENTS.] How widely soever these formerly differed among themselves, yet there is now very little Difference between them. In the Doctrinal Parts of Christianity they agree with the Church of *England*, as her Doctrines

Doctrines are set down in the XXXIX Articles. The Differences lie in the outward Administration of Ecclesiastical Government, who shall appoint the Governors of the Church, and what Subordination there shall be or not be between them. The *Presbyterians* allow of no Subordination in the Persons of their Ministers; but then they teach, that every Minister ought also to be obedient to the *Class* under which he lives, and that *Class* to a *Synod Provincial, National, or Oecumenical*; that the Power of Ordination ought to reside in the *Class*; and that none ought to administer the Sacraments that are not ordained by the Imposition of Hands of other Ministers. In the Government of the Church they call in Lay-Elders; and for the taking care of the Poor, they make use of Deacons. This, which is the Discipline of the *Kirk of Scotland*, where also a fuller Account shall be given of it, has been very little used since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* in *England*.

ANABAPTISTS.] The great constituent Doctrine of these Men is their intire disallowing of *Infant-Baptism*; and, in the *Baptism of Adults*, they constantly make use of Dipping. In appointing Pastors, some of them use Imposition of Hands. Some, though not many of them, scruple the Lawfulness of paying Tythes; and some observe the *Jewish Sabbath*. The Number of these, as distinct from the former, is comparatively very small, most of them being listed under the former Denominations.

QUAKERS.] These are a distinct Body from all the other Dissenters, disagreeing in Doctrine and Practice from all alike, and teaching, in truth, a distinct Religion from every other Body of Christians throughout the World. Their Adversaries have of late Years charged them with a Denial of all the Fundamentals of Christianity. They are a distinct Political Body, governed with great Regularity by Laws and Rules of their own making: And in their outward Deportment, they study to appear as contrary to the rest of Mankind as they possibly can.

For their Faith, the fairest Account we can take of it will be from an *Apology* which *Robert Barclay*, one of their own Body, presented to King *Charles II.*

In this there is no Mention of a *Trinity of Persons in the God-head*; nothing of the *Incarnation of Jesus Christ*, and of his being actually thereupon *God-Man*; of the *Plenary Satisfaction* which he gave to the *Divine Justice* for the Sins of Men by his Death; of his *Ascension into Heaven* with the same Body with which he appeared to *St. Thomas* after his Resurrection; of his constant *Intercession at the Right-hand of the Father* for all Mankind; nor of the *Resurrection of the Body*.

These Articles the *Quakers* have been charged with denying, before the Writing of *Robert Barclay's Apology*, and more vigorously since. In Defence for themselves they say, That they own the *Three that bear Record in Heaven*, 1 John v. 7.

But the *Terms, Person and Trinity*, they reject, as not spiritual; and they say farther, That the Word *Person* is too gross to express such an Union. They refuse therefore to subscribe the *Nicene and Athanasian Creeds*, and they seem to accuse the Doctrines therein contained of *Polytheism*. As to the Doctrine of the *Incarnation*, as the Church of *England* holdeth it, they are not clear. They keep to Scripture-Phrases, and own, that the Godhead dwelt bodily in *Jesus*: But whether they mean any more thereby, than that the *Light*, which they call the *Christ within*, dwelt in the Man *Christ Jesus* fully, and was given to him without Measure, is uncertain: For when they have been charged with affirming, *That there is no other Christ but what is within them*, they reply thus: "When we say, there is no other Christ than what is within us, we say true, because Christ, as God, cannot be divided; and the Measure or Manifestation of the Spirit of Christ in us is not another, but a Manifestation of the same Christ, which did in Fulness, and bodily, dwell in the Man *Jesus*." They never speak of the Hypostatical Union of the Two Natures, Divine and Human, in the Person of *Jesus Christ*. Some of them have been charged with allegorizing away the whole History of the Crucifixion of *Jesus Christ* at *Jerusalem*, and of his Resurrection and Ascension; but this their Vindicators deny, and many of them have been very explicit in their Acknowledgement of the Reality of that History; though they utterly deny, "That the outward Person who suffered his Body to be crucified by the *Jews* without the Gates of *Jerusalem*, is properly the Son of God." It will not be difficult to collect how far they agree with the Church of *England* in the Doctrine of the full and sufficient Oblation and Satisfaction which *Jesus Christ* made for the Sins of all Mankind at his Death. As to the Resurrection of the Body, what they positively mean by it, they have never yet explained: Negatively they assert, That the same Natural and Fleishly Body, which was here upon Earth, shall not rise; and in that they are very explicit, and pretend to prove their Assertion from *St. Paul's* Account of the Resurrection.

A famous Leader of this Sect was one *George Fox*, a Journeyman Shoemaker of *Manchester*, who first preached up these Doctrines at *Derby*, in the Year 1650. He was a very illiterate Man, and so continued to his Dying day. At first he was followed by several Mechanics and Women in the North of *England*, who were accused of Blasphemy, and himself was try'd for it at *Lancaster*, but acquitted. By degrees they got Southward; and they are now reckoned to be above 50,000 in *Great-Britain*. For the first Ten Years after their Appearance, many of them in their Meetings were seiz'd with such strange Shakings and Convulsions, that they appear'd to be possess'd; but these Motions have been long disused: But from thence they

they had the Name of *Quakers*, which they have never taken to themselves, but have assumed the Title of *The People of God*; and when they speak one of another, they use the Word *Friend*. At first they had no such thing as *Church-Government*, and every Man spake, and acted, and directed, and admonished all Things, as he apprehended himself to be directed by *the Light within*; but as they grew numerous, they found this would not keep them sufficiently together; and so, under the Direction of their first Founder, *George Fox*, they formed themselves into a regular Body, and observed a stated Discipline, in which (tho' without pretending to any thing like Coercion) they are as united, and understand the State of one another as well, as any Society of Men whatsoever, Civil or Ecclesiastical, in *Christendom*.

Their Meetings, by which they act as a Society, are of several Sorts, Monthly, Quarterly, Yearly, Second-days Meetings, and Meeting of Sufferings.

Their Monthly and Quarterly Meetings are held in the several Countries in which they live; and according as their Settlements are more numerous and thick, so more or fewer Towns send Deputies to these Assemblies. In their Meetings they take Examinations of the State of every Town in which they dwell; they inquire who stand fast to their Rules and Orders, and who backslide from them; who write against them; who pay Tythes, and Church-wardens Rates; who suffer for Nonpayment of either; and who are married by Priests; and accordingly they censure, or encourage. There they excommunicate, and there, upon Occasion, they receive into Communion again: And of all this they keep exact Registers in Books provided for that Purpose.

From these Monthly and Quarterly Meetings Appeals lie to their Yearly ones. These Yearly Meetings are always held in *London*, which is the Centre of Communion of all the *Quakers* throughout the World: Thither Deputies come from all Parts of *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, *Holland*, *Germany*, and the Plantations; in which last they have many numerous Settlements. This Meeting is usually held in *White-Hart-Court* in *Gracechurch-street*, in a commodious Room built on purpose: Thither are transmitted Accounts of whatsoever has been done in all Monthly and Quarterly Meetings all the World over: There Directions are given concerning Friends Behaviour, relating to Tythes and Rates, and using Guns in Ships; concerning dispersing of Books: There the publick Accounts are audited, and proper Instruments are given to their respective Deputies, for them to observe at their Return home: They send also a Yearly Epistle to all their Settlements, giving Instructions and Admonitions proper to the Occasion, to be read in the Monthly and Quarterly Meeting of Friends throughout the World.

The Second-day's Meeting is a standing Committee, residing at *London*, which meets every *Monday* in the Year; its Mem-

bers are their principal Teachers residing in or near the City; their Business is to attend every particular Exigency relating to the Body, which may happen from one Yearly Meeting to another; but more particularly they are to examine, approve, and license, all Books printed or reprinted for the Service (as they call it) of the Truth.

The Meeting of Sufferings is one of the antientest Assemblies they have: Its regular Time of Meeting is every Six Weeks; its Business is to receive Complaints out of all Parts of *England* and *Wales*, from those who have suffered for Non-payment of Tythes and Rates, and to take care how to procure them Relief, either by sending them Money, or by soliciting their Causes above, or both. This Meeting has a Fund on purpose to carry on this Affair: Sometimes they receive Directions from the Yearly Meetings, to send down Directions to the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings concerning Friends Books, in which Matter the *Quakers* are particularly careful and exact [These People are more indulged than any other Subjects: They are not obliged to take the Oaths to the Government; their bare Word or Affirmation is held sufficient; and whereas they used to affirm in the Name of God, this was looked upon as too great an Imposition on this pious Generation, and the Word God is now left out of it. See the Statutes 7 & 8 W. III. cap. 14. 8 Geo. I. cap. 6.]

CHAP. II.

Of ENGLISH Computation, Numbering, Weights, Measures, and Money.

ENGLISH Computation.

THE *English* Nation, as most of the other States that withdrew themselves from under the Bishop of *Rome's* usurp'd Authority before the Year 1582. did, till lately, still observe the antient Account made by *Julius Cæsar*, 43 Years before the Birth of Christ, which is therefore called the *Old Stile*, or *Julian Account*; the other observed at present by most *European* Nations, is called the *New Stile*, or *Gregorian Account*; and is, by reason of the 10 Days taken away, with the *Bissextil*, in the Year 1700. now 11 Days before ours, for the Beginning of Months, and for all fixed Festivals; but various for all Moveable Feasts [But by Act of Parliament passed in the Year 1751. the *Julian Account* was abrogated, and the *Gregorian* instituted in its room, to commence between the 2d and 14th Days of *September* in the Year 1752.]

Easter, and the other Moveable Feasts in *England*, are most certainly thus found: *Shrove-Tuesday* is always the First Tuesday after the first New Moon after January; and the Sunday following

following, the *Quadragesima*; and the *Sixth Sunday after* is *Easter-day*; and the *Fifth Sunday after Easter* is *Rogation-Sunday*; and the *Thursday following*, being *Forty Days after the Resurrection*, is *Ascension-day*; *Ten Days after which*, or *Fifty Days after Easter*, is *Pentecost*, or *Whitsunday*; and the *Sunday following* is *Trinity-Sunday*: Which Computation of the Church of *England* agrees with all the Eastern Christian Churches, but with none of the Western. Yet it cannot be deny'd, but that this old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient: For the Year beginning the 25th of *March*, according to the Computation of the Church of *England*, Two *Easters* may happen in the Year; as in the Year 1667. the First *Easter* fell out the 25th of *April*, and the Second the 22d of *March* following; and not One *Easter* in the ensuing Twelve Months, as the Author of this Treatise observed formerly in his Proposals to the Parliament, concerning *England's* Wants.

Advent-Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the Fourth *Sunday before Christmas-day*, or the nearest *Sunday* to *St. Andrew's-day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, and according to the Almanacks, begins on the First of *January*; but the *English* Church begins the Year from the Day of *Christ's* Incarnation, on the 25th of *March*; which is also observed in *Spain*; yet the *Portuguese* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *August*; the *Venitians* on the First of *March*, according to the *Epact*; the *Grecians* on the longest Day, as the old *Romans* did on the shortest Day; which Two last seem to have most Reason, as beginning just at the periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The natural Day, consisting of Twenty-four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Custom of the *Egyptians*, and antient *Romans*, at Midnight, and counted by Twelve Hours to Mid-day, and again by Twelve Hours to next Midnight; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and some other Countries, their Account is from Sun setting by Twenty-four of the Clock, to the next Sun-setting; and at *Noremberg* and *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, according to the old *Jewish* and *Babylonian* Account, they begin at the First Hour after Sun rising to count One of the Clock, and so again at the First Hour after Sun-setting; but Astronomers, accommodating their Calculations to the most noble Time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do still the *Arabians*, and some others [The *English* Mariners also always begin their Day at Noon, in all their Journals at Sea].

ENGLISH NUMBERING.] There was a Time when Names of Numbers amongst all civilized Nations were unknown to them; and probably they then applied the Fingers of one, and sometimes of both Hands, to Things whereof they desired to keep Account (as is yet done among the illiterate *Indians*).

And

And thence it may be that the Numeral Words are but Ten in almost all Nations, and in some Nations but Five; and then they begin again, as after *Decem, Undecim, Duodecim, &c.*

Things that are sold by Tale, and not Weight, are thus accounted :

Cod-fish, Haberdine, Ling, &c, have 124 to the C. Fish 25 to the Strike; 10 Strikes to the Bind. Herrings 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thousand, which makes a Barrel; and 12 Barrels a Last.

Of Furs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Minks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber; other Skins, Five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper, 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire; 20 Quire to a Rheam; 10 Rheam to a Bale.

Of Parchment, Twelve Skins makes a Dozen, and Five Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker; 20 Dickers a Last. Of Gloves, 10 Pair a Dicker.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.] By the 27th Chapter of *Magna Charta*, the Weights and Measures ought to be the same over all *England*, and those to be according to the King's Standards of Weights and Measures, kept in the Exchequer, by a special Officer of his House, called the Clerk or Comptroller of the Market.

Of Weights, there are Two Sorts used at present throughout all *England*; viz. Troy-weight and Avoirdupois. In Troy-weight, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-weight Sterling; 20 Penny-weight make One Ounce; Twelve Ounces make a Pound; so there are 480 Grains to the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By Troy-weight we weigh Bread, Corn, Gold, Silver, Jewels, and Liquors: The Apothecaries and Goldsmiths have the same Pound, Ounce, and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Divisions.

The Apothecaries reckon 20 Grains [Gr.] make a Scruple [℞]; 3 Scruples 1 Dram [ʒ]; 8 Drams 1 Ounce [℥]; 12 Ounces 1 Pound [℔]; so that there is in

℔	℥	ʒ	℥	Gr.
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note. That although the Apothecaries make up their Medicines by Troy weight, they buy their Drugs by Avoirdupois-weight.

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The Goldsmiths reckon 24 Grains make a Penny-weight, 20 Penny-weight 1 Ounce, 12 Ounces 1 Pound: So that there is in

℥ 3 P.wt. Gr.

1	12	240	5760
—	—	—	—
	1	20	480
—	—	—	—
		1	24

By Avoirdupois-weight are all other Things weighed, as Mercery and Grocery-ware, Metals, Wood, Tallow, and the like, which they account thus; 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters a Hundred, 20 Hundred a Ton: So that there is in

Ton.	Hun.	Qr.	Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	4	112	1792	28672
—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	28	448	7168
—	—	—	—	—	—
			1	16	256
—	—	—	—	—	—
				1	16

The Troy Ounce is more than the Avoirdupois Ounce; for 51 Ounces Troy are equal to 56 Ounces Avoirdupois.

But the Avoirdupois Pound is more than the Troy Pound; for 14 Pounds Avoirdupois are equal to 17 Pounds Troy-weight.

Note, That Bakers, who live in Corporation Towns, make their Bread by Troy-weight; but they who live not in Corporations, are to make it Avoirdupois-weight; for Freemen are allowed 3*d.* in the Bushel more for Profit than those that are not free.

For Instance, When the current Market-price of middling Wheat is 5*s.* per Bushel, a Freeman-Baker must make a Penny wheaten Loaf to weigh 11 Ounces Troy weight, and Three Halfpenny white Loaves the like Weight; but they that are not Freemen, must make it as heavy as when the Market-price is but 4*s.* 9*d.* per Bushel; and when it is 5*s.* per Bushel, they must out-weigh the Freeman's Penny loaf by Ten Drachms, and make their Household Penny-loaf a Pound, or Sixteen Ounces Avoirdupois, and Fourteen Drachms.

MEASURES]

MEASURES.] Measures are either Applicative or Receptive.

The smallest Applicative Measure is a Barley-corn, whereof Three in Length make a Finger's Breadth, or Inch; Four Inches make an Hand; Three Hands a Foot; One Foot and an Half make a Cubit; Two Cubits a Yard; in a Yard are Sixteen Nails; One Yard and a Quarter make an Ell; a *Dutch* Ell, or Stick, by which Tapestry is measured, is but Three Quarters of a Yard; Five Feet make a Geometrical Pace; Six Feet a Fathom; Sixteen Feet and an Half make a Perch, Pole, or Rod; but there are other customary Perches or Poles; viz. Eighteen Feet for Fens and Woodland; Twenty-one for Forest, *Lancashire*, and *Irish* Measure; and $18\frac{1}{4}$ *Scotch*: Forty Perches make a Furlong; Eight Furlongs, or 320 Perches, make an *English* Mile; which, according to the Statute of 11 *Hen. VII.* ought to be 1760 Yards, 5280 Feet, that is, 280 Feet more than the *Italian* Mile; 60 Miles (more exactly, Sixty-nine *English* Miles and an Half) make a Degree; and 360 such Degrees, or 24840 Miles, compass the whole Globe of the Earth.

Horses are measured by the Hand, which is 4 Inches.

For measuring of Land in *England*, Forty Perches in Length, and Four in Breadth, make an Acre of Land, so called from the *German* Word *Acker*, and that from the *Latin* Word *Ager*. Thirty Acres ordinary make a Yard-Land; an Hundred Acres are accounted an Hide of Land; and Six hundred and Forty Acres a Mile square.

A TABLE

A TABLE of LONG-MEASURE.

63360	21120	7040	5280	3520	1760	1408	1056	880	320	8
7920	2640	280	660	440	220	176	132	110	40	Mile.
198	60	82	16½	11	5½	4½	3½	2¾	Fole.	Furlong.
72	24	8	6	4	2	1½	1¼	¾		
60	20	6½	5	3½	1½	1¼	Pace.	Furl.		
45	15	5	3¾	2½	1¼					
36	12	4	3	2						
18	6	2	1½							
12	4	1								
9	3									
3										
Inches.	Palms.	Span.	Foot.	Cubit.	Yard.	Ell.				

But in this, and also in some Weights and Measures, the Custom of the Place is otherwise, which must be regarded. In France, about Paris, 12 Inches make a Foot; 22 Feet make a Perch; and 100 Perches make an Arpent.

Of Timber, 43 Feet solid make a Ton; and 53 Feet a Load.

Receptive Measure is Twofold; first, of Liquid, or moist Things; secondly, of dry Things.

The ordinary smallest receptive Measure is called a Pint; 2 Pints make a Quart; 2 Quarts make a Pottle; 2 Pottles make a Gallon, a Gallon of Beer, or the Measure containing 282 solid Inches, and holds of Rain-water 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces $\frac{240}{1000}$ Avoir-

Avoirdupois; 8 Gallons a Firkin of Ale; 2 such Firkins make a Kilderkin; and 2 Kilderkins, or 32 Gallons, make a Barrel of Ale; and 12 Barrels a Last; 9 Gallons a Firkin of Beer; Two such Firkins, or 18 Gallons, make a Kilderkin; Two such Kilderkins, or Thirty-six Gallons, make a Barrel of Beer; One Barrel and an Half, or 54 Gallons, make an Hogshead; 2 Hogsheads make a Pipe or Butt; and 2 Pipes a Ton, consisting of 1728 Pints or Pounds; a Barrel of Butter or Soap is the same with a Barrel of Ale.

The *English* Wine-measures are smaller than those of Ale and Beer, and hold Proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Beer-measure are almost Five Gallons of Wine-measure; and each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pounds, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drams Avoirdupois of Rain-water: Of these Gallons a Runlet of Wine holds 18; half an Hogshead 31 Gallons and an Half; a Tierce of Wine holds 42 Gallons; an Hogshead 63 Gallons; 2 Puncheon 84 Gallons; a Pipe or Butt holds 126; and a Ton 252 Gallons, or 2016 Pints.

To measure dry Things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the Gallon, which is bigger than the Wine Gallon, and less than the Ale or Beer Gallon, containing $272\frac{1}{4}$ Cubical Inches, and 9 Pounds, 13 Ounces, 12 Drams and an Half of Avoirdupois Weight. Two of these Gallons make a Peck, Four Pecks a Bushel, Four Bushels the Comb or Curnock, Two Curnocks make a Quarter, Seam, or Ruff, and Ten Quarters a Last, which contains 5120 Pints, and so many Pounds Troy Weight; so that a Garison of 5000 Men, allowing each but a Pound of Bread *per Diem*, will consume near a Last, or 80 Bushels, every Day; and 250 Men in a Ship will drink a Tun of Beer in Two Days, allowing each Man about a Pottle *per Diem*.

Meal is weighed as Corn; but the common Repute is, that a Gallon of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pounds Avoirdupois, and 8 Pounds, 6 Ounces, 4 Penny-weight Troy; so a Bushel is 56 Pounds Avoirdupois, and 68 Pounds, 1 Ounce, 12 Penny-weight Troy. All other Grain, and so likewise Salt, Lime, Coals, &c. follow this Measure, which is called *Winchester Measure*. But note, that where Sea coal and Salt are measured with this Bushel, then they are heaped, or else there are allowed Five striked Pecks to the Bushel, and this is called *Water Measure*. 36 Bushels are a Chaldron of Coals; and on Shipboard they allow 21 Chaldrons to the Score.

MONEY.] At first all Nations bartered and exchanged one Commodity for another; but that being found troublesome, by a kind of Custom, good Liking, or Usage, amongst all civilized Nations, Silver and Gold, as most portable, pliable, and beautiful, and less subject to Rust, have been, as early, at least, as the Days of *Abraham* (a), chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all Things, and were at first paid only

(a) See *Gen.* xxiii. 9. 13. 15, 16.

only by Weight, till, in Process of Time, the Way of coining or stamping Money was found out.

When *Julius Cæsar* first entered this Island, the *Britons* used Brass Money, and also Rings of Iron instead of Money. And afterwards, divers of their Kings and Queens coined Money of other Metals; of all which there are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious: Not to mention the *Roman* Money, which, by the great Quantities continually found, seems to have been of common Use.

In the Time of King *Richard I.* Money coined in the East Parts of *Germany* being for its Purity highly esteemed, some of those *Easterlings* were sent for over, and employed in our Mint; and from thence our Money was called *Easterling*, or *Sterling* Money, as some think (as the first Gold coined in *England* was by King *Edward III.* and those Pieces called *Florentines*, because *Florentines* were the first Coiners thereof); tho' others say of the *Saxon* Word *Ster*, Rule or Standard, from *Steoran*, to steer, guide, govern; and a Third Opinion is, that it is so called from the Stars on the *Saxon* Penies. *Vid. Chron. Precios. p. 42. and 47.*

SILVER.] King *Edward I.* since the *Norman* Conquest, established a certain Standard for Silver Coin in this Manner: 24 Grains make One Penny Sterling, 20 Penny-weight One Ounce, and 12 Ounces, or 5660 Grains, make a Pound Sterling, consisting of 20 s. Of these 12 Ounces, 11 Ounces Two Penny-weight of Sterling were to be of fine Silver, and the Weight of 18 d. Sterling in Alloy the Minter added; so that antiently a Pound Sterling was a Pound Troy Weight; whereas now a Pound Sterling is but the Third Part of a Pound Troy.

We had no Silver Money in the *Saxon* Times bigger than a Penny, nor after the Conquest till *Edward III.* who about the Year 1351. coined *Grosses*, i. e. *Groats*, or great Pieces, which went for 4 d. apiece; and so the Matter stood till the Reign of *Henry VII.* who in the Year 1504. first coined Silver Pieces of 12 d. Value, which we call *Shillings*.

The Pound Weight Troy of Silver, since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, hath been current at 62 s. and the several Silver Coins now current in *England*, are the Crowns, or 5 s. which is almost the Ounce Troy, the Half-crowns, Shillings, Six-pence, Four-pence, Three-pence, Two-pence, and One Penny.

For the Coinage there was allowed 2 s. in the Pound Troy of Silver; so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, received only 60 s. for each, which made the Ounce to be just 5 s. But by an Act of Parliament, 1665. for Encouragement of Coinage, the Charge of Coinage was defrayed by an Imposition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the Bringer in of the Bullion; so that the Merchant receives 62 s. for every Troy of Bullion.

Of later Time, in relation to the Necessity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money, a small Piece of Copper, called a *Farthing*, or Fourth Part of a Penny, hath been permitted to be coined; and so likewise an Halfpenny, or Piece of Two Farthings; but no Man is enforced to receive them in Pay for Rent or Debt above a Shilling, which can't be affirmed of any other State or Nation in the Christian World; in all which there are several Sorts of Copper Money as current with them for any Payment, as the purest Gold or Silver.

The Pound Weight, or Twelve Ounces Troy, of Gold, is divided into Twenty-four Parts, which are called *Carats*: So that each Carat is Ten Penny-weight Troy, or Half an Ounce; and this Carat is divided into Four Parts, which are called *Carat-grains*; so that the Carat-grain is 2*d.* Weight and an Half, or Sixty ordinary Grains; and the Carat-grain is divided into divers Parts; the Standard of Crown Gold is Twenty-two Carats of fine Gold, and Two Carats of Alloy in the Pound Weight Troy; the Alloy of some Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guinea Gold, and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coins some more white, some more yellow.

In *England*, at present, the Pound Weight Troy of Gold is cut into Forty-four Parts and an Half: each Part is to pass for 20*s.* and the Half Part for 10*s.* Yet now, by the Scarcity of Gold imported, each of the said Parts is current at 1*l.* 1*s.* There are also coined some Pieces of 40*s.* and some 100*s.* which hold proportionably in Weight and Fineness to the 20*s.* Piece.

The Standard of Sterling Silver in *England* is Eleven Ounces and 2*d.* Weight of fine Silver, and 18*d.* Weight of Alloy of Copper out of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that Twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Alloy, is worth 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* and an Ounce is worth 5*s.* 4*d.* 0*b.* but with Alloy is worth but 3*l.* and the Ounce 5*s.*

The *Spanish*, *French*, and *Flemish* Gold, is almost of equal Fineness with the *English*.

The *English* Silver Money hath less of Alloy than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The Moneyers divide the Pound Weight into Twelve Ounces Troy.

The	{	Ounce	}	into	{	20 Penny-weight.
		Penny-weight				24 Grains.
		Grain				20 Mites.
		Mite				24 Droits.
		Droit				20 Perits.
		Perit				24 Blanks.

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as One to Fourteen, and about One-third; that is to say, One Ounce of Gold

Gold is worth in Silver Fourteen Ounces, and about One-third, or 3*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* of *English* Money.

Since the Restoration of his late Majesty King *Charles* the Second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aside, and all stamped by a Mill, or Screw; whereby it comes to pass, that our new Coins for Neatness, Gracefulness, and Security from Counterfeiting, surpass all the most excellent Coins, not only of the *Romans*, but of all the modern Nations of the World.

But we must not on this Subject forget, that since the late happy Revolution the Silver Coin of this Kingdom was so miserably debased by Clipping, that it was a Prejudice to all Trade, and indeed a Scandal to the Nation.

“ It will (says the excellent Author of the *Chronicon Pretiosum*) be much for the Honour of the late King *William*’s Reign, to have remedied the greatest Abuse of Money that was ever known in *England*, at a time of the greatest Danger and Expence, with very little Grievance of the People. But, sure, it is better to prevent a moderate Mischief, than to redress a very great one; and perhaps a Proclamation of Three or Four Lines, forbidding any clipped Money to be received into the King’s Exchequer in 1690. would have prevented the clipping and spoiling Five Millions.”

C H A P. III.

Of Names, Titles of Honour, Privileges, &c.

ENGLISH Names.

Nomina, quasi Notamina. Names were first imposed on Men for Distinction-sake; by the *Jews* at their Circumcision; by the *Romans* at the Ninth Day after their Birth; and by the *Christians* at their Baptism; of such Signification, for the most part, that might denote the future good Hope, or good Wishes, of Parents towards Children.

The *English* Names at Baptism are generally either *Saxon* and *Norman*, as, *Robert, Richard, Henry, William, Edward, Edmund, Edwin, Gilbert, Walter, Leonard, &c.* which are all very significative; or else (especially in latter Ages) out of the Old and New Testament, *Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, John, Thomas, James, &c.* or sometimes the Mother’s Surname, especially if she has been an Heiress, or of superior Birth or Quality to her Husband, and rarely Two Christian Names, which yet is usual in other Countries, especially in *Germany*.

SURNAMES.] Names superadded to the Christian Names, the *French* call Surnames (*i. e.*) *Super Nomina*.

The *Hebrews*, *Greeks*, and most other Nations, had no Surnames fixed to their Families, as in these Days, but counted thus: For Example, among the *Hebrews*, *Melchi Ben Addi*, *Addi Ben Casm*, &c. So the *Britons*, *Hugh ap Owen*, *Owen ap Rhese*. So the *Irish*, *Neal mac Con*, *Con mac Dermoti*, &c.

As Christian Names were first given for Distinction of Persons, so Surnames for Distinction of Families.

About *Ann.* 1000. the *French* Nation began to take Surnames with *De* prefixed of a Place, and *Le* prefixed for some other Qualifications, as at this Day is their usual Manner. The *English* also took to themselves Surnames, but not generally among the common People, till after the Reign of *Edward* the First.

Great Offices of Honour have brought divers Surnames, as *Edward Fitz-Theobald* being long ago made *Butler* of *Ireland*, the *Duke of Ormond*, and his Ancestors, descending from him, took the Surname of *Butler*. So *John Count Tankerville* of *Normandy* being made Chamberlain to the King of *England*, about 400 Years ago, his Descendents of *Sherborn-Castle* in *Oxfordshire*, lately extinct, and of *Presbury*, *Maugerbury*, and *Oddington* in *Gloucestershire*, from whom the Author of this Book was descended, bear still the same Coat of Arms, by the Name of *Chamberlayne*.

As first, for Surnames the *English* Gentry took the Name of their Birth-place, or Habitation, as *Thomas* of *Aston*, or *East-Town*, *John* of *Sutton*, or *South-Town*, *Henry* of *Wotton*, or *Wood-Town*; and as they altered their Habitation, so they altered their Surnames; after, when they became Lords of Places, they called themselves *Thomas Aston* of *Aston*, *John Sutton* of *Sutton*, *Henry Wotton* of *Wotton*.

The *Saxons* Common People (as do the Generality of the *Dutch*, *Germans*, *Danes*, *Islanders*, and *Swedes*, to this Day) for Surnames, added their Father's Name with *son* at the End thereof, as *Thomas Johnson*, *Robert Richardson*, and sometimes their Mother's Name in like manner, as *Bettison*, *Nelson*, and *Margetson*; they also oft took their Father's Nick-name, or Abbreviation, with Addition of *s*, as *Gibs* the Nick-name, or Abbreviation, of *Gilbert*, *Hobs* of *Robert*, *Nicks* of *Nicolas*, *Bates* of *Bartholomew*, *Sams* of *Samuel*, *Hodges* of *Roger*, *Sanders* of *Alexander*, and thence also *Gibson*, *Hobson*, *Nickson*, *Batson*, *Samsen*, *Hodson*, *Saunderson*, and *Hutchenson*, &c. Many were also surnamed from their Trade, as *Smith*, *Joiner*, *Weaver*, *Walker* (that is, *Fuller*, in *Old English*, and *Goff*, that is, *Smith*, in *Welsh*, &c.) or from their Offices, as *Porter*, *Steward*, *Shepherd*, *Carter*, *Spencer* (that is, *Steward*) *Cook*, *Butler*, *Kemp* (that is, in *Old English*, *Soldier*) or from the Place of Abode, as *Underwood*, *Underhill*; also *Atwood*, *Atwell*, *Atbill*, which Three last are shrunk into *Wood*, *Wells*, *Hill*; or from their

their Colour, or Complexion, as *Fairfax*, that is, Fairlocks; *Pigot*, that is, Speckled; *Blunt*, or *Blund*, that is, Flaxen-hair: So from Birds, as *Arundel*, that is, Swallow; *Corbet*, that is, Raven; *Wren*, *Finch*, *Woodcock*, &c. So from Beasts, as *Lamb*, *Fox*, *Moyle*, that is, Mule: From Colours, as, *Black*, *White*, *Brown*, *Red*, *Green*; from the Wind, as *East*, *West*, *North*, and *South*: Sometimes from Saints, as *St. John*, *St. George*, *St. Leger*, *St. Amand*, *Seymour*, (i. e. *St. Maur*), &c.

The Normans, at their first coming into *England*, brought Surnames for many of their Gentry, with *De* prefixed, as the French do generally at this Day; and their Christian Names were generally Scandic, they being originally descended from *Norway*, inhabited by the Progeny of the *Old Scandians*; and some, for about 200 Years after the Conquest, took for Surnames their Father's Christian Name, with *Fitz* or *Fils* prefixed, as *Robert Fitz-Williams*, *Henry Fitz-Gerald*, which is as much as *Williamson*, *Gerardson*, &c.

The Britons, or *Welsh*, more lately refined, did not take Surnames till of late Years, and that for the most part, only by leaving out *a* in *ap*, annexing to *p* their Father's Christian Name; as instead of *Evan ap Rice*, now *Evan Price*; so instead of *ap Howel*, *Powel*; *ap Hugh*, *Pugh*; *ap Rogers*, *Progers*, &c.

The most antient Families, and the best Account for Surnames in *England*, are either those that are taken from Places in *Normandy*, and thereabouts in *France*, and from some other Transmarine Countries, or else from Places in *England* and *Scotland*, as *Evereux*, *Chaworth*, *Nevil*, *Montagu*, *Mobun*, *Biron*, *Bruges*, *Clifford*, *Berkley*, *Anvers*, *Arcy*, *Sturton*, *Morley*, *Courtney*, &c. which antiently had all *De* prefixed, but of latter Times generally neglected, or made one Word, as *Devereux*, *Danvers*, *Darcy*, &c. unless we should more esteem those whose Ancestors were of great Account here before the *Norman Conquest*, and their Posterity have still flourished ever since, as *Arden*, *Ashburnham*, &c.

Titles of Honour, and Degrees of Nobility.

NAME.] THE Nobility of *England* are called the Peerage of *England*, because they are all *Pares Regni*, that is, *Nobilitate Pares*, though *gradu Impares*.

DEGREES.] The Degrees of the *English* Nobility are only Five, Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and Baron.

DUKE.] A Duke, in *Latin*, *Dux*, à *ducendo*, in *High-Dutch*, *Hertsog*, which also signifies the Leader of an Army, Noblemen being antiently either Generals and Leaders of Armies, in time of War, or Wardens of Marches, and Governors of Provinces, in time of Peace, afterwards made so for Term of Life; then held by Lands and Fees, at length Hereditary and Titular.

A Duke is at this Day created by Patent, antiently by Cinſture of Sword, Mantle of State, Impoſition of a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand.

His Mantle is guarded with Four Guards.

His Title is *Grace*, and *Moſt Noble*.

His Coronet hath only Leaves without Pearls.

MARQUIS.] *Marchio*, a Marquis, was firſt ſo called from the Government of Marches and Frontier Countries.

A Marquis is created by Patent; antiently by Cinſture of Sword, a Mantle of State, Impoſition of a Cap of Honour, with a Coronet, and Delivery of a Charter or Patent.

His Mantle is double Ermin, Three Doublings and an Half.

His Title is *Moſt Honourable*.

His Coronet hath Pearls and Strawberry-Leaves intermixed round of equal Height.

EARLS.] Earls, antiently called *Comites*, becauſe they were wont *comitari Regem*, to wait upon the King for Counſel and Advice. The *Germans* call them Graves, as Landgrave, Margrave, Palſgrave, Rheingrave; the *Saxons*, Earldormen, unleſs that Title might be more properly applied to our Dukes; the *Danes*, *Eorlas*; and the *Engliſh*, Earls. They had antiently, for the Support of their State, the Third Penny out of the Sheriff's Court, iſſuing out of the Pleas of the Shire, whereof they had their Title; but now it is otherwiſe: For whereas heretofore *Comes* and *Comitatus* were Correlatives, and there was no *Comes*, or Earl, but had a County or Shire for his Earldom; of latter Years the Number of the Earls increaſing, and no more Counties left, divers made choice of ſome eminent Part of a County, as *Lindſey*, *Holland*, *Cleveland*, *Craven*; ſome of a leſſer Part, as *Strafford*, a Wapentake in *Yorkſhire*, &c. Others have choſen for their Title ſome eminent Town, as *Marlborough*, *Exeter*, *Bridgwater*, *Briſtol*, &c. And ſome of late have taken for their Title the Name of a ſmall Village, their own Seat, or Park, &c. as *Godolphin*, *Bolton*, *Clarendon*, *Mulgrave*, *Darby*, *Wharton*, *Cholmondeley*.

An Earl is created by Patent.

All the Earls of *England* are local, or denominated from ſome Shire, Town, or Place; except Three, whereof one is Perſonal, as the *Earl Marſhal of England*, who is not only Honorary, as all the reſt, but alſo Officiary. The others are Nominal, viz. *Earl Rivers*, and *Earl Poulet*, who take their Denomination from illuſtrious Families, as the reſt do from ſome noted Place.

An Earl's Mantle hath Three Doublings of Ermin.

His Title is *Right Honourable*.

His Coronet hath the Pearls raiſed upon Points, and Leaves low between.

VISCOUNT.] *Viccomes*, *quasi Vicecomitis gubernaturus Comitatum*.

Viscounts

Viscounts are stiled by the King *Consanguinei nostri*, our Cousins; and their Title is *Right Honourable*.

A Viscount is made by Patent, as an Earl is.

His Mantle hath Two Doublings and an Half of plain white Fur; his Coronet only pearled with a Row of Pearls, without certain Number, close to the Chaplet.

BARON.] In the Laws of the *Longabards*, and of the *Normans*, this Word was used for *Var*, as at this Day, *Baron*, or *Varon*, in the *Spanish* Tongue, is used for the same; so that Baron is *Vir, κατ' ἐξοχην, Vir Notabilis & Principalis*. So the chief Burgeses of *London* antiently, and still those of the *Cinque-Ports*, are called *Barons*.

Barons in the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry III.* were not of so much Repute as afterwards. when that King, after that great Rebellion was suppressed, called by Writ unto Parliament only such great Men as had continued loyal.

The Earl-Palatines and Earl-Marches of *England* had antiently also their Barons under them. In *Cheshire* there are yet such Barons: But as no Bishops but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm (for the Bishop of *Sodor and Man*, holding immediately of the Duke of *Atbol*, is no Peer of *England*); so no Barons but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm.

Barons are sometimes made by Writ, being thereby called to sit in the higher House of Parliament; but most usually by Patent.

A Baron's Title is *Right Honourable*.

He hath Two Guards, or Doublings, on his Mantle.

His Coronet hath Six Pearls upon the Circle, given to that Degree by King *Charles II.*

All the forementioned Degrees have Title of Lord, from the *Saxon* Word *Hlaford, Dominus*.

All the Lords of *England*, both Spiritual and Temporal, are Feudataries to the King; and in their Creation, and also in their Succession, do swear an Oath of Fealty, and do Homage to the King their Sovereign, and pay certain Duties, as Signs and Symbols of their Subjection to their Prince.

All Honours of *England* are given by the King, who is the sole Fountain of Honour.

The Laws of *England* prohibit all Subjects of the Realm to receive any Hereditary Title of Honour, or Dignity, of the Gift of any Foreign Prince, or Emperor, without the Consent of their own Sovereign.

None of these Honours bestowed by the King on a Family can be lost, but by want of Issue Male; nor then neither, if the Patent extends to Issue Female, as sometimes it doth, or else by some heinous Crime; and then that Family cannot be restored to their Blood by Parliament.

The Nobility of *England* have in all Times enjoyed many considerable Privileges.

All the Peers of the Realm being looked on as the King's Hereditary constant Counsellors, their Persons out of Parliament-time are privileged (as others in Parliament-time) from all Arrests, unless for Treasons, Felony, or Breach of Peace, Condemnation in Parliament, or Contempt to the King. No Supplicative can be granted against them; no *Capias* or *Exigent* sued out against them for Actions of Debt or Trespas; no *Essoin* lies against any Peer of the Realm: In criminal Causes, Treason, or Felony, they cannot be tried by any other Jury, but by a Jury of Peers of the Realm, who are not, as other Juries, to be put to their Oath, but their Verdict given in *upon their Honour* sufficeth. In Civil Causes they are not to be impanell'd upon any Jury, nor upon any Inquests *de facto*, though in a Matter between Two Peers. In case any Peer be returned upon any such Jury, there is a special Writ for his Discharge.

They are upon no Case to be bound to their good Behaviour, nor put to swear they will not break the Peace, but only to promise it *upon their Honour*, which was ever accounted so sacred, as upon no Terms to be violated. Every Peer of the Realm called to Parliament hath the Privilege in his lawful Absence to constitute a Proxy to vote for him, which none of the Commons may do. The Title of *Lord* is due to all Barons, and to none other besides Bishops, and some great Officers of the Kingdom.

Only of Courtesy the Title of Lord is given to all the Sons of Dukes and Marquises, and to the eldest Sons of Earls, and none under.

All Barons of *England* are exempted from all Attendance at Sheriff's Tourns, or any Leets, where others are obliged to take the Oath of Allegiance.

A Peer can't be outlawed in any Civil Action, because he can't be arrested by any *Capias*; and by the same Reason there lies no Attachment against him.

A Peer mute upon his Tryal shall be convicted, but not prest'd to Death, as a Commoner is; and when under Sentence of Death, it has long been customary only to behead them.

For the suppressing of Riots and Routs, the Sheriff may raise the *Possé Comitatus*, that is, all able Men are to assist him; yet may not the Sheriff command the Person of any Peer of the Realm to attend that Service.

In any Civil Tryal, where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there must be returned of the Jury at least one Knight, otherwise the Array may be quashed by Challenge.

The Laws of *England* are so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Persons, of Noblemen, that there is a Statute on purpose to hinder all Offence by false Reports, whereby any Scandal to their Persons may arise, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons: And because it is to defend not only Lay-Lords, but Bishops, and all great Officers of the Realm, it is called *Scandalum Magnatum*.

The Houses of Peers can't, in some Cases, as in Search for prohibited Books, &c. be entered by Officers of Justice without a Warrant under the King's own Hand, and the Hands of Six of his Privy-Council, whereof Four to be Peers of the Realm.

No Peer can be assessed towards the Standing Militia, but by Six or more of themselves.

The Law allowing any one of the Commonalty, being arraigned for Felony or Treason *in favorem vitæ*, to challenge Thirty-five of his Jury, without shewing Cause, and others by shewing Cause; yet allows not a Peer of the Realm to challenge any of his Jury, or put any of them to their Oath, the Law presuming, that they being all Peers of the Realm, and judging upon their Honour, cannot be guilty of Falshood, Favour, or Malice.

All Peers of the Realm have a Privilege of qualifying a certain Number of Chaplains, who after a Dispensation from the Archbishop, if to him it seems good, and the same ratified under the Great-Seal of *England*, may hold Plurality of Benefices within such a Distance, with Cure of Souls. In this Manner every Duke may qualify Six Chaplains, every Marquis and Earl Five apiece, every Viscount Four, and every Baron Three.

In Case of Amercements of the Peers of the Realm upon Nonsuits, or other Judgments, a Duke is to be amerced only Ten Pounds, and all under, only Five Pounds; and this to be done by their Peers, according to *Magna Charta*; although it is often done now by the King's Justices, instead of their Peers; particularly by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, because formerly there sat no other in that Court but Barons of *England*; and now the usual Amercement of a Duke is 100 Pounds, and of a Baron, not less than 5 Pounds.

Only it was once indulged by Queen *Mary* the First, for some eminent Services performed by *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suffex*, that (by Patent) he might at any time be covered in her Presence; but, perhaps, in Imitation of the like Liberty allowed by King *Philip*, her Husband, and other Kings of *Spain*, at this Day, to some of the principal Nobility there, called *Grandees of Spain*.

If an Appeal of Murder, or Felony, be sued by any common Person against a Peer of the Realm, he shall be tried by Commoners, and not by Peers, as was the Case of *Fines Lord Dacres*, saith *Guillim*.

PRECEDENCE.] Touching the Places or Precedencies amongst the Nobility of *England*, it is to be observed, that after the King and Princes of the Blood, *viz.* the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, or Nephews, of the King, and no farther, and after the Two Archbishops, Dukes, amongst the Nobility, have the first Place; then Marquises, Dukes eldest Sons, Earls, Marquises eldest Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viscounts, Earls eldest Sons, Barons, Earls younger Sons, Viscounts eldest Sons, Barons eldest

eldest Sons, Knights of the Garter, *quatenus tales*, Privy-Counsellors, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, Chancellor of the Duchy, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, other Judges and Barons of the Degree of the Coif of the said Courts, Bannerets made under the King's Banner or Standard displayed in an Army Royal in open War, and the King personally present; Viscounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons, Baronets, Knights Bannerets of a mean Creation, Knights of the Bath, Knights-Bachelors, Masters in Chancery, Colonels, Serjeants at Law, Doctors, Baronets eldest Sons, Esquires, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Gentlemen, &c.

Moreover observe, that all Nobles of the same Degree take Place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the King's Council, Lord Privy Seal; these being Barons, or above, shall in Parliament sit above all Dukes, except the Son, Brother, or Nephew, of the King.

The Lord High Steward of *England* is not here named, because it was intended, that he should not continue beyond the Occasion for which he should be made.

Next hath Place the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, then the Lord High-Constable, the Earl-Marshal, the Lord High-Admiral, Lord Steward of the King's Household, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household: These shall sit after the Lord Privy-Seal, above all of their Degree only. And if the King's principal Secretary of State be a Baron, he takes Place of all Barons that are not of the Offices before-mentioned; but if he be a Viscount, or of higher Degree, he shall take Place only according to his Degree. Also, if the King's Secretary be a Bishop, as antiently was usual, he takes Place next to the Bishop of *Winchester*, before all other Bishops that have none of the Offices aforesaid.

All Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, not having any of the said Offices, shall take Place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

STATE.] There are certain Marks of State belonging to each Degree among the Nobility, which they may practise or not practise at Pleasure.

DUKE.] The first Duke in *England*, after the Entrance of the *Norman* Race, was *Edward* the Black Prince, created Duke of *Cornwall* in the 11th of *Edward* III. A Duke may have, in all Places out of the King's Presence, a Cloth of State hanging down within half a Yard of the Ground; so may his Duchesse, and her Train borne up by a Baroness; and no Earl is to wash with a Duke, without the Duke's Permission.

MARQUIS.] *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, in the 8th of *Richard* the Second, was created Marquis of *Dublin*; and was the

the first Marquis that any of our Kings created. A Marquis may have a Cloth of State reaching within a Yard of the Ground, and that in all Places out of the Presence of the King, or a Duke; and his Marchioness to have her Train borne by a Knight's Wife, out of the Presence of her Superiors, and in their Presence by a Gentlewoman: And no Viscount is wash with a Marquis, but at his Pleasure.

EARL.] Earl was the most eminent Dignity in *England* from *William I.* till *Edward III.* when the Black Prince was created Duke of *Cornwal*: And those which in antient Times were created Counts, or Earls, were of the Blood Royal; for which Reason our Monarchs, even to this Day call them, in all public Writings, our most dear Cousin. They antiently did, and still may, use the Stile of *Nos. Hugh Lupus*, Son of the Viscount *Averanches* in *Normandy*, by his Wife, *William* the First's Sister, was the first Hereditary Earl of *England*, created by his Uncle *William I.* Earl of *Chester*. An Earl may also have a Cloth of State without Pendants, but only Fringe; and a Countess may have her Train borne by an Esquire's Wife out of the Presence of her Superiors, and in their Presence by a Gentleman.

VISCOUNT.] Viscount is a Title of Honour never heard of in *England* till *Henry Vith's* Days; for the first Viscount that ever sat in Parliament by that Name, was *John Beaumont*, who in the 18th of *Henry VI.* was created Viscount. A Viscount may have a Cover of Essay holden under his Cup while he drinks, but no Essay taken, as Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, may have, and may have a Travers in his own House; and a Viscountess may have her Gown borne up by a Woman, out of the Presence of her Superiors, and in their Presence by a Man.

BARON.] Barons include the whole Nobility of *England*, and were called by Writ of Summons to Parliament: Before they were created by Letters Patents; *Richard II.* created *John Beaumont* of *Holt-Castle*, Baron of *Kidderminster*, who was the first Baron made by Letters Patents. A Baron may also have the Cover of his Cup holden underneath whilst he drinks; and a Baroness may have her Gown borne up by a Man in the Presence of a Viscountess.

All Nephews and Grandsons of a King are born as Arch-Dukes, and have Title of *Highbness*; their Caps of State indented.

All Dukes eldest Sons are born and have Title of Marquises, and the younger as Lords, with the Addition of their *Christian* Names, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

A Marquis's eldest Son is called Lord of a Place, and by the Courtesy of *England*, Earl, and is to go as an Earl, but shall give Place to an Earl; and the younger Sons Lords; as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

An

An Earl's eldest Son is born a Viscount, and shall go as a Viscount; so their younger Sons shall go before all Baronets: And an Earl's eldest Son is called Lord of a Place, and all his Daughters Ladies; but his youngest Sons not Lords.

A Viscount's eldest Son is no Lord, nor his Daughters Ladies; and therefore the eldest Son and the eldest Daughter of the first Viscount of *England* is said to be the first Gentleman and Gentlewoman without Title in *England*; yet a Viscount's eldest Son is said to be born as a Baron.

A Nobleman, whether *English* or *Foreign*, who hath his Title of Nobility only from a foreign Monarch or State, though he comes into *England* by the King's safe Conduct, and though the King stile him by his Title of Dignity, yet in all our Law-Proceedings no Notice is taken of his Nobility.

Note also, That the highest and lowest Degrees of Nobility are universally acknowledged; for a Knight, *English*, or *Foreigner*, is a Knight in all Nations. Also, if the Emperor, or any Foreign King, come into this Realm by safe Conduct, as he ought (for a King, or absolute Prince, though he be in League, may not enter this Land without Licence) in this Case he shall here sue, and be sued, by the Name of *Emperor*, or *King*, or else the Writ shall abate. *Guillim*, p. 17.

REVENUE.] The Weight and intrinsic Value of a Pound Sterling was antiently Three Pounds of our present Money (*Vide p. 159.*); and it appears from the then Price of all Things, that a Pound Sterling then was equivalent to Nine or Ten Pounds Sterling now (*Vide Chron. Pret.*) So that Twenty Pounds a Year in Land, which was a Knight's Fee, would be about Two hundred now. A Baron was to have Thirteen Knights Fees, and One-third, which amounted to about 267 Pounds then, or 2670 Pounds now: And an Earl Twenty Knights Fees; a Duke Forty: And in case of Decay of their Revenues, that their Honours could not decently be maintained (as the *Roman* Senators were in such Cases removed from the Senate), so sometimes some *English* Barons have not been admitted to sit in the higher House of Parliament, though they kept the Name and Title, or Dignity, still.

The *English* Nobility for Valour, Wisdom, Integrity, and Honour, hath in all former Ages been equal to any in *Christendom*.

C H A P. IV.

Of the COMMONS of England; and therein of Baronets, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens, Handicrafts, &c.

THE Law of *England*, contrary to the Laws and Customs of other Countries, calleth none noble under a Baron; so that not only all Baronets, all sorts of Knights, all Esquires and Gentlemen, but also the Sons of the Nobility, are by our Law reckoned amongst the Commons of *England*; as in *Rome* there was a middle Rank, *inter Senatores & Plebem*, namely, the *Ordo Equestris*, so in other Christian Kingdoms they are stiled *Nobiles Minores*.

The lower Nobility then of *England* consists of Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen.

BARONETS.] The next Degree to a Baron is a Baronet, which is the only hereditary Honour under the Peerage.

The Word Baronet (*Latine Baronulus, Barunculus, & Baronettus*) is indisputably derived from, and the Diminutive of *Baro*, signifying a lesser Kind of Baron; and, as the learned *Selden* observes, is of Antiquity, as well in *France* as in *England*, where it has antiently been used for Banneret, and when that has expressed a parliamentary Baron.

They are constituted in the room of the old Valvasors (a Degree in former Times little inferior to a Baron) between the parliamentary Barons of *England*, and the Orders of Knights.

This Honour was erected in this Kingdom (its Institution in *Scotland* and *Ireland* being of a later Date) *Anno Domini* 1611. by King *James I.* (the first sole Monarch of *Great-Britain*) in the 9th Year of his Reign.

The Reason of its Institution was owing to the very rude and unsettled State of *Ireland*, and especially of the ample and famous Province of *Ulster*, in that Kingdom, which (as all our Histories in those Times attest) had been greatly harassed by the long and frequent Rebellions of that barbarous and uncivilized People, and that necessarily caused an universal Disorder, which this King taking into his Consideration, undertook, not only its Reduction, but the Plantation of this Province; and, that true Religion, civil Humanity, good Government, Buildings, Agriculture, and Arts and Sciences (hitherto in a manner excluded), together with all other Things conducive to its Happiness and Ornament, might be peaceably and perfectly established, and likewise the Protection and Defence of the Whole by an armed Power: To which great and good Ends, so becoming a Prince's Regard, his Majesty, as a Reward and Encouragement to such of his Subjects as were disposed to promote

promote this his Royal Undertaking (many of whom had voluntarily offered their Persons and Fortunes to assist his Majesty herein), thought it requisite (the Service of the Commonwealth, and the Exigence of the Times, so requiring) to erect, after the Example of other Sovereign Princes, in foreign Nations, on the like public and urgent Occasions, and did erect, this Order, called Baronets; which he conferred on those Persons for their Assistance in this civil and military Service; who certainly were Gentlemen of the very prime Quality in the Kingdom; the King, at the same time, appointing certain Laws of Admission; whereby each was obliged to maintain 30 Soldiers, in the Foot Forces in *Ireland*, for Three intire Years, after the Rate of 8*d.* Sterling Money of *England*, by the Day, which amounted to the Sum of 1,095*l.* And to obviate any invidious Reflections which might possibly arise from the pecuniary Consideration herein, it was rightly, required of every one, on his Admission into the Order, to take an Oath, to the following Effect; *viz.*

“That neither himself, nor any for him, had, directly or indirectly, given any more for attaining the Degree, or any Precedence therein, than that which was necessary for the Maintenance of the Number of Soldiers, in such Sort, as aforefaid;” which was the Quota settled by the Royal Authority.

And so seasonable were these their Aids, and such the Necessity of them for this Service (the Nation being weak in its Treasures, and the Crown, at this Conjuncture, unable, without Difficulty, or Danger to the Laws, or Burden to the Subject, to support the Charge of so extensive an Undertaking, unless eased by some such an extraordinary mean), that its Receipt was so ordered by the King, that no Part of it was mixed with the other Revenues of the Crown, but kept apart by itself, in the Treasury of *England*, to be wholly appropriated to this public and memorable Work. And besides, by the Institution, certain Qualifications were required, without which none are capable of being admitted, which are to be evidenced, on good Proof, and as follow; *viz.*

1. They are to be Men, for Quality, State of Living, and good Reputation, worthy of it.
2. To be Gentlemen of Blood, *i. e.* descended of a Grandfather, at the least, and by the Father's Side, who bore Arms.
3. To have a certain and clear Revenue in Lands, of 1,000*l. per Annum*, which (according to the Value of Estates and Money in those Days, when the Prices of Things, in general, were much lower than at present, and there then being no Land-tax) might be, perhaps, equivalent to an Estate of more than double that Income now-a-days; but certainly was an ample Estate, and fully sufficient for the external Support of the Title, with due Decorum.

The Sum of 1,095 *l.* (commonly called the *Ulster Fees*) is now often remitted ; but when paid, cannot surely be considered at this time (its primary End and Use being ceased) any otherwise, than as merely respecting the Institution, and as a Part of those ordinary Charges that are of course incident to the passing of Patents, not only for this, but all other Honours ; but, by no means, as any Motive to a modern Creation.

The Number of Baronets was limited by the Founder not to exceed 200 ; but his Successors have increased it, and it is now become, like the Peerage, without Limitation ; and this Title is conferred, as that is, by Patent under the Great Seal, to whom the King doth so create, and the Heirs Male of his Body ; and sometimes, for want of Issue Male of the Body (though very rarely heretofore), the Baronetage is further entailed, at the King's Pleasure.

Their Title is, *Sir*, prefixed to their Christian Names in all Writing and Speaking ; which Word, thus used, is of great Honour and Antiquity, and, with that of Baronet, are legal Additions of Dignity, and deemed, by our Law, as Parcel of their Names, and, as such, may not be omitted.

Their usual Stile is, *Honourable*, that Epithet being given to their Inferiors, as Knights of the Bath, Bannerets, Colonels, and others.

They, every-where, precede, as well Knights of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, as Knights-Bachelors, and all other Knights, except of the Garter, and such Bannerets as shall happen to be made by the King, under his Standard displayed, in an Army Royal, in open War, and the King himself personally present.

And, as an armorial Badge of Distinction (besides their Helms, which are distinguished from the common Gentry), they have the Privilege to bear, in a Canton, in their Coat of Arms, or an Inescutcheon, at their Election, this Augmentation of Honour ; *viz.* In a *Field Argent*, a *Hand Gules*, or a *bloody Hand*, that being the Arms of *Ulster*, and of its antient Kings : And it will be very pertinent to our present Purpose, in this Place, to observe, that the Royal Founder of this Order himself was the First of our *English* Kings, who caused the Harp, for *Ireland*, to be quartered with the Royal Arms of *Great-Britain*, to denote his Reduction thereof, and himself the first absolute King of *Ireland* ; and this he did, after his Erection of the Baronets, in the Year 1615.

They have a Right to an honorary Place in the King's Armies, in the Gross, near the Royal Standard, for the Defence of it.

Baronets, and their eldest Sons, when of full Age, have a very honourable and peculiar Claim (to which no other Persons, of the highest Rank, are intitled), which is, to a Right to the Honour of Knighthood, whenever they shall please to apply for it.

At

At their Funerals they are allowed to have Two Assistants of the Body to support the Pall, a principal Mourner, and Four Assistants to him, which, according to the heraldical Rites, and Orders, heretofore strictly observed, at funeral Solemnities, does indicate the Mean betwixt a Baron and a Knight.

No Honour is to be (or can legally ever be) created, between Baronets, and the parliamentary Barons of *England*.

Baronetesses (the Wives of Baronets) are Ladies, and have Place before the Wives of all Knights whatsoever: And, likewise, the elder and younger Sons, and their Wives, and the Daughters of Baronets, have an established Rank (as well as themselves), and respectively precede the Sons, and Sons Wives, and Daughters, of all Knights whatsoever, even of the most noble Order of the Garter, this being an hereditary Dignity.

In our Universities, by their Statutes, Baronets enjoy much the same Privileges as the higher Nobility, and are in one (if not both) stiled Noblemen: This is not a Species of Knighthood; for our Law-Books declare, that the Creation to the Dignity of a Baronet, in antient Times, did not discharge an Heir from being in Ward, as if the Heir had been a Knight; for he is not made a Knight by this, for Knighthood is not descendable; but this is so, and of superior Rank to Knighthood; though, as is before observed, Baronets, and their eldest Sons, being of full Age, may be knighted, if they please; and the Baronetage is likewise a local Title; for there is no Distinction in Law, with respect to the Forfeiture of the Honour, between a Baronet created of a certain Place, and one who is not.

Sir *Nicolas Bacon* had the Honour to be the first *English* Baronet, being so created of *Redgrave* in *Suffolk*; and his Successor has been therefore stiled, *Primus Baronettorum Angliæ*.

The foregoing Account of the first Rise and Foundation, and Manner of Creation, of this honourable *English* Order, as well as of its Privileges, is fully warranted by the public Records of our Kingdom (certainly the most incontestable Authorities), and other legal Evidences relative thereto.

KNIGHT.] The Word Knight is derived from the *German* Word *Knecht*, signifying originally a Lusty Servitor; afterwards commonly used for a Soldier, or Man of War.

A Knight is at this Day expressed in *Latin*, *French*, *Spanish*, *Italian*, and also in the High and Low *Dutch* Tongues, by a Word that properly signifies an Horseman, because they were wont to serve on Horseback: Yet our Common-Law stiles them *Milites*, Soldiers, because they commonly held Lands in Knights Service, to serve the King in his Wars as Soldiers.

The Honour of Knighthood is commonly given for some personal Desert; and therefore dies with the Person deserving, and descends not to his Son.

KNIGHTS

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.] In *England* there are several Sorts of Knights, whereof the Chiefest are those of the Order of *St. George*, commonly called, *Knights of the Garter*.

This Order is esteemed the most Honourable, and most Ancient, of any Lay-Order now in Use in *Christendom*: It began, as appears in the Statutes of this Order, in 1350. 50 Years before the Institution of the *French Order of St. Michael* by *Lewis II.* 80 Years before the Order of the *Golden Fleece* was instituted by *Philip the Good of Burgundy*; 190 Years before King *James V.* refined the Order of *St. Andrew* in *Scotland*; and 209 Years before the King of *Denmark* began the Order of the Elephant; and the 23d Year of the Warlike and Puissant King *Edward III.* who triumphed several times over *France* and *Scotland*; who kept Prisoners at one time in *England* King *John of France*, and King *David of Scotland*; and who, by his Son *Edward the Black Prince*, expelled the Rebels of *Castile*, and inthroned *Don Pedro*, their lawful King. He that did these mighty and glorious Exploits, was the Founder of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

It was since commonly called, *The Order of the Garter*, because this only Part of the whole Habit of the Order was made choice of at first to be constantly worn.

The Motto of the Order is, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. Shame be to him who thinks ill of it.

The Reason why this Motto was put in *French*, was because then the King of *England* being possessed of a great Part of *France*, not only our Laws, Pleadings, and Sermons, were in *French*, but that was the ordinary Language in the Court of *England*.

It appears by antient Writings, that this Honourable Company is a College, or Corporation, having a great Seal belonging to it, and a little Seal: It consists of the Sovereign, who is always the King of *England*, and of Twenty-five Companions, called *Knights of the Garter*; of a Dean and Twelve Canons, besides Petty-Canons, Vergers, and other inferior Officers, and of Twenty-six poor Knights, who have no other Maintenance but the Allowance of this College, which is given them in respect of their Prayers for the Welfare of the Sovereign and Companions, and as a Reward for Military Service.

The Society is intituled to *St. George*, who hath been accounted (as *St. Dennis* is of *France*, *St. Andrew* of *Scotland*, *St. Patric* of *Ireland*, *St. James* of *Spain*, &c.) the Tutelar Saint Patron of *England*, and of this Order in particular.

There be also certain Officers belonging to this Office, as the Prelate of the Garter, the Bishop of *Winchester*, which Office is settled on that Bishoprick: A Chancellor of the Garter, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, which Office did antiently belong to the Bishop of *Salisbury*, and was by King *Charles II.* re-annexed to that

that See: A Register, Dean of *Windsor*; which Office belongs to the Deanry: The principal King at Arms, called *Garter*, whose chief Function is to manage and marshal their Solemnities at their Installation and Feasts: Lastly, the Usher of the Garter, Usher of the Black-Rod.

The College is seated in the Castle of *Windsor*, with the Chapel of St. *George*, there erected by *Edward III.* and the Chapter-House.

The Order of the Garter was wont to be bestowed upon the most excellent and renowned Persons for Honour and Virtue; and with it a blue Garter deck'd with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold to be worn daily on the left Leg; also at high Feasts they are to wear a Surcoat, a Mantle, an high black Velvet Cap, a Collar of SS's, composed of Roses enamelled red, with a Garter enamelled blue, with the usual Motto in Letters of Gold; and between each of these Garters, a Knot with Tassels of Gold; together with other stately and magnificent Apparel.

They are not to be seen abroad without their Garter upon their left Leg, upon Pain of paying 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Register; only, in taking a Journey, a blue Ribbon under the Boot doth suffice.

On the Left-side of the Breast, upon a Cloak, Coat, or Riding Cassock, in all Places of Assembly, when they wear not their Robes, they are to wear that Ornament and Embellishment now worn, and called the Star, or rather the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery; and they ordinarily wear the Picture of St. *George*, enamelled upon Gold, and beset with Diamonds, at the End of a blue Ribband that crosses their Bodies from the left Shoulder.

The greatest Monarchs of *Christendom* have been enrolled, and have taken it for an Honour to be of this Order.

There have been of this Order, since the Institution, Eight Emperors, Twenty-seven or Twenty-eight foreign Kings, besides many Sovereign Princes, &c.

None can be of this most honourable Order, that have been convicted of Heresy, of Treason, or of Cowardice.

Note, That antiently Kings and Princes were placed according to their Creation; but now those only are placed according to their Degrees.

See more of this Noble Order in the Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies, of the Noble Order of the Garter, written by *Elias Ashmole*, Esquire, *Folio*.

KNIGHTS-BANNERETS.] In the next Place are Knights-Bannerets, *Equites Vexilliferi*, antiently made only in the Field in time of War; an high Honour, now obsolete, there being at this time none of this Order in *England*.

These may bear their Arms with Supporters, and none under this Degree.

KNIGHTS

KNIGHTS OF THE BATH.] Knights of the Bath, so called of their Bathing, used before they were created. The first of this Sort were made by *Henry IV. Anno 1399.* who, preparing for his Coronation, made Forty-six Knights at the *Tower* that were bathed, though Bathing was used in making Knights-Bachelors long before that Time in *France*, and probably in *England*. See *Selden's Tit. of Hon. p. 2. c. 5. § 34. and 45.* They were afterwards made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Coronation of a Prince of *Wales*, or Duke of the Royal Blood. They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Belt-wise. They were made with much Ceremony, too long to be described here. See at large in *Dugdale's Description of Warwickshire.*

[This Order was revived by King *George I.* on the Seventeenth of *June 1725.* when 18 Noblemen, and as many Commoners of the first Rank, were installed Knights of the Order with great Ceremony at *Westminster*. See the List of the Knights of the *Bath* at the End of this Part].

KNIGHTS-BACHELORS.] Other Knights, called *Equites Aurati*, for the gilt Spurs usually put upon them, and Knights-Bachelors: These were antiently made by girding with the Sword, and gilt Spurs; and this Honour was bestowed only upon Sword-men for their military Service, or upon Children who came of noble and puissant Parentage, to encourage them when they grew up to do like their Ancestors.

This was reputed an excellent and glorious Degree, and a noble Reward for courageous Persons: But of late being made more common, and bestowed upon Gown-men, contrary to the Nature of the Thing (as Degrees in the Universities are sometimes bestowed on Sword-men), it is become of much less Reputation in *England* than it hath been, although it be still accounted an honourable Degree both in *England*, and Foreign Countries; yet amongst Gown-men, it is given only to Lawyers and Physicians, and sometimes to Artists, as Painters, Mathematicians, &c.

These are now made with no other Ceremony but Kneeling down, the King, with a drawn Sword, lightly touching them on the Shoulder; after which the King heretofore said in *French*, *Sois Chevalier au Nom de Dieu*; and then, *Advance, Chevalier*.

Knights have the Title of *Sir*, as *Sir A. B. Knight*, which is very antient.

When a Knight is to suffer Death for any foul Crime, his Military Girdle is first to be ungirt, his Sword taken away, his Spurs cut off with an Hatchet, his Gauntlet pluckt off, and his Coat of Arms reversed.

ESQUIRES.] Next among the lower Nobility are Esquires, so called from the *French* Word *Escuiers*, *Scutigeri*, because they were wont to bear before the Prince in War, or before the better Sort of Nobility, a Shield, Lance, or other Weapon; and therefore they are called *Armigeri*.

Of this Title are, first, all Viscounts and Barons eldest Sons, and all Viscounts and Barons younger Sons; and by the Common-Law of *England*, all the Sons of Earls, Marquises, and Dukes, are Esquires, and no more. Next are the Esquires of the King's Body, mentioned among the Officers of the King's Court: After these are reckoned the eldest Sons of younger Sons of Barons, and of all Noblemen of higher Degree; then Knights eldest Sons, and their eldest Sons for ever. Next, Esquires created by the King, by putting about their Neck a Collar of SS's, and bestowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs. Lastly, divers that are in superior public Office for King or State, are reputed Esquires, or equal to Esquires, as Serjeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other Officers of Rank and Quality; so Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns, Counsellors at Law, Bachelors of Divinity, Law, or Physic, though none of them are really so.

In the last Place, among the lower Nobility are accounted the Gentry of *England*, that have no other Title, but are descended of antient Families that have always borne a Coat of Arms.

This kind of Honour is derived from the *Teutonic* and *Gothic* Nations to the rest of *Christendom*, and was never known in any Country where the *Teutonic* and *Gothic* Customs were unknown, as in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*.

A Gentleman is properly one whose Ancestors have been Freemen, and have owed no Obedience to any Man besides their natural Prince; so that in Propriety of Speech no Man is a Gentleman who is not born so: But in *England*, the King being properly the Fountain of all Honour, he can make a Gentleman by Charter, or by bestowing an honourable Employment upon him.

The Title of Gentleman in *England* (as of the *Cavalier* in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*) is not disdained by any Nobleman. All Noblemen are Gentlemen, though all Gentlemen are not Noblemen.

Guillim is of Opinion, that if a Gentleman be bound as Apprentice to a Merchant, or other Trade, he hath not thereby lost his Degree of Gentility.

And therefore the Gentry and Nobility of *England* have not disdained so to dispose of their younger Children.

PRIVILEGES of the Lower Nobility.

THE lower Nobility of *England* have fewer or less Privileges than those in other Monarchies.

Some few Privileges belong to Knights, *quatenus* Knights.

Knights are excused from Attendance at Court. Lesser Knights, by *Magna Charta*, Cap. 21. are so freed, that no Demesne Cart of theirs be taken.

The Son and Brother of a Knight, by Statute-Law, are capacitated to hold more than one Benefice with Cure of Souls.

Some Privileges also belong to Gentlemen.

If a *Capias* go against *A. B. Yeoman*, and if the Sheriff take *A. B. Gentleman*, an Action of false Imprisonment lieth against the Sheriff.

Colonels are Honourable, and by the Law of Arms ought to precede simple Knights; so are all General Officers, as Master of the Artillery, Quarter-Master-General, &c.

All higher Officers in the King's Court, or State, and all Serjeants at Law, precede Esquires.

All Bachelors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, all Doctors in Arts, commonly called Masters of Arts, all Barristers in the Inns of Courts, all Captains, and other Military Officers who have the King's Commissions, divers other Officers in the King's Household, &c. may equal, if not precede, Gentlemen that have none of these Qualifications.

In *England*, Gentry (as in *Germany*, all Nobility) and Arms are held in Gavel-kind, descending to all the Sons alike; only the eldest Son beareth Arms without Difference, which the younger may not.

Of the lower Nobility in *England*, the Number is so great, that there are reckoned at present above 460 Barons.

All in *England* are accounted Gentlemen who maintain themselves without manual Labour; and then well may those (be their Pedigree what it will) who have 6, 8, and 10,000 *l.* a Year in Lands, and divers Merchants who have 100,000 *l.* or 200,000 *l.* in Goods and Effects, stile themselves Gentlemen.

YEOMEN.] Next to the lower Nobility, and the first Degree of the Commons, or Plebeians, are the Freeholders in *England*, usually called *Yeomen*, from the *Saxon Gemane*, in *English*, *Common*. In the King's Court it signifies an Officer, which is in a middle Place between a Sergeant and a Groom.

In many Cases, the Law of *England* hath conceived a better Opinion of the Yeomanry that occupy Lands, than of Tradesmen, Artificers, or Labourers.

Husbandry hath in no Age rendered a Gentleman ignoble, nor incapable of Places of Honour.

Of the Freeholders of *England* there are more in Number, and richer, than in any Country of the like Extent in *Europe*; 40 or 50 *l.* a Year apiece is very ordinary, 100 *l.* and 200 *l.* a Year in some Countries is not rare; sometimes in *Kent*, and the Wild of *Sussex*, 5 or 600 *l.* per Annum, and 3 or 4000 *l.* Stock.

By the Statute of *England*, certain Immunities are given to Freeholders. *Vide Stat. 1 Jac. I. Cap. 27. & alibi.*

Besides these Freeholders, which are so called, because they hold Lands and Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them, and their Heirs for ever, there are in *England* a very great Number of Copyholders, who hold Lands within some Manors,

only by Copy of Court-Roll of the said Manor, &c. and have *Jus perpetuum*, & *utile Dominium*, though not *Allodium*, & *directum Dominium*, which Freeholders may improperly be said to have; for, properly, none in *England* but the King hath.

Among the Commons of *England*, in the next Place are reckoned Tradesmen, among whom Merchants of foreign Traffick have, for their great Benefit to the Public, and for their Endowments, and generous Living, been of best Repute in *England*; where, as well as in *Italy*, to become a Merchant of foreign Commerce, hath been allowed no Disparagement to a Gentleman born, especially to a younger Brother.

Amongst Tradesmen, in the first Place are Wholesale-men, then Retailers: Lastly, Mechanics, or Handicrafts-men. These are capable of bearing some Sway or Office in Cities and Towns Corporate.

The lower Members, the Feet of the Body Politic, are the Day-labourers, who by their large Wages, and Cheapness of all Necessaries, enjoy better Dwellings, Diet, and Apparel, in *England*, than the Husbandmen or Farmers do in most other Countries [The Wages of Day-labourers being but Eight or Ten Pence a Day, in Counties distant from *London*, those who have large Families find it very difficult frequently to find them Bread].

LIBERTIES and PROPERTIES.

AS the Clergy and Nobility have certain Privileges peculiar to themselves, so they have Liberties and Properties common to the Commonalty of *England*.

The Commons of *England*, for Hereditary Fundamental Liberties and Properties, are best, above and beyond the Subjects of any Monarch or State in the World.

First. No Freeman of *England* can be imprisoned, or otherwise restrained, without Cause shewn, for which by the Law he ought to be so imprisoned.

Secondly, To him that is imprisoned, may not be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if it be desired, which brings them speedily to their Tryal.

Thirdly, If no Cause of Imprisonment be alleged, and the same be returned upon an *Habeas Corpus*, the Prisoner must be set at Liberty.

Fourthly, No Soldiers can be quartered in the House of any Freeman (unless he be a Victualler, or sell Brandy, and other strong Liquors, by Retail) in time of Peace, without his Will, though they pay for their Quarters; nor in time of War, unless the Enemy be in the Country.

Fifthly, Every Freeman hath such a full and absolute Property in his Goods, that no Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences, ordinarily and legally can be imposed upon them, without their own

own Consent, by their Representative in Parliament. Moreover, they have such an absolute Power, that they can dispose of all they have how they please, even from their own Children, and to them in what Inequality they will, without shewing any Cause; which other Nations governed by the Civil Law can't do.

Sixthly, No Freeman can be tried but by his Peers, nor condemned, but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament.

Seventhly, No Freeman may be fined for any Crime, but according to the Merit of the Offence; always *salvo sibi contentamento suo*, in such manner, that he may continue and go on in his Calling.

Briefly, If it be considered only, that they are subject to no Laws but what they make themselves, and pray the King and the Lords to consent unto, their Liberties and Properties must be acknowledged to be far above that of the Subjects of any of our Neighbour-Nations.

CHAP. V.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants, in England.

Touching the Women of *England*, there are divers Things considerable in the *English* Laws and Customs: Women in *England*, with all their moveable Goods, so soon as they are married, are wholly in *Potestate Viri*, at the Will and Disposition of the Husband.

If any Goods or Chattels be given to a *Femme Covert* (i. e.) to a married Woman, they all immediately become her Husband's: She can't lett, fet, sell, give away, or alienate any thing without her Husband's Consent.

Her very necessary Apparel, by the Law, is not hers in Property. If she hath any Tenure at all, it is in *Capite*; that is, she holds it of and by her Husband, who is *Caput Mulieris*.

All the Chattels personal the Wife had at the Marriage, are so much her Husband's, that after his Death they shall not return to his Wife, but go to the Executor or Administrator of the Husband, as his other Goods and Chattels, except only her *Parapherna*, or *Præterdotalia*, which are her necessary Apparel, which, with the Consent of her Husband, she may devise by Will, not otherwise by our Law, because the Property and Possession even of the *Parapherna* are in him.

The Wife can make no Contract without her Husband's Consent; and in all Law-Matters, *sine Viro respondere non potest*, can't reply without her Husband.

The Law of *England* supposes in the Husband the Power over his Wife as over his Child or Servant; and therefore he

must answer for his Wife's Fault ; if she wrong another by her Tongue, or by Trespass, he must make Satisfaction.

So the Law makes it as high a Crime, and allots the same Punishment to a Woman that shall kill her Husband, as to a Woman that shall kill her Father or Master ; and that is Petit-Treason, to be burnt alive.

The Woman upon Marriage loseth not only the Power over her Person, and her Will, and the Property of her Goods, but her very Name ; for ever after she useth her Husband's Surname, and her own is wholly laid aside ; which is not observed in *France*, and other Countries, where the Wife subscribes herself by her paternal Name, as if *Susanna*, the Daughter of *R. Clifford*, be married to *E. Chamberlayne*, she either writes herself *Susanna Clifford*, or else *Susanna Clifford-Chamberlayne*.

Notwithstanding all which, their Condition *de facto* is the best of the World : For such is the Good-nature of *Englisemen* towards their Wives, such is the Tendernefs and Respect, giving them the uppermost Place at Table, and elsewhere, the Right-hand every-where, and putting them upon no Drudgery and Hardship, that they are, generally speaking, the most happy Women in the World.

Besides, in some things the Laws of *England* are above other Nations so favourable to that Sex, as if Women had voted at the making of them.

If a Wife bring forth a Child during her Husband's long Absence, though it be for some Years, yet if he lived all the time *inter quatuor Maria*, within this Island, he must father that Child ; and if that Child be her first-born Son, he shall inherit that Husband's Estate, if intailed, or left without Will.

If a Wife bring forth a Child begotten by a former Husband, or by any other before Marriage, but born after the Marriage with another Man, this latter must own the Child, and that Child shall be his Heir at Law.

The Wife after her Husband's Death, having no Jointure settled before Marriage, may challenge the Third Part of his yearly Rents of Land during her Life ; and within the City of *London*, a Third Part of all her Husband's Moveables for ever [This last Clause is altered by the Statue of 2 *Georg. I. Cap. 18.* which impowers Freemen to dispose of their personal Estates by Will as they think fit].

As the Wife doth participate of her Husband's Name, so likewise of his Condition. If he be a Duke, she is a Duchess ; if he be a Knight, she is a Lady ; if he of an Alien be made a Denizen, she is *ipso facto* so too. If a Freeman marry a Bond-woman, she is also free during the Coverture ; whereof also it is said as before, *Uxor fulget Radiis Mariti*.

All Women in *England* are comprised under Noble or Ignoble.

Noble

Noble Women are so Three manner of Ways ; by Creation, by Descent, and by Marriage.

The King, the Fountain of Honour, may, and often hath created Women to be Baronesses, Countesses, Duchesses, and the like.

As, by *Richard* the Second's Creation, *Margaret* Countess of *Norfolk* was made Duchess of *Norfolk* for Life ; so *Anne Boleyn*, afterwards Wife to *Henry VIII.* was made Marchioness of *Pembroke* ; the Lady *Mary Compton*, in King *James* the First's Time, was made Countess of *Buckingham* for Life ; the said King *James* made the Lady *Finch* Viscountess of *Maidstone*, and afterwards Countess of *Winchelsea*, to her, and her Heirs Male of her Body, with a special Clause, that such her Heirs Male should have Voice and Place in Parliament, & *inter alios Vicecomites*, & *ante Barones*, ut *Vicecomites Maidstone*.

By Descent all those Women are noble, to whom Lands holden by such Dignity do descend as Heirs.

By Marriage all Women are Noble, who take to their Husbands any Baron or Peer of the Realm ; but if afterwards they marry to Men not Noble, in the Sense of the Law they lose their former Dignity, and follow the Condition of their latter Husband ; for, *Eodem modo dissolvitur earum Nobilitas, quo constituitur*. But Women Noble by Creation, or Descent, or Birthright, remain Noble, though they marry Husbands under their Degree ; for such Nobility is accounted *Character indelebilis*. Here note, That, by the Courtesy of *England*, a Woman Noble only by Marriage always retaineth her Nobility ; and so the Widow of a Knight, married to an inferior Person, retaineth, by Courtesy, the Title and Name gotten by her former Husband ; but if the King's Daughter marry a Duke, or an Earl, *illa semper dicitur Regalis*, as well by Law as Courtesy.

Note also, That any Woman who is Noble by Birth, if she be married to a Baron, takes place according to the Degree of her Husband, though she be a Duke's Daughter : But if she marry to one under those of the higher Nobility, or to a Knight or Gentleman, then, by Courtesy, Place is given according to her Birth, and not her Husband's.

Noble Women, in the Eye of the Law, are Peers of the Realm, and are to be tried by their Peers, and to enjoy most other Privileges, Honour, and Respect, as their Husbands ; only they cannot, in the Opinion of some great Lawyers, maintain an Action upon the Statute *de Scandalo Magnatum*, the Makers of that Statute meaning only to provide in that Case for the Great Men, and not for the Women, as the Words of that Statute seem to import : Likewise, if any of the King's Servants within his Check-Roll, shall conspire the Death of any Noble Woman, this were not Felony, as it is, if the like Conspiracy be against a Nobleman.

None of the Wife's Dignities can come by Marriage to their Husbands, although all their Goods and Chattels do ; only the Wife's Dignities with the Lands are to descend to her next Heir : Yet is the Courtesy of *England* such, that as the Wife for her Dowry hath the Third Part of her Husband's Lands during her Life, so the Husband, for the Dignity of his Sex, and for getting his Wife with Child (which must appear by being born alive), shall have all his Wife's Lands for his Dowry (if it may be so called) during his Life : But if a Foreign Lady or Gentlewoman marry an *English* Man, and she herself be not denized, she is barred all Privileges and Titles due to her Husband, nor can she claim any Dowry by the Laws of *England*.

The Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with her Husband, that she cannot be produced as Witness for or against her Husband, unless in Criminal Cases, where herself is concerned, as in Assaults, Rapes, &c.

If an *English* Woman marry a *French*, *Spanish*, or other Foreign Duke, though he be made a Denizen, yet she shall not bear his Title and Dignity in legal Proceedings.

The like, if she marry an *Irish* Peer, by reason such an one's Husband is not a Peer in *England* by Law.

C H I L D R E N .

THE Condition of Children in *England* is different from those in our neighbouring Countries.

As Husbands have a more absolute Authority over their Wives, and their Estates, so Fathers have a more absolute Authority over their Children. Fathers may give all their Estates untailed from their own Children, and all to any one Child, and none to the rest.

Children, by the Common-Law of *England*, are, at certain Ages, enabled to perform certain Acts.

A Son at the Age of 14 may choose his Guardian, may consent to Marriage.

At 21 he is said to be at full Age, may then make any Contract, may pass not only Goods, but Lands, by Will, and is of Age to sit in either House of Parliament ; which in other Countries may not be done till the *Annus Consensientis*, the Age of Twenty-five.

A Daughter at 12 is able to consent to Matrimony ; and if at that Age she dissent not, she is bound for ever.

At 21 she is enabled to contract, or alienate her Lands by Will or otherwise.

The eldest Son commonly inherits all Lands, and to the younger Children are disposed Goods and Chattels ; and besides, they are carefully educated in some Profession or Trade (in some Places, as in *Kent*, by the Custom of Gavel-kind, the Lands are equally divided among the Sons, and in others the youngest

youngest inherits all the Lands by a Custom called *Borough-English*].

If there be no Son, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided among the Daughters; yet in some Manors, as that of *Bray* in *Berkshire*, the eldest Daughter succeeds, like the eldest Son, to the whole Inheritance.

Of SERVANTS.

Servants in the *Saxon* Times were properly Slaves, and very many Instances of their Manumissions are still extant, with the Forms by which their Masters set them free. Now Slavery is intirely taken away, and every Servant, Man or Woman, excepting Apprentices, who are but for a Term of Years, are properly hired Servants. Ordinary Servants are hired commonly for one Year, at the End whereof they might be free, giving Warning Three Months before, and may place themselves with other Masters; only it is accounted discourteous and unfriendly to take another Man's Servant before Leave given by his former Master; and unlawful (the Penalty being Five Pounds) to take a Servant without Certificate of his Diligence, and of his Faithfulness in his Service to his former [This Act of 5 *Eliz.* Cap. 4. here referred to, relates only to Servants in Husbandry, and some few Traders, and that only where the Wages are fixed by the Quarter-Sessions in each County, which is scarce ever done at present. Servants, having served the Time they contracted for, are at Liberty to go where they please, and any Man may hire them. They are scarce under any Government, but the Pests of every Family].

All Servants are subject to be corrected by their Masters, or Mistresses; and Resistance in a Servant is punished with a severe Penalty: But for a Servant to take away the Life of his Master or Mistress, is accounted a Crime next to High-Treason, and called *Petit-Treason*, and hath a peculiar Capital Punishment.

Foreign Slaves in *England* there are none since Christianity prevailed. A Foreign Slave, brought into *England*, is, upon landing, *ipso facto*, free from Slavery, but not from ordinary Service [He is not at Liberty to go into the Service of another, nor can he demand Wages like another Servant, but remains his Master's Property, notwithstanding his being brought into *England*].

Some Lands in *England* were holden in Villenage, to do some particular Services to the Lord of the Manor; and such Tenants may be called the Lord's Servants; but this kind of Tenure is in a manner out of Use.

C H A P. VI.

Of the L A W S of England.

THE particular Laws, now in Use, are the

CIVIL-LAW.] Of this Law, and the Canon-Law, Use is made in all Ecclesiastical Courts of Bishops, Archdeacons, Vicars-General, Chancellors, and Commissaries. So this Law is made use of in the Court of Admiralty. Moreover, Use is made of the Civil-Law in the Court of the Earl-Marshal. Of this Law much Use is made in Treaties with Foreign Potentates, where many Points are to be determined and concluded, according to the Direction of this most excellent and generally approved Law; and for this Cause Foreign Princes take especial Care to choose such Persons for their Ambassadors as are skilled in the Civil-Law; and this Policy was heretofore duly observed by our *English* Princes, with very good Success. Lastly, The Two Universities of *England* serve themselves of the Civil-Law; for, by their Privileges, no Student is to be sued at Common Law, but in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, for Debts, Accompts, Injuries, &c.

CANON-LAW.] The Canons of many antient General Councils, of many National and Provincial *English* Synods, besides divers Decrees of the Bishop of *Rome*, and Judgments of antient Fathers, had been received by the Church of *England*, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon-Law, by which she always proceeded in the Exercise of her Jurisdiction, and doth still, by virtue of the Statute 25 *Henry VIII.* so far as the said Canons and Constitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scripture, to the King's Prerogative, or the Laws, Statutes, and Customs, of this Realm.

COMMON-LAW.] The Common-Law of *England* is a Compendium of the best and most antient *Saxon* Laws, first made by *Ethelbert* the first Christian King. Venerable *Bede* says, these Laws were made according to the Example of the *Romans* *Mod Snotepa* *þe* *peate*, with the Thought or Advice of his wife Men, and the King commanded them to be wrote and published in *English*.

King *Alfred* indeed is called *Magnus Juris Anglicani Constitutor*, the Great Founder of the *English* Laws; but not that they were first made in his Reign, for there were *Saxon* Laws then in being, which had been made for above Three hundred Years before his Reign; but the Meaning was this only, that he being the First sole Monarch after the Heptarchy, collected the Substance of the Laws of all the former *Saxon* Kings, from King *Ethelbert* to his Time, who were Kings only of Part of the Land, into one Body, and so formed one intire *Codex*, or

Book

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Book of Laws. Now this *Codex* being made up of such Variety of different Laws, enacted by the several *Saxon* Kings reigning over distinct Parts of the Kingdom, being now reduced into one Body, and made to extend equally to the whole Nation, it was very proper to call it the Common-Law of *England*: Which *Jus Commune*, *Jus Publicum*, or *Common-Law*, was soon after called in *Saxon* the *Folc-right*, or People's Right; and it is not very unlikely, but that this Collection of Laws, thus made by King *Alfred*, and set down in one *Codex*, might be the same with the *Dom-bec*, or *Dome-book*, which is referred to in all the subsequent Laws of the *Saxon* Kings, and was the Book of Laws, or Statute-Book, that they determined Causes by; for before the King's Reign, that is, King *Alfred's*, I no-where find any Mention made either of *Folc-right* or *Dome-book*; but in the next Reign, you find King *Edward* the Eldest, commanding all his Judges to give right *Domar*, right or just Judgment to all the People of *England*, to the best of their Skill and Understanding, *ryhtwite pæpe Dom-bec preand*, as it stands in the *Dome-book*, or Book of Laws; and further commands, that nothing make them afraid to declare and administer *Folc-right*, that is, the Common-Law of *England*, to all his loving Subjects.

These Laws indeed were not much observed in the Reigns of *Harold* the First, and *Hardicanute*, because they were Usurpers of the *Danish* Race, and their Reigns very short, both of them not exceeding Seven Years. But in the Time of *Edward* the Confessor, he being of the *Saxon* Race, all these Laws were again received and restored: And out of those Laws then extant, *Edward* the Confessor made a Collection, as *Alfred* did before him; and then ordering those to be observed which were neglected in the short Reigns of *Harold* and *Hardicanute*, he may well enough be called the Restorer of the English Laws. And as those Laws were then called the *Folc-right*, and really were the Common-Law of *England*, so the present Common-Law is in Substance the same, though it hath undergone divers Alterations.

The *Normans*, who invaded the *Saxons*, did not so much alter the Substance, as the Names of Things: And notwithstanding the pretended Conquest of *William I.* these Laws of good King *Edward* were not abolished by him; for when King *William* published those Laws, he expressly mentions them to be *Edward* the Confessor's Laws, published them as such, confirms and proclaims them to be the Laws of *England*, and took an Oath to keep them inviolable, as the holy and pious Kings of *England*, his Ancestors, had done before him.

From this Original it is that our Common-Law came, and from it our Common-Law Judges fetch that excellent Usage of determining Causes according to the settled and established Rules of Law, and have acted up to this Rule for above Eight hundred

hundred Years together, and, to their great Honour, continue so to do to this very Day.

Besides the Common-Law of *England* in general, there are in divers Parts of *England*, Customs and Common Usage, which have the Force of Common-Law among those People to whose Property they belong; as *Borough-English*, a Custom so called, because not in Use out of *England*, where the youngest Son, or, for want of Sons, the youngest Brother, is to inherit; being presumed, that in Boroughs, or Trading Towns, the eldest Sons might probably have learned their Father's Trade, and that the youngest would always be least able to keep himself. *Gavel-kind*, of which see Page 17, in *Kent*, &c.

STATUTE-LAW.] Where the Common-Law is silent, there we have excellent Statute-Laws made by the several Kings of *England*, by and with the Advice and Consent of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of all the Commons of *England*, by their Representatives in Parliament, whereunto the *English* easily submit, as made at their own earnest Desire and Request, and yet too much neglect them.

All Tryals of Common and Statute-Law are tried by a Jury of Twelve Men; which is thus: The Sheriff summons Twenty-four Men, Householders, out of the Neighbourhood of that Place where the Matter contested lies; Twelve of whom are chosen to try the Cause [By the Statute of 3 *Georg. II. Cap. 25.* the Sheriff is obliged, in Civil Causes, to return a Number of Jurors, not less than 48, and not exceeding 72, whose Names, being written in distinct Papers of equal Size, are to be rolled up, and put into a Box or Glass, and, when a Cause is to be tried, drawn by an indifferent Person in open Court, till Twelve are drawn (not challenged, and set aside); and such Twelve Persons first drawn, and appearing, are to be the Jury to try the Cause: But this Method of drawing Juries is unhappily restrained to Civil Causes, and not extended to Criminal Proceedings]. The Lawyers on both Sides plead in open Court before the Judges; these Twelve Men, standing near, may hear all that is said and produced on either Part, and may ask what Questions they please of the Witnesses. When all the Witnesses are examined, and all Pleadings are over, one of the Judges briefly recapitulates all that has past, putting the Twelve Men in mind of what has been alleged, and defended, on either Side, and informing them what Points are according to Law, and what not; after which, this Jury of Twelve Men are bid to retire by themselves, an Officer being charged with them, to see that they have neither Meat, Drink, Fire, nor Candle, that they may the sooner conclude their Opinions, which must be all unanimous. When they are agreed, they come back into Court, and, desiring their Foreman (*i. e.* the first upon the List) may speak for them, he declares in Two or Three Words the Opinion

Opinion of all the Jury, all being of one Mind, or else to be remanded back to their Confinement, and according to their Judgment the Sentence passes finally. *Note*, the Returns of Verdicts are bound up to Forms, adapted to the Nature of the Cause: As in Criminal Causes, Guilty, or Not Guilty; in Civil Actions, Finding for the Plaintiff, or for the Defendant, &c. This is the uncontrollable Property of every free-born Subject of *England*, to be tried by his Peers, and that not only in Matters of Claim and Propriety between Subject and Subject, but in all Criminal Cases too at the King's Suit [A Prisoner may challenge 35 of the Jurors peremptorily in High-Treason, and as many more as he can shew just Cause of Challenge against. In Felony, the Prisoner may challenge Twenty peremptorily; the same in Petit-Treason].

PECULIAR AND *BY-LAWS*.] By the King's Royal Charter, granted to divers Cities in *England*, the Magistrates have a Power to make such Laws as may be beneficial for the Citizens, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land; and these are binding only to the Inhabitants of that Place, unless such Laws are for general Good, or against a general Inconvenience; for then they bind Strangers.

FOREST-LAWS.] The Forest-Laws are peculiar Laws, different from the Common-Law of *England*. Forests in *England* are exceeding antient: And, before the making of *Charta de Foresta*, Offences committed therein were punished at the Pleasure of the King, in so sharp and grievous a Manner (as still in *Germany*), that both Nobles and Commons did suffer many horrible Inconveniencies and Oppressions; and even in that Charter were some hard Articles, which the Clemency of gracious Kings hath since, by Statute, thought fit to alter *per Assisas Forestæ*; yet in the Time of *Edward the Third*, and also at this Day, *Voluntas reputabitur pro Facto*; so that if a Man be taken hunting a Deer, he may be arrested as if he had taken a Deer. The Foresters may take and arrest a Man, if he be taken either at Dog-draw, Stable-stand, Back-bare, or Bloody-hand; for in these Four a Man is said to be taken in the Manner, though Three of them may be but Presumptions.

MARTIAL-LAW.] *Lex Castrensis Anglicana*, is that Law which dependeth upon the King's Will and Pleasure, or his Lieutenant, in time of actual War; for although, in time of Peace, the King, for the more equal Temper of Laws towards all his Subjects, makes no Laws but by the Consent of the Three Estates in Parliament; yet in time of War, by reason of great Dangers arising suddenly and unexpectedly upon small Occasions, he useth absolute Power; inasmuch as his Word goes for a Law. Martial Law extends only to Soldiers and Mariners, and is not to be practised in times of Peace, but only in times of War, and then and there only where the King's Army is on Foot; But this is very much regulated of late

late by Statute-Law [By 1 *Geo. I. Cap. 9.* and subsequent Statutes, every Court-Martial for Tryal of Soldiers is to consist of 13 Officers at least; and the President to be a Field-Officer: Every Officer is to take an Oath to go according to Evidence; and the Witnesses are to be sworn: No Sentence of Death to be given, unless Nine Officers concur therein. Martial Law is sometimes exercised in time of Peace].

C H A P. VII.

Of Humours, Manners, Diet, Attire, Recreations, and Buildings.

THE *English* differ from one another in their Humours, as they do in their Birth, Education, and Profession. The Nobility, Gentry, and Scholars, as well as most of the Merchants and chief Tradesmen, are extremely well polished in their Behaviour; but the common Sort are rude, and even barbarous, as the Effects of popular Tumult shew [This Character of the *English* is very unjust; the better Sort of People are not extremely polite, neither are the common People barbarous. It is said of the *English*, with a great deal of Truth, that they are neither so light and trifling as the *French*; nor so stiff and haughty as the *Spaniard*; and that their Humanity and Benevolence is equal to that of any Nation in *Europe*. As to their being addicted to Riots and Tumults, I question whether they ever deserved that Charge more than their Neighbours; but if they did, the Act of 2 *Geo. I. Cap. 19.* has perfectly cured them]. For when the Rabble are got together, they commit the greatest Outrages, and render themselves very formidable even to the Magistrate, who needs great Courage and Virtue to oppose them: And, in Truth, at such times there is no Way without Bloodshed to quiet them.

The *English* are a People that are extremely taken with Oratory; and they have the best Sort of it in the greatest Perfection, that of the Pulpit.

MANNERS.] The *English*, according to their Climate, are of a middle Temper; graceful, and yet easy; chearful, yet well-composed.

Their Ingenuity will not allow them to be excellent at the Cheat, but they are subject in that Point rather to take than give; and, supposing others to be as open-hearted as themselves, are many times in Treaties over-matched by them whom they over-matched in Arms, and true Valour, in which they have been very eminent in all Ages, and almost in all Lands and Seas too of the whole World.

The *English*, since the Reformation, are so much given to Literature, that all Sorts are generally the most knowing People in the World: Men and Women, Children and Servants, cannot only read, but write Letters, to the greatest Increase of Commerce, and the prodigious Advantage and Augmentation of the Post-Office, in proportion beyond any other Post-Office of *Europe*. And yet some compute the Revenues of the Post in *France* to be Four times as great as the Revenues of the *English* Post, though they are not treble the Number of People. But then this Inequality must arise from the Situation of *France*, that makes it in Effect the Post-Road of all *Europe*.

The *English* have been so much addicted to writing of Books, especially in their own Language, and with so much Licence or Connivance, that, according to the Observations of a learned Man long ago, there were, during our late Troubles and Confusions, more good, and more bad, Books printed and published in the *English* Tongue, than in all the vulgar Languages in *Europe*.

For Solidity of Matter; for Elegancy of Style; the Methods in their Sermons, Comedies, Romances; and also in their Books of Divinity, Philosophy, Physic, History; and all other solid Learning; no Nation hath surpassed, and few equalled them.

The *English*, especially the Gentry, are so much given to Prodigality, Sports, and Pastime, that Estates are oftener spent and sold than in any other Country.

DIET.] The *English* are generally great Flesh-eaters; although, by the Nearness of the Sea on every Side; the great Multitude of Rivers, Brooks, and Ponds; *England* abounds with almost all Sorts of excellent Fish, as is before-mentioned.

England abounds in Variety of Drinks above any other Nation in *Europe*: Besides all Sorts of the best Wines from *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Greece*, there are sold in *London* above Twenty Sorts of other Drinks, as Brandy, Ratafia, Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Rum, Punch, Usquebaugh, Mum, Cyder, Perry, Mead, Metheglin, Sherbet, Beer, Ale; many Sorts of Ales, very different, as Cock, Stepony, Stitchback, *Hull*, *Derby*, *Northdown*, *Nottingham*, *Sandbach*, *Betony*, *Scurvy-grass*, *Sage-ale*, *College-ale*, *China-ale*, *Butler's-ale*, &c.

ATTIRE.] For Apparel or Cloathing, the *French* Mode hath been generally used in *England* of late Years: In the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, sometimes the *High-Dutch*, sometimes the *Spanish*, and sometimes the *Turkish* and *Morocco* Habits, were by the *English* worn in *England*.

RECREATIONS.] For Variety of Divertisements, Sports, and Recreations, no Nation excels the *English*.

The King hath abroad his Forests, Chaces, and Parks, full of Variety of Game, Red and Fallow Deer, Foxes, Otters, Hawking;

Hawking; his Paddock-courses, Horse-races, &c. and at home, Tennis, Billiards, Comedies, Operas, Masquerades, Balls, Ballats, &c. The Nobility and Gentry have their Parks, Warrens, Decoys, Paddock-courses, Horse-races, Hunting, Coursing, Fishing, Fowling, Hawking, Setting-dogs, Tumblers, Lurchers, Duck-hunting, Cock-fighting, Guns for Birding, Low-bells, Bat-fowling, Angling, Nets, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Tables, Chess, Draughts, Cards, Dice; Back-sword, Sword and Dagger, Sword and Gauntlet, Sword and Buckler, Rapier, Quarter-staff, Single Faulchion, Double Faulchion (these mostly practised by those who stile themselves *Masters of the Noble Science of Defence*); Stage-plays, Masquerades, Balls, Dancing, Singing; all Sorts of Musical Instruments, &c. The Citizens and Peasants have Hand-ball, Football, Cricket, Skittles, or Nine-pins, Shovel-board, Stow-ball, Cudgels, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting, Bow and Arrow, Throwing at Cocks, Cock-fighting, Shuttlecock, Quoits, Leaping, Wrestling, Pitching of the Bar, and Ringing of Bells, a Recreation used in no other Country in the World.

BUILDINGS.] Churches throughout all *England*, and the public Edifices, are generally of solid Stone covered with Lead; Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches for the most part ample and magnificent; and the Churches in Market-towns, and opulent Villages, spacious and solid enough; beautified with very high Pyramids, or Steeples, or at least with stately high Towers: Houses in the City, that were heretofore usually of Wood, are now built with Brick, and covered with Slate, or Tile; the Rooms within wainscoted, or hung with Tapestry, or other convenient Stuff; and all cieled with Plaster, excellent against the Rage of Fire, against Cold, and to hinder the Passage of all Dust and Noise; of late Years Deal-wainscot is found to be more convenient, and cheaper, than Hangings.

The Houses of the Noble and Rich are abundantly furnished with fine Linen, China-ware, and Plate: The meanest Mechanics and Husbandmen want not Silver Spoons, and some Silver Cups, in their Houses.

The Windows are every-where glazed; not made of Paper or Wood, as is usually in *Italy* and *Spain*: Chimneys in most Places; no Stoves; although the far more Southern Parts of *Germany* can hardly subsist in the Winter without them.

CH A P. VIII.

Of VICES and PUNISHMENTS.

VICES.] **T**HE *English* National Vices were antiently Gluttony; and the Effects thereof Lasciviousness: So likewise Pride in Apparel, wherein they were so extravagant, foolishly,

foolish, and superfluous, that divers Statutes before our Reformation in Religion, and Homilies since, have been made against that Excess; and an *Englishman* was wont to be pictured naked, with a Pair of Taylor's Sheers in his Hand, a Piece of Cloth under his Arm, and Verses annexed, intimating, that he knew not what Fashion of Cloaths to have.

Excess of Drinking was antiently more rare in *England*, as appears by an old Poet:

*Ecce, Britannorum mos est laudabilis iste,
Ut bibat arbitrio pocula quisque suo.*

*A worthy Custom 'twas, and would be still,
That none be forc'd to drink beyond his Will.*

The *Danes*, in the Time of King *Edgar*, first brought it in; but it was afterwards banished hence: So that we find no antient Statute since the Conquest against it; for though the Statutes heretofore made against Excess in Apparel and Diet are antient, yet those against Drunkenness are but of late Date: For, till *Quarto* of King *James* the First, there was no Law to restrain that voluntary Madness.

However, it may be truly affirmed, That at present there is generally less Excess in Drinking, especially about *London*, since the Use of Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, and less Excess in Diet, than heretofore.

Imprisonments, so ordinary in *Italy*, are so abominable amongst the *English*, as 21 *Henry VIII.* it was made High-Treason, though since repealed: After which the Punishment for it was to be put alive into a Caldron of Water, and there boiled to Death: At present it is only Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

Stabbing in *England* is much more seldom than in *Italy*; the *English* being easily to be reconciled, to pardon, and remit Offences, not apt to seek Revenge: The true well-bred *English* have more Inclination to Goodness, which the *Greeks* call *Philanthropia*, than any other Nation; the Nobility and Gentry delighting to be gracious and courteous to Strangers, compassionate to the Afflicted, and grateful to Benefactors, when their Purse, or Estate, not diverted by other extravagant Expences, will give them Leave to remember them.

Of PUNISHMENTS: *And, first, Ecclesiastical.*

AND, first, of those relating to Ecclesiastical Discipline, which, when inflicted upon scandalous, notorious, and contumacious Offenders, proceeds in this Manner: First, The Party delinquent is admonished; then if he refuses to answer, or otherwise to satisfy the Court, he is excommunicated, or ex-

cluded from the Church; or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lord's Supper, is disabled to be Plaintiff in a Suit of Law, &c.

This Power of Excommunication the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellor.

Besides the general Censure of the Church, which respects Church-Communion, there is another which touches the Body of the Delinquent, called *Public Penance*, when any one is compelled to confess in public his Fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church, which is done in this Manner: The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-porch upon some Sunday, bare-head and bare-foot, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand; there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by to pray for him; then to enter the Church, falling down, and kissing the Ground; then in the Middle of the Church is he, or she, eminently placed in the Sight of all the People, and over-against the Minister, who declares the Foulness of his Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation, &c.

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of *England*, that in case the Crime be not notorious and public, the fore-named Penance may, at the Party's Request, be commuted into a pecuniary Mulct for the Poor of the Parish, or some pious Uses, which is more usually done.

There remains one more Punishment, or Ecclesiastical Censure, which touches the Body; and that is Denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted not in *pœnam mortuorum*, but in *terrorem viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their Death their Bodies may be decently interred. A Christian Burial is wont to be denied by the Church of *England* to Persons dying excommunicate, to such as are hanged for Felony, or that wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates and Heretics.

To these fore-named Censures and Punishments, both Laity and Clergy are subject: But, besides these, there are Punishments whereunto the Clergy only are liable; as, first, *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Minister for a time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then, *Suspensio à Beneficio*, when a Minister for a time is deprived of the Profits of his Benefice; and these Two Censures are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio à Beneficio*, when, for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly, and for ever, deprived of his Living.

And, Fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when a Minister is wholly, and for ever, deprived of his Orders; and this is *Depositio*, or *Degradatio*; and is commonly for some heinous Crime meriting Death; and is performed by the Bishop in a solemn Manner, pulling off from the Criminal his Vestments, and other Ensigns of his Order; and this in the Presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered to be punished as a Layman for the like Offence.

Secondly, Of PUNISHMENTS relating to Civil Discipline.

BECAUSE the Punishments inflicted for several Crimes are different in most Nations, and those of *England* much different from those of all other Countries; a brief Account of them may probably not be unacceptable, to Foreigners especially.

All Crimes in *England* that touch the Life of a Man, are either High-Treason, Petit-Treason, Rape, Buggery, Murder, or Felony.

Although some High-Treasons are much more heinous and odious than others, yet the Punishment by Law is the same for all Sorts (except Clipping and Coining Money); and that is, that the Traitor, laid upon an Hurdle, or Sledge, be drawn to the Gallows, there hanged by the Neck, presently cut down alive, his Entrails to be suddenly pulled out of his Belly, and burnt before the Face of the Criminal; then his Head to be cut off, his Body to be divided into Four Parts; and, lastly, that the Head and Body be hung up, or impaled, where the King shall command.

Besides all this, he shall forfeit all his Lands and Goods whatsoever; his Wife shall lose her Dowry, his Children their Nobility, and all their Right of Inheriting from him, or any other Ancestors.

For *Coining of Money*, though adjudged High-Treason, the Punishment having been only Drawing and Hanging before the Statute of 25 *Edw.* III. it remains so still: But *Howedon* saith, that before his Time the Punishment for falsifying Money, was Loss of Eyes and Genitals.

Petit-Treason is either when a Servant killeth his Master or Mistress, or a Wife killeth her Husband, or a Clergyman his Prelate, to whom he oweth Obedience; and for this Crime the Punishment is to be drawn, as before, and to be hanged by the Neck till he be dead. The Punishment for a Woman convicted of High-Treason, or Petit-Treason, is the same; and that is, to be drawn and burnt alive.

For *Felonies*, or other capital Crimes, there were antiently several Sorts of Punishments, till *Henry I.* ordained, that the Punishment for all Felonies should be to be hanged by the Neck till they be dead.

But if a Peer of the Realm commit High-Treason, Petit-Treason, or Felony, although his Judgment be the same with that of common Persons, yet the King doth usually extend so much Favour to such, as to cause them only to be beheaded with an Ax, upon a Block, lying on the Ground; and not, as in all other Countries, by a Sword, kneeling or standing.

If a Criminal, indicted of Petit-Treason, Felony, or any Capital Crime, refuseth to answer, or put himself upon a legal Tryal, then for such Standing mute, and Contumacy, he is presently to undergo that horrible Punishment called *Peine forte & dure*; that is, to be sent back to the Prison from whence he came, and there laid, in some dark Room, upon the bare Ground, on his Back, all naked except his Privy-Parts, his Arms and Legs drawn with Cords fastened to the several Quarters of the Room; and then shall be laid upon his Body Iron and Stone, so much as he may bear, or more; the next Day he shall have Three Morsels of Barley-bread, without Drink, and the third Day shall have Drink of the Water next to the Prison-door, except it be running Water, without Bread; and this shall be his Diet till he die. Which grievous kind of Death some stout Fellows have sometimes chosen; and so not being tried and convicted of their Crimes, their Estates may not be forfeited to the King, but descend to their Children, nor their Blood stained.

But though the Law continues, yet we so abhor Cruelty, that of late they are suffered to be over charged with Weight laid upon them, that they expire presently.

But in case of High-Treason, though the Criminal stand mute, yet Judgment shall be given against him as if he had been convicted, and his Estate confiscated.

After Hanging and Beheading, the Criminal's Friends usually interr the Body decently, where they please; only if the Crime be very enormous, as for murdering and robbing any Person, then by Order is the Criminal usually hanged by the Neck till he be dead, and afterwards hanged in Chains till the Body rot; and in some Cases his Right-hand is first cut off, and then he is hanged.

In all such Felonies where the Benefit of the Clergy is allowed (as it is in many) there the Criminal is marked with a hot Iron with an *M* for Manslaughter, on the Left-hand, or with a *T* for Thief; and wandering Rogues are to be marked on the Shoulder with an *R*.

For Petty-Larceny, or small Theft, that is, under the Value of 12*d.* the Punishment antiently was sometimes Loss of an Ear, sometimes Cudgelling; but since *Edward III.* only by Whipping. But if such Petty-Thief be found by the Jury to have fled for the same, he forfeits all his Goods.

Perjury, by bearing false Witness upon Oath, in a Court of Record, is punished with the Pillory, called *Collistrigium*, the Criminal burnt in the Forehead with a *P*, his Trees growing upon his Ground to be rooted up, and his Goods confiscated.

Forgery, Cheating, Libelling, false Weights and Measures, Forestalling the Market, Offences in Baking and Brewing, are commonly punished with standing on the Pillory, Whipping, and sometimes by nailing one or both Ears to the Pillory, and cutting

cutting off, or boring through the Tongue with a hot Iron. But of late we have left off the Cruelty of cutting off Ears, severe Whipping, Branding on the Forehead, Boring the Tongue, and the like.

The Punishment for Misprision of High-Treason, that is, for neglecting or concealing it, is Forfeiture of the Profits of one's Lands, during Life, and of all Goods, and also Imprisonment for Life.

For Striking in the King's Court, whereby Blood is drawn, the Punishment is, that the Criminal shall have his Right-hand stricken off in a sad and solemn Manner.

For Striking in *Westminster-hall* whilst the Courts of Justice are sitting, is Imprisonment during Life, and Forfeiture of all one's Estate.

✱ For one found in a *Præmunire*, that is, one who incurs the same Punishment which was inflicted on those who transgressed the Statute of 16 *Rich. II. cap. 5.* commonly called the Statute of *Præmunire facias*, the Punishment is Forfeiture of all his Estate, to be put out of the King's Protection, and Imprisonment during the King's Pleasure.

The Punishment of Petty-Jurors attainted of giving a Verdict contrary to Evidence, wittingly, is severe: They are condemned to lose the Franchise or Freedom of the Law, that is, become infamous, and of no Credit, incapable of being Witnesses, or of a Jury; their Houses, Lands, and Goods, are seized into the King's Hands, their Houses pulled down, their Meadows plowed up, their Trees rooted up, all their Lands laid waste, and their Bodies imprisoned.

The like Punishment is also for those who shall conspire to indict an Innocent falsely and maliciously of Felony: But indeed there are no late Instances of such Punishment.

Felo de se, that is, one who wittingly killeth himself, is to be interred without Christian Burial, with a Stake driven through the Corps, and to forfeit his Goods.

Drunkards, Vagabonds, profane Swearers, loose, idle, disorderly Persons, Nightwalkers, and the like, are punished by setting their Legs in the Stocks for certain Hours, and by certain pecuniary Mulcts. *The Execution of those wholesome Laws against Profaneness and Immorality has been promoted with great Zeal, and no less Discretion, by the Societies for the Reformation of Manners.*

Scolding Women are to be set in a *Trebuchet*, commonly called a *Cucking-stool*, probably from the *French Coquine*, and the *German Stull*, the *Quen's Chair*, placed over some deep Water, into which they are let down, and plunged under Water thrice to cool their Choler and Heat.

Other Misdemeanours are commonly punished with Imprisonments, or Fines, and sometimes with both.

As for Breaking on the Wheel, and other like torturing Deaths, common in other Christian Countries, the *English* look upon them as too cruel to be used by the Professors of Christianity.

C H A P. IX.

*Of SOCIETIES instituted in England for the
Advancement of Religion, whether Incorporated or
Voluntary.*

IN the former Chapters, the coercive Methods used by the Government to regulate the Manners of the Nation, have been accounted for. There are, besides those, some voluntary ones; a brief Account whereof seems proper to be added in this Place; and that is of the several Societies that have been set up of late Years for the most effectual Promoting of God's Worship, the Reformation of Manners, and the Propagating of Christian Knowledge both in this Nation, and in Foreign Parts; which are known by the Names of *Religious Societies*, *The Societies for Reformation of Manners*, *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, and *The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*.

1. The *Religious Societies* are so called, because the particular End and Design of them is, to improve themselves and others in the Knowledge of our most holy Religion, and to animate one another in the serious Practice of it.

They were begun in *London*, about the Year 1678. by a few serious young Men of the Communion of the Church of *England*, who, by the Advice and Direction of their *Spiritual Guides*, agreed to meet together frequently for Religious Conference, and by Prayer and Psalmody to edify one another. The Experience they hereby gained of the Blessedness of Religion, and Value of Souls, soon animated their Endeavours to gain others to join with them; whereby they grew and increased, and New Societies were formed by the Pattern of the Old: So that there are now above Forty distinct Bodies of them within the Compass of the Bills of Mortality, besides divers others in distant Parts of the Nation.

Those that compose these Societies, are Members of the Church of *England*, and, in all Matters of Doubt and Difficulty, oblige themselves to consult the established Ministry. They receive the Holy Sacrament at least once a Month, and take all convenient Opportunities of attending the Service of God in Public; have set up Public Prayers in many Churches of the City, procured the Administration of the Sacrament every Holiday, and maintain Lectures upon the Holy Sacrament of the

Lord's

Lord's Supper, almost every Lord's Day Evening, in some one or more Churches.

They industriously apply themselves to the relieving poor Families and Orphans, setting Prisoners at Liberty, soliciting Charities for the pious Education of poor Children, visiting and comforting those that are Sick, and in Prison, and reclaiming the Vicious and Dissolute; in promoting Christian Conference, Decency in God's Worship, Family Religion, and the Catechizing of young and ignorant People. They have been instrumental in bringing several *Quakers* and Enthusiastical Persons to Baptism, and a sober Mind; reconciling several *Dissenters* to the Communion of the Church of *England*; and preserving many unsteady and wavering Persons from *Papery*.

2. *Societies for Reformation of Manners*, so called from the particular End and Design of them; which is, to reform the Manners of the People, by putting in Execution the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness.

They were begun in *London*, about the Time of the Revolution, by Five or Six private Gentlemen of the Communion of the Church of *England*; and, by the Accession of many virtuous Persons of the too various Denominations of *Protestants* among us, are now become considerable both for their Number and Interest. Of these,

1. There is a large Body composed of Persons of Eminency in the Law, Members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, and considerable Citizens of *London*, who frequently meet to consult of the best Methods for carrying on the Business of Reformation, according to the Established Laws, and to advise and assist others that are already engaged, or willing to join, in the same Design. By this Body the necessary Charge of this Design is defrayed, and no Contributions taken of any but their own Members: By their Endeavours several Thousands of Offenders in *London* and *Westminster* have been convicted of Swearing, Drunkenness, and Profanation of the Lord's Day, and punished accordingly.

2. A Second Body, consisting of about 50 Persons, Tradesmen, and others, have more especially applied themselves to the Suppression of Lewdness, by bringing the Offenders to legal Punishment; and have actually suppressed above 500 disorderly Houses, and convicted some Thousands of lewd Persons, besides Swearers, Drunkards, and Profaners of the Lord's Day, &c. as appears by their several printed Lists of Offenders.

A Third is of Constables, of which Sort of Officers Care is taken to form yearly a new Body in *London*, who meet to consider of the most effectual Way to discharge their Oaths, to communicate the Difficulties they meet with, and to consult of proper Remedies. These divide themselves in the several Parts of the City, for the more regular Inspection of disorderly

Houses, seizing of Drunkards and Swearers in the Streets and Markets, and carrying them before the Magistrates.

A Fourth is such as give Informations to the Magistrate of such Breach of the Laws as above-mentioned.

There are Eight other regulated and mixed Bodies of House-keepers and Officers in the several Quarters of *London*, *Westminster*, and *Southwark*, who differ in their Constitution from these before-mentioned, but generally agree in the Methods of inspecting the Behaviour of Constables, and other Officers, whom they also assist in searching disorderly Houses, seizing Offenders, and giving Informations.

Several Societies of this kind are set up at *Bristol*, *Canterbury*, *Hull*, *Nottingham*, and other distant Parts of the Kingdom; and of late Years the like Designs have been carried on in *Ireland*, and in several of his Majesty's Provinces in *America*.

3. *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*. That a Maintenance for an Orthodox Clergy might be secured, and other Provision made for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Plantations, Colonies, and Factories beyond the Seas, King *William III.* by his Letters Patent, dated *June 16. 1701.* did incorporate the most Reverend Fathers in God *Thomas* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *John* Lord Archbishop of *York*, the Right Reverend Father in God *Henry* the Lord Bishop of *London*, and several others of the Lords the Bishops, of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy, to the Number of about Ninety, therein particularly named, by the Name of *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, who by that Name were to plead and be impleaded; to have perpetual Succession, with Privilege to purchase Two thousand Pounds *per Annum* Inheritance, and Estates for Lives or Years, Goods and Chattels of any Value, to have a Common Seal, and to meet yearly on the third *Friday* in *February*, to choose a President, Vice-President, and Officers, for the Year ensuing, and on the third *Friday* in every Month, or oftener, if need be, to transact Business, and to depute fit Persons to take Subscriptions, and collect Money contributed for the Purposes aforesaid; and of all Moneys received, and laid out, to give Account yearly to the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, the Two Lord Chief Justices, or any Two of them.

This Society ordinarily meets every Month, according to the Direction of the Charter, and hath a standing Committee, to prepare Business for the Monthly Meeting: The former at *St. Martin's* Library, the latter at *St. Paul's* Chapter-house.

Of the above-mentioned Society there has been a very full Account given under the Title of *An Account of the Foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, with their Proceedings and Success.*

4. *The society for promoting Christian Knowledge*, whose original Designs were to propagate Religion in the Plantations, to

secure

secure the pious and useful Education of the Poor here at Home, and to reclaim those that err in the Fundamentals of Christianity.

It was begun in *London* in *March* 1698 9. by some Persons of Honour and Quality, who held their stated Meetings for these Purposes, regulating themselves by the Laws of the Land, and Canons of the Church.

In the Year 1701. a Reverend Member of the Society, by his indefatigable Endeavours for promoting that Branch of the Society's Design which concerned the Plantations, procured above Eight hundred Pounds among his Acquaintance, as well out of the Society as in it, and transmitted the same to the Plantations, in Libraries, Bibles, Common-Prayer-Books, Catechisms, and other Books proper to cultivate a Sense of Religion among the *British* Subjects in *America*: And by his Interest, and great Application, secured a tolerable Maintenance for several Ministers to be employed in the Plantations, when by the earnest Solicitations of the same Divine, at the Request of the Society, the late King *William* was pleased, by Royal Charter, to establish the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, incorporating by Name all the then Members of the *Society for Propagating*, since called, *for Promoting, Christian Knowledge*, with divers others, of the first Rank for Quality, both in Church and State; thereby discharging this Society from the further Pursuit of this Branch of their original Design.

Upon this Establishment the Society, in their voluntary Capacity of doing Good, were so successfully engaged in setting up Charity Schools, and dispersing Religious Books and Catechisms, &c. among the Poor at Home, that they did not think fit to dissolve themselves, but appointed new Officers to supply the Place of those that were taken into the Service of the Corporation-Society to subsist.

The Religious Societies in and about *London*, at that time, did very much assist the Society in erecting Charity-Schools, by procuring Subscriptions, and charitable Collections at the Church-Doors of the several Parishes where such Schools were most wanted; and even in several of the richer Parishes of the City, where there were no Schools, they obtained both Subscriptions and Collections, to be applied towards maintaining Schools in the Out-Parishes, where the Poor were most numerous: And this was done with so great Success, that in the Year 1704. there were erected in *London* and *Westminster*, and within Ten Miles thereof, 54 Charity-Schools for the Instruction of 1386 Boys, 745 Girls; and the better to dispose the Parents of these Children to send them constantly to School, above half of them were completely clothed.

The Success of this Example in the Metropolis soon animated many other Parts of the Kingdom to follow it; and the Society inviting to their Correspondence many of the most active,

active, well-disposed Gentlemen that they could hear of in every County, were enabled by them to publish, in all Parts of the Kingdom, the great Usefulness of the Institution of Charity-Schools; and, in order to it, presented them, from time to time, with printed Accounts of the Rules of erecting and better governing these Schools, after the Manner practised in *London*, and also the Sermons preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Charity-Schools within the Bills of Mortality, by some of the most learned Divines in the Nation, all highly approving the Design: So that, in the Compass of about Twenty-two Years past, the Society have given away above Two hundred thousand of these Sermons and Accounts, &c. besides several Hundred Bibles, New Testaments, Common-Prayers, Whole Duties of Man, Expositions of the Church-Catechism, and other good Books, which the Society, or their Correspondents in the Country, have given to the Charity-Schools, and to poor Families, to Prisons, to the Fleet and Army, and *British* Garisons abroad. And in Consequence of these Endeavours of the Society, and the united Labours of good Men in all Parts of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, it has pleased God so far to bless them, that in the Year 1721. there were 1492 Charity-Schools, wherein above Thirty-two thousand poor Children of both Sexes were taught to read, write, and say the Catechism; and if those are taken into the Account that have been educated in these Schools, and disposed of to Services and Apprenticeships during the last Twenty-one Years, it is very probable, that at least One hundred thousand poor Children have had their Education, or are now taught in them: By which prodigious Effect of Charity, it is certain, that the Nation is delivered from many Thousands that would have been common Beggars, had they not come through these Schools into the World: And it may well be hoped, if it please God to bless the Instruction given them, that they will be instrumental to lessen the Prevalence of Profaneness, Vice, and Idleness, among the lower Sort of People in the next and succeeding Generations.

In 1710. this Society engaged themselves to assist the Protestant Missionaries at *Tranquebar*, on the Coast of *Coromandel* in the *East-Indies*, and to promote Charity-Schools at the *English* Settlements in those Parts; the Success of which may be best learned from a Collection of Letters from the Missionaries and others in *India*, relating to the Mission, printed by *Joseph Downing*.

In 1720. this Society published a Proposal for printing the New Testament and Psalter in *Arabic*, for the Use of the poor Christians of the Eastern Nations, in *Palestine*, *Syria*, *Mesopotamia*, *Arabia*, and *Egypt*; which is now printed.

This Society meets weekly at *St. Paul's Chapter-House*, and now consists of between Four and Five hundred Persons, distinguished

distinguished by the Names of Residing and Corresponding Members; the former of whom, generally residing in *London*, take that Name, and are annually Contributors to the Expence of Books, &c. But the latter, called Corresponding Members, are exempted from any Contributions but what they please to send in to their common Treasury, in regard of the Expence they are supposed to be at in their respective Countries where they live. But whenever they come to *London*, they have the Liberty of attending the weekly Meetings of the Society, and to ask their Advice and Assistance in any Difficulty that occurs in promoting their Designs.

5. *The Corporation for an Augmentation to poor Livings*, was founded about the latter End of the Year 1703. her late Majesty, of blessed Memory, being then pleased to inform her Parliament, by a Message, of her gracious Intentions of granting her whole Revenue of First-Fruits and Tenths to the poor Clergy: Whereupon an Act was passed in the Second and Third Year of her Reign, intituled, *An Act for the making more effectual her Majesty's gracious Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, by enabling her Majesty to grant in Perpetuity the Revenues of the First-Fruits and Tenths; and also for enabling any other Person to make Grants for the same Purpose*: After which, her Majesty, by Letters-Patent under her Great-Seal, bearing Date the third Day of November 1704. was pleased to establish a Corporation, by the Name and Title of *The Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy*, the greatest and most considerable that ever was known in *England*, being composed of all the Lords and others of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, for the Time being; all the Lords Lieutenants, and *Custodes Rotulorum*, in *England* and *Wales*; all the Lords; the Bishops; all the Deans of Cathedral Churches; all the Judges; the Queen's Sergeants; the Attorney and Solicitor-General; the Advocate-General; the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of both the Universities; the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*; and all Mayors of Cities for the Time being: And by new Letters-Patent, dated the 5th of March 1713. for preventing the Delay and Obstruction of the Business of the said Corporation, her late Majesty was pleased to encrease the Number of the said Governors, by adding all the Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth; all the Queen's Sergeants and Counsel learned in the Law; and the Four Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy-Council. The first Thing the Governors did, after opening their Commission, was to consider the State of the Revenue of First-Fruits and Tenths, and of the Conditions and Numbers of poor Livings to which the Royal Bounty was to extend, viz. to all under 80*l.* per Annum, which, upon Inquiry, appear to be more than 5000 in Number.

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These Revenues of the First-Fruits and Tenth (when this Corporation was first established) being for the most part anticipated by divers Grants for Lives and Years, no Distribution could be made for many Years; but since the Expiration of several of those Grants, there has been a considerable Distribution yearly, whereby about 304 Livings were augmented with the Royal Bounty at 200*l.* each before *Christmas* 1720. and 53 Two succeeding Years (whereof about 300 in Number have each received the like Sum from private Contributions); which is very considerable, if it be observed, that by reason of the Grants and Incumbrances before-mentioned, no Augmentations were made before *November* 1714. But the said Governors will now be enabled to continue their Augmentations yearly, to the Number of 50 or 60 small Livings at least.

Besides these Helps to the Clergy, there is a Society, whose Province is in a more peculiar Manner to assist their Widows and Children; and that is the Society of *the Sons of the Clergy*, incorporated by King *Charles II.* *July* 1. 1678. by the Name of *the Governors of the Charity for Relief of the Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen.* Several Hundreds of Widows and Children of the Clergy have yearly received great Relief from this charitable Foundation, the Number of which in the Year 1713. was 449; and the Sums distributed among them amounted to 1050*l.* 11*s.* There is a Branch of this Society at *Chester*, first promoted in the Year 1700. which deserves to be taken Notice of here, as worthy to be imitated in other Places. The Clergy of the Archdeaconry of *Chester*, at the Desire of the Right Reverend Dr. *Stratford*, then Bishop of *Chester*, and Dr. *Entwistle*, then Archdeacon, consented to meet at *Warrington* in that County, for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen. They have ever since continued to meet there on the first *Thursday* in *June* annually. They walk in a Body to Church, the Bishop being usually at the Head of them, where they hear divine Service, and a Sermon: Thence they return to a House where they dine. After Dinner a Collection is made, every one putting secretly into a Box, prepared for that Purpose, what Money he thinks fit which generally amounts to about 60 or 70*l.* which by Five Stewards is distributed to such Widows and Children of Clergymen as they think proper Objects of Charity. This Society in *Cheshire* is now become a Member of the Corporation of *the Sons of the Clergy* in London, by an Instrument regularly executed; and is made capable of enjoying the same Privileges and Advantages with them.

Till the Reformation there was no settled Allowance for the Poor in *England*: The Care of providing for them lay upon the Religious Houses, which were very numerous, and many of them very well endowed. But whether they were such bountiful Dispensers of their Charities, as that the Poor had no Reason to complain of them, may be very justly questioned.

This

This is certain, that the Care of providing for them was one of the earliest and chiefest Concerns of our first Reformers, after they had attained a tolerable Degree of Settlement.

For in the Year 1551. Dr. *Ridley*, Bishop of *London*, having preached upon this Subject before King *Edward VI.* the King was so moved with the Sermon, that he commanded that good Bishop, and Sir *Richard Dabbs*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, and others, to consider how the Necessities of the Poor of that City might be best supplied, and to lay their Schemes before him. These Commissioners accordingly divided the Poor into these Four Classes.

1. Orphans and Infants.
2. Sick and Wounded.
3. Idle Persons and Vagabonds.
4. Decayed Housholders.

For the Three first of these, the King himself made the following Provisions.

To the Orphans and Infants he gave *Grey-Friers*, now called *Christ's-Hospital* in *London*.

For the Sick and Wounded, the Hospitals of *St. Thomas* and *St. Bartholomew* were set by.

For idle Vagabonds, that they might be put to Work, and receive Correction for their Miscarriages, he gave his own Palace of *Bridewell*, which his Father had rebuilt some Years before for the Reception of the Emperor *Charles V.* He furnished it also with Goods from the *Savoy*, and licensed it to purchase Lands in *Mortmain*, to the Value of 4000 Marks *per Annum*. That Licence was signed but Two Days before that excellent Prince died, who thanked God, that his Life was spared long enough to make an End of that good Work.

The poor Housholders were supplied by voluntary Contributions, raised and distributed, as they saw proper, from House to House.

Succeeding Generations have not been wanting to build upon King *Edward VI.*'s Foundation.

Queen *Elizabeth* appointed Overseers for the Poor by Act of Parliament, who are a Sort of Lay-Deacons in every Parish, who are bound to take care of the Poor, and are impowered, by the same Authority, to raise Sums of Money sufficient to supply their Wants. See the 43d of the said Queen.

CHAP. X.

Of the City of LONDON.

LONDON] being the Seat of the *English* Empire, and the chiefest Town of Trade in the World, the largest and most populous, the fairest and most opulent City at this Day in all *Europe*, perhaps in the whole World, surpassing, as some learned Men have conjectured, even *Paris* and *Rome* put together; it will not, I hope, seem impertinent to give a particular Account thereof.

NAME AND ANTIQUITY.] *London*, so called, as some conjecture, from *Llong-din*, or *Dinas*, the *British* Word, signifying, in the *Saxon* Tongue, *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was built certainly in the *Roman* Times, and that very early. For in *Nero's* Time, when *Boadicea* rose against *Suetonius Paulinus* the *Roman* Lientenant, *Londinum*, as *Tacitus* calls it, was very famous for its Trade and Commerce.

SITUATION.] In the most excellent Situation of *London*, the Wisdom of our Ancestors is very conspicuous and admirable: It is seated upon a gentle rising Bank, in a wholesome Soil, mixed with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous and navigable River *Thames*, at a Place where it is cast into a Crescent, that so each Part of the City might enjoy the Benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other, about 60 Miles from the Sea, in an excellent Air upon the North-side of the River (for the Villages seated on the South-side are noted to be more unhealthy, in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun), defended by gentle Hills from the North and South Winds. It lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes, Northern Latitude.

The Highways, leading from all Parts to this noble City, are large, strait, smooth, and fair; no Mountains nor Rocks, no Marshes nor Lakes, to hinder Carriages and Passengers; so that Corn may easily be brought, and Cattle commodiously driven unto it by Land; and those heavy, though necessary Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by Water. The City of *London* is supplied with Coals from *Newcastle*, which Trade employs many Hundreds of Ships, and Thousands of Seamen, who are reputed the ablest and hardiest Men we have. In a Word, all the Blessings of Land and Sea, by the Benefit of Shipping, may be said to be here more easily enjoyed than in any City of the World.

MAGNITUDE.] The City of *London*, with that of *Westminster*, and the Borough of *Southwark* (which, being contiguous to one another, seem to make indeed but one City, and accordingly shall be so considered when we speak of Buildings, &c.), is of a vast Extention: From *Limehouse*, measured to the End of

Totbil

Totbil or *Tuttle-street*, from East to West, it is above 7500 Geometrical Paces; that is, above Seven *English* Miles and an half [The Length of the Town is not more than Six Miles: The Royal Exchange stands about the Middle, and it is not more than Three Miles from thence either to the East or West End of it, taking in the Winding of the Streets; and if we measure in a direct Line, it is not so much by half a Mile either Way]; and from the farther End of *Blackman-street* in *Southwark* to the End of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or Two Miles and an Half.

In this great City the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, are in Number above 5000; and yet some of them above half a measured Mile in Length: Dwelling-Houses, before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls above 15,000; and that is now accounted but a Seventh Part of the whole City, as may appear by the Weekly Bills of Mortality. The Number of Houses at present may, in all Probability, be at least 150,000, especially if we include all the new Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts, &c. built within Twenty or Thirty Years last past, on the North and North-west Parts of this vast Town; such as all those about *Gray's-Inn*, *Lamb's-Conduit-Fields*, *Bloomsbury*; all those in the upper Liberties of *Westminster*; and the most surprising of all, those about *Grosvenor-Square*, *Hanover-Square*, bigger than most of the great Towns in England, and sprung out of the Ground in so short a time, as is almost sufficient literally to defeat the old Adage, *Rome was not built in a Day*.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.] That the Reader may the better guess at the Number of Inhabitants, or human Souls, within this great City, he must know, that in one Year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was less by Two-thirds, 67,500 Beeves, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all Sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, &c. Also that every Year, to supply *London* with *Newcastle* Coal, there are brought into the River of *Thames* above 400,000 Chaldrons, and every Chaldron is 36 Bushels.

Again, the Number of Inhabitants may be guessed at by the Burials in *London*, which, in ordinary Years, when there is no Pestilence, amount of late to about 25,000 in a Year.

DRINKS BREWED IN LONDON IN A YEAR.] The Total of Strong Beer and Ale is 1,189,481 $\frac{1}{4}$ Barrels. The Total of Small-Beer is 740,846 Barrels.

The lowest Price of strong Beer, or Ale, is 18s. per Barrel, the highest 2l. 10s.

The Small, not amended with strong, is usually sold at about 7 or 8s. a Barrel: If the Customers come to the Brew-houses, it is sold the cheaper; if the Brewers carry it to their Customers, it is sold the dearer.

Note,

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Totbil

Tatbil or *Tuttle-street*, from East to West, it is above 7500 Geometrical Paces; that is, above Seven *English* Miles and an half [The Length of the Town is not more than Six Miles: The Royal Exchange stands about the Middle, and it is not more than Three Miles from thence either to the East or West End of it, taking in the Winding of the Streets; and if we measure in a direct Line, it is not so much by half a Mile either Way]; and from the farther End of *Blackman-street* in *Southwark* to the End of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or Two Miles and an Half.

In this great City the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, are in Number above 5000; and yet some of them above half a measured Mile in Length: Dwelling-Houses, before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls above 15,000; and that is now accounted but a Seventh Part of the whole City, as may appear by the Weekly Bills of Mortality. The Number of Houses at present may, in all Probability, be at least 150,000, especially if we include all the new Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts, &c. built within Twenty or Thirty Years last past, on the North and North-west Parts of this vast Town; such as all those about *Gray's-Inn*, *Lamb's-Conduit-Fields*, *Bloomsbury*; all those in the upper Liberties of *Westminster*; and the most surprising of all, those about *Grosvenor-Square*, *Hanover-Square*, bigger than most of the great Towns in *England*, and sprung out of the Ground in so short a time, as is almost sufficient literally to defeat the old Adage, *Rome was not built in a Day*.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.] That the Reader may the better guess at the Number of Inhabitants, or human Souls, within this great City, he must know, that in one Year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was less by Two-thirds, 67,500 Beeves, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all Sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, &c. Also that every Year, to supply *London* with *Newcastle* Coal, there are brought into the River of *Thames* above 400,000 Chaldrons, and every Chaldron is 36 Bushels.

Again, the Number of Inhabitants may be guess'd at by the Burials in *London*, which, in ordinary Years, when there is no Pestilence, amount of late to about 25,000 in a Year.

DRINKS BREWED IN LONDON IN A YEAR.] The Total of Strong Beer and Ale is 1,189,481 $\frac{1}{4}$ Barrels. The Total of Small-Beer is 740,846 Barrels.

The lowest Price of strong Beer, or Ale, is 18s. per Barrel, the highest 2l. 10s.

The Small, not amended with strong, is usually sold at about 7 or 8s. a Barrel: If the Customers come to the Brew-houses, it is sold the cheaper; if the Brewers carry it to their Customers, it is sold the dearer.

Note,

Note, What is brewed by private Persons is not included in the Account above, which, without doubt, is a very considerable Quantity, though it is difficult to make any near Computation.

The Quantity of Beer or Ale exported, is not very great; but it is far exceeded by the Quantities brought to *London* from *Oxford*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, *Lichfield*, *Burton*, and several other Places in *Staffordshire*, *Yorkshire*, *Wales*, &c.

The Excise only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London* (tho' it be a very moderate Imposition) was, not long ago, farmed or rented of the Crown at far above 120,000 Pounds a Year.

In a Word, the Author of the Map of *London*, published Anno 1684. reckons in this vast City 1,200,000 Souls; but the more accurate Sir *William Petty* counts but 115,846 Families, and 695,076 Souls [The Numbers of Houses and People are vastly increased since Sir *William Petty* wrote], which is, as he computes it, more than are in *Paris*, *Rome*, and *Rouen*; more than in *Paris* and *Amsterdam*; more than in *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, *Rome*, *Dublin*, *Bristol*, and *Lyons*; as many as in both the Provinces of *Holland* and *West-Frisland*.

RIVER OF THAMES.] The River whereon is seated this great City, for its Breadth, Depth, gentle even Course, extraordinary wholesome Water, and Tides, is more commodious for Navigation than perhaps any other River in the World. The Sea flows gently up this River 70 Miles; that is, almost to *Richmond*, 8 or 9 Miles above *London* by Land, and 14 by Water. Boats are drawn about 200 Miles to *Oxford*, and higher many Miles.

It is High-water at this City as often as the Moon comes to the North-east and South-west Points of Heaven, the one in our Hemisphere, and the other in the other Hemisphere. The highest Tides are about a Land-Flood, the Wind North-west, at the Equinoctial, and the Moon at full: When these Four Causes concur, which is very rare, then the *Thames* swells in some Places over its Banks, and *Westminster* is a little endamaged in its Cellars, but not in its Chambers, and upper Rooms, as the City of *Rome* is sometimes by the Overflowing of the *Tiber*, and *Paris* by the *Seine*.

This River, opening Eastwards towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for the Trade of those Countries than any other River of *England*; to say nothing of the Variety of excellent Fish in this River, and above all, of the incomparable Salmon; the fruitful Soil, the pleasant rich Meadows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both Sides thereof: In a Word, the *Thames* seems to be the very radical Moisture of this City, and in some Sense the natural Heat too; for almost all the Fuel for Firing is brought up this River from *Newcastle*, *Scotland*, *Kent*, *Essex*, &c. or else down the River, from *Surry*, *Middlesex*, *Berkshire*, &c.

From

From this River the City, by Water-Engines, is in many Places supplied with excellent wholesome Water, also from almost Twenty Conduits of pure Spring-water, and so commodiously placed, that they serve all the chiefest Parts of this City; and moreover, by a New River, brought at a vast Charge, and excellent Skill, by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, from *Anwell* and *Chadwell*, Two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, from whence, in a turning and winding Course, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City: In some Places the Chanel is necessarily 20 Feet deep; in other Places it is carried over Valleys more than 20 Feet high, above-ground, in open Troughs: Over this New River are made 80 Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood. This great Work was begun in 1608. and finished in Five Years; it serves in the highest Places of *London* the lower Rooms, and in the lower Parts the highest Rooms: Moreover, this City is so situated, that in all Parts, though on the highest Ground, it is abundantly served with Pump-water, and those Pumps in many Places not Six Feet deep in the Ground [*Grosvenor* and *Hanover* Buildings are supplied with Water from a fine Reservoir in *Hyde-Park*, to which the Water is brought from the *Thames* by Cuts made between the Grounds belonging to *Chelsea*-Water-works, and from thence conveyed in Pipes to the said Reservoir].

TRADE.] The vast Traffick and Commerce whereby this City flourishes; may be guessed at chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandize imported or exported, which in the Port of *London* only, without computing the Customs of other Cities, did lately amount to 330,000 Pounds a Year; and those of all *England* besides, to above Three times that Sum; and are now above 1,300,000*l.* a Year, at a Medium, in time of War: And next, by the infinite Number of Ships, which, by their Masts, resemble a Forest, as they lie along the *Thames*, besides many that are sent forth every Year, to carry and fetch Commodities to and from all Parts of the known World; whereby it comes to pass, that no small Number of Merchants of *London* for Wealth, for stately Houses within the City for Winter, and without for Summer; for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, and honourable Living; for great Estates in Money and Land, &c. excel some Princes in divers of our neighbouring Nations.

Of the GOVERNMENT of the City of London.

THE Government of this City, considering the Greatness and Populousness thereof, is admirable.

ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT.] The Ecclesiastical Government is by a Bishop, who is subject to the Archbishop of *Canter-*

bury: The See of *London*, since its Foundation by the *Saxon* Converts, soon after *Augustine* the Monk's coming hither, has been constantly governed by an uninterrupted Succession of Bishops for above 1100 Years: In which Space there are reckoned 92 Bishops of *London*. To this Cathedral also belongs a Dean, Three Residentiaries, a Treasurer, Chancellor, Precentor, and Thirty Prebendaries.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes, there are placed many excellent Divines, that have the Cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish; and these have for a long time had the most excellent Way of Sermonizing in *Christendom*; insomuch as divers Divines of foreign *Reformed* Churches have come hither on Purpose to learn their Manner of Pulpit-Oratory. For maintaining these Ministers, with their Families, there is, in almost every Parish, a Parsonage or Vicarage-house, and in most a competent Allowance in Tithes. But since the great Fire, there is an Allowance settled by Act of Parliament, in those Parishes which were burnt down, upon every Rector or Vicar; by which Act none of them have less settled than 100*l.* or more than 200*l.* per Annum. And to save Building, Churches being rather too thick before the Fire, by the same Act of Parliament, Two Parishes, where the old Churches were burnt, have now but one Church and one Minister between them: So that there are not much above half so many Churches in the City as were formerly.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.] The Civil Government is not (as at *Paris*, *Rome*, *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) in some Nobleman, or Lawyer, who is set over the City by the King, as Supreme Governor; or as it was in the Time of the *Saxons*, when he was called the *Portgerefa*, that is, *Custos* or *Guardian*, and sometimes *Provost* of *London*. But after the coming in of the *Normans*, the chief Magistrate was called *Baliwus* from the *French* Word *Bailler*, *Tradere*, *Committere*, that is, *Commissarius*, or one that hath Commission to govern others. There were sometimes Two Bailiffs of *London*, till King *Richard* the First Anno 1189. changed the Name of Bailiff into Mayor.

LORD-MAYOR'S ELECTION.] He is usually chosen on *Michaelmas-day*. The Livery-Men, or Members of the several Companies within the said City, generally return Two Aldermen, who have served the Office of Sheriff, to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen; and they generally elect the Senior of them; yet, in this Particular, the Court of Aldermen, as well as the Livery, have sometimes not chosen the Senior Alderman. He is sworn into his Office at *Guildhall* on the 8th of *November*, agreeable to a late Act of Parliament.

HIS AUTHORITY.] His Authority reaches not only over this great City, and Part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames*: Eastward, as far as *Vendale* or *Venlect*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*; and Westward, as far as

Stains-Bridge. He hath a Privilege, by Charter, to hunt in *Middlesex, Essex, and Surry*; and for this Purpose is always maintained a Kennel of Hounds, as afore-mentioned. He hath Power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; and for that End he yearly keeps several Courts in the Four Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and Punishment of Offenders; only the Strength and Safety of the River against an Invasion, and securing Merchandizing and Navigation, by Block-Houses, Forts and Castles, is the immediate Care of the King.

LORD MAYOR'S COURTS OF JUDICATURE.] To the Lord Mayor and City of *London* belong divers Courts of Judicature of high Importance.

The highest and most antient Court, is that called the *Hustings* from the *Danish Hus-ding*, i. e. *Domus Judicii*, which preserves the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs, of the City.

There is also a Court of Request or Conscience; so called, because meddling with nothing above 40*s.* Value. There the Oath of the Creditor himself is accepted. The Commissioners are appointed every Month by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, where also the Recorder and Sheriffs, who are Aldermen, sit:

Two Courts of the Sheriffs:

The Court of the City Orphans, whereof the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the Custody:

The Court of Common-Council, consisting of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners; in which Courts are made all By-laws, which bind all the Citizens of *London*: For every Man, either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his Assent thereunto; wherein consists the great Happiness of the *English* Subjects, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World, that neither in Laws, nor By-laws, neither in Taxes, nor Imposts, any Man is bound but by his own Consent.

There is another Court of the Chamberlain of the City, to whom belongs the Business of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great Authority; to him also belong the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the City.

To the Lord Mayor also belong the Courts of Coroner and Escheater; and another Court for the Conservation of the River of *Thames*.

Lastly, the Court of Gaol-delivery, held usually Eight times a Year at the *Old Bailey*, both for the City and *Middlesex*, for the Tryal of Criminals.

There are other Courts, called *Wardmotes*, or the Meeting of Wards, whereof there are 25 in the whole City; in which Court Inquiry is made into all Things that can conduce to the regulating and Well-governing of each Ward of the City; also the Court of Halmote, or Assembly of every Guild or Fraternity,

Fraternity, for regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

HIS STATE.] His State and Magnificence is remarkable when he appears abroad, which in former Times was mostly on Horseback, with rich Caparison, himself always in long Robes, sometimes of Scarlet Cloth richly furred, and sometimes Purple, and over his Robes a Hood of black Velvet, which, some say, is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel pendent thereon, with many Officers, walking before and on all Sides of him; but more especially on the 9th of *November*, when he goes to *Westminster* in his Barge, accompanied with all the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the several Companies, or Corporations, in their several stately Barges, with their Arms, Colours and Streamers; and having there in the Exchequer-Chamber taken his solemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like manner to the Hall of his own Company, or to *Guildhall* (that is, the great Common-Hall of Guilds, or incorporated Fraternities), where is prepared for him and his Brethren a most sumptuous Dinner, to which many of the great Lords and Ladies, besides all the Judges of the Land, and the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, also foreign Embassadors, are invited; and our Kings and Queens have often been pleased to honour the Feast with their Presence. This great Magistrate upon the Death of the King is said to be prime Person of *England*; and therefore when King *James I.* was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, subscribed in the first Place before all the great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

The Mayor of *London*, though always a Citizen, hath been of such high Repute and Esteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefixed, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Bishops, Judges, and of later Time, to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the highest Officers of the Realm: Many of them, for their great Dignity, have been knighted by the King before the Year of their Mayoralty has expired. The Lord Mayor, on the Day of the Coronation, claims to be Chief Butler, and to bear the Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, who serve on that Day in their Offices.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such, that it is not only open all the Year to all Comers, Strangers, and others, that are of any considerable Quality, but so well furnished, that it is supposed to be always fit to receive the greatest Subject of *England*, or of any other Potentate: Nay, it is recorded, that a Lord Mayor of *London* hath feasted Four Kings at once at his Table.

Also for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor, there is a Table kept for the Sword-bearer, and other Officers, in the House of the Lord Mayor.

His Domestic Attendance is very honourable: He hath Four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places; that is,

The Sword-bearer.

The Common-Hunt, who keepeth a good Kennel of Hounds for the Lord Mayor's Recreation abroad.

The Common-Crier.

The Water-Bailiff.

SHERIFFS.] The Two Sheriffs of this City are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually chosen by the Citizens of *London* from among themselves, in the *Guildhall*, upon *Midsummer-Day*; an high Privilege, among many others, antiently granted to this City by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom; but they are not sworn till *Michaelmas Eve*, and are soon after presented at the Exchequer, to be allowed by the Barons, and sworn: After which they enter upon their Office. If either of the Persons so chosen refuse to hold, he incurs a Penalty or Fine of 400*l.* and 20 Marks; but, if nominated by the Lord Mayor, 600*l.* and 20 Marks, unless he will swear he is not worth 10,000*l.* [It is lately raised to 15,000*l.*]

ALDERMEN.] The 26 Aldermen preside over the 26 Wards of the City: When any of these die, the Wardmote elect their own Alderman out of the most substantial Men of the City: If any so chosen refuse to hold, he is usually fined 500*l.* In the Year 1746. *James Heywood*, Esquire, paid this Fine to be excused taking upon him the Office of Alderman of *Aldgate* Ward, to which he had been elected.

All the Aldermen are by their Charter Justices of the Peace of this City.

THE TWELVE COMPANIES.] The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies, or Corporations, and are so many Bodies Politic: Of these there are 12, called the chief Companies;

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Mercers.</i> | 5. <i>Goldsmiths.</i> | 9. <i>Salters.</i> |
| 2. <i>Grocers.</i> | 6. <i>Skinners.</i> | 10. <i>Ironmongers.</i> |
| 3. <i>Drapers.</i> | 7. <i>Merchant-Taylors.</i> | 11. <i>Vintners.</i> |
| 4. <i>Fishmongers.</i> | 8. <i>Haberdashers.</i> | 12. <i>Clothworkers.</i> |

All these 12 Companies have stately Halls.

And if it happened that the Lord Mayor Elect was of any other Company, he used to be translated to one of the Twelve. But of late Years this Custom has been broken through. It hath been the Custom of some of our Kings to honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof; as his late Majesty King *William* was pleased to be made free of the Drapers

Drapers Company, one of his Predecessors of the Grocers, &c. Each Company, or Mystery, hath a Master annually chosen from among themselves, and hath other subordinate Governors, called Wardens, or Assistants: These do exactly correspond to the general Government of the City, by a Lord Mayor and Common-Council, who are selected out of these several Companies; so excellent an Harmony there is in that Government.

There are, besides, 72 other Companies, or Corporations, all enjoying large Privileges, by Royal Charters granted unto them, and most of them fair Halls to meet in.

Of the Government of the CITY of WESTMINSTER.

THE Government of the City of *WESTMINSTER* is distinct from that of *London*, though both Cities and their Liberties are contiguous; for they have neither Mayor, Sheriff, nor Aldermen: But instead of a Lord Mayor, they have an High-Steward, who is usually one of the prime Nobility.

The High-Steward of *Westminster* is chosen by the Dean and Chapter, and holds this high Office *durante vita*. The Nature of his Office is not much unlike the Chancellorship of an University.

The Dean and Chapter here are invested with Ecclesiastical and Civil Jurisdiction, as the Vice-Chancellor is in an University; and not only within the City of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of *St. Martins-le-Grand*, near *Cheapside*, *London*; and in some Towns of *Essex*, exempted as well from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, as from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The Under-Steward of *Westminster* is likewise an Officer of great Note; and, instead of a Sheriff, he holds this honourable Office *durante vita*.

The High Bailiff is an Officer of Honour and Profit, named by the Dean, and confirmed by the High-Steward; he holds likewise for Life.

This City hath Two Precincts; in each a Burgess is annually chosen out of the wealthiest Citizens, by the rest of the Burgesses, who represent Aldermen.

For Ecclesiastical Causes, as Probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Jurisdiction, under a Commissary; from whom no Appeal must be, only to the King, in his High Court of Chancery.

SOUTHWARK] was granted by Letters-Patent of *Edward IV.* to be counted as one of the Wards of *London*, by the Name of *Bridge-Ward without*, and is governed by one of the 26 Aldermen of *London*. It is vastly large, rich, and populous; a great Part of it hath been burnt down some Years since the
great

great Fire of *London*; but all those Ruins are now beautifully repaired.

CITY TRAINED-BANDS.] At the Time of the Happy Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, there were in *London*, and Liberties, Six Regiments of Trained-Bands, and Six Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horse; but in case of Need, it is certain, that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few Days be raised 40,000 Men, besides *Southwark*. One Regiment of Trained-Bands 1500 Men; the Hamlets of the *Tower* Two Regiments, in all 3000 Men; then *Holborn* Regiment, and *Westminster* Regiment, 2000 each; and, in case of Necessity, they can raise 20,000 more.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.] Besides these Trained-Bands, and Auxiliary Men, there is the Artillery Company, which is a Seminary of Soldiers, and hath been so above 60 Years. This Company consists of 600 Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, Two Lieutenants, Two Ensigns, Two Sergeants, a Provost-Marshal, Three Gentlemen of Arms, &c. They have also a Court-Martial, consisting of a President and 24 Members of the Company. On the Second *Tuesday* in *February* is a general Rendezvous every Year.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS] in this noble City are very many and magnificent, those most especially that are consecrated to the Worship of God: For, besides the Royal Chapels of *Whitehall*, and *St. James's*, that spacious one of *Guildhall*, and many others, there are 135 Parish-Churches, besides Chapels, and new Churches. To begin with that celebrated Piece of Architecture, the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*; it was first founded by *Sebert*, a *Saxon* King, Anno 610. in a Place, saith *Mr. Selden*, where had stood a Temple of *Diana*. But the Commentator on *Antoninus's* Itinerary supposes our Antiquary not to be in earnest, when he says, *London* was called *Lhan Dien*, i. e. the Temple of *Diana*. Afterwards it was enlarged by *Erkenwald*, the Fourth Bishop of this See. The greatest Part was destroyed by Fire, 1086. in a general Conflagration of almost the whole City, and rebuilt by *Mauritius*, the 35th Bishop, but not finished till 1221. It was 690 Feet long, that is, 20 more than *St. Peter's* in *Rome*. The Nave, or Body, of the Church, 102 Feet high, 130 broad; its Area 3 Acres and an half; its Tower in the Middle (for it was built as other Cathedrals, cross-wise) 520 Feet high, besides a Bowl of Copper gilt, 9 Feet in Compass; on which was a Cross 15 Feet and an half high; and on that an Eagle-Cock of Copper gilt, 4 Feet long.

It is now rebuilt with greater Solidity, Magnificence and Splendor, by the late most renowned Architect, Sir *Christopher Wren*.

The next is that antient stately Abbey-Church of *Westminster*, founded before the *Norman Conquest* by the pious King *Edward*

the Confessor, and most richly endowed; afterwards rebuilt from the Ground by King *Henry III.* with that rare Architecture now seen, wherein are the most magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greatest Nobles and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East End of which is added a Chapel of King *Henry VII.* which, for the most admirable artificial Work without and within, for a Monument of massy Brass, most curiously wrought, and other Master-pieces of Art, is scarce to be parallel'd in the World.

These are the Two Mother-Churches of *London* and *Westminster*; but it would be endless to speak particularly of all other Churches of great Remark; as *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*, whose costly Tower, for Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is rivaled by none but *St. Bride's*. The spacious Church of *Covent-Garden* hath not one Pillar in it besides those magnificent ones of its Portico; the Roof of which being flat and plain, is yet substantially supported by mysterious Workmanship. The Amplitude and Stateliness of divers other Churches is very wonderful; as *Christ's-Church*, *St. Andrew's Holborn*, *St. Laurence's*, where there are Two celebrated Weekly Lectures, *St. Michael's Cornhil*, *St. Margaret's*, *St. James's*, and *St. Anne's Westminster*; *St. Bride's*, where the Hospital or Spital Sermons in *Easter Week* have been commonly held; *St. Margaret's Westminster*, where the Sermons are on all solemn Occasions preached before the Honourable House of Commons [There are many of the newly erected 50 Churches, which exceed any other Parish-Churches of *London*, in the Beauty of their Architecture and Dimensions].

Palaces and Houses belonging to the CROWN.

N E A R to the Abbey Church of *Westminster* stood the Royal Palace and usual Place of Residence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliament, and all their Courts of Judicature, in their Dwelling-houses (as was done at *Paris* by the Kings of *France*, in the *Isle de Notre Dame*, and is at this Day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*), and many times sat themselves in the said Courts of Judicature, as they do still sometimes in their Court of Parliament. A great Part of this spacious Palace was in the Time of *Henry VIII.* destroyed by Fire; what remaineth hath been still employed for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the chief Courts of Judicature, and for the King's Treasury. The Great Hall, where the Great Courts of King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Chancery, are kept, some say was built by *William Rufus*; others, by *Richard I.* or *II.* which, for all its Dimensions, is not to be equalled by any Hall in *Christendom*. It is, including the Walls, just 300 Feet long, and 100 broad; the

the Height proportionable to its other ample Dimensions, and the Roof of *Irish Oak*.

COTTONIAN LIBRARY.] This Library was placed by Sir Robert Cotton in his House at *Westminster*, where it stood in the Room which is thought to have been *Edward the Confessor's* Oratory, all the while that *Cotton-House* was in the Possession of that worthy Family, which it was till very lately, when Sir John Cotton (Great Grandson of Sir Robert) sold the House to the late Queen, to be a Repository of her Library, along with that which formerly belonged to his Ancestors. After which Alienation, the Books were removed into a more convenient Room (the former being very damp); and *Cotton-House* was wholly set apart for the Use of the King's Library-keeper, who has there the Royal and the *Cotton* Libraries immediately under his Eye; of which last Collection, in its kind the most excellent that is in *England*, I shall give this short Account [This Library was lately kept in an House at *Westminster*, purchased by the Crown of the Lord *Ashburnham*, where there happening a Fire in the Year 1735. the Books were some of them damaged: It was removed from thence to the new Dormitory belonging to *Westminster* School, and is since removed to the old Dormitory, where it is to remain till a commodious Room is built, assigned for its Reception].

This noble Library consists wholly of Manuscripts, and, as they are now bound up together, are not above a Thousand. The Subject chiefly aimed at by Sir Robert Cotton, was the History of *England*, whereunto he was naturally inclined, and in which he came to be a great Master; and consequently his Collections leaned principally that Way; though he seems to have been ready either to buy or receive any other Curiosity which had no relation to his main Design.

By a continual Pursuit of this Design, he gathered together a most prodigious Collection; nay, it seemed as if Things had fallen out on purpose to enrich his Library. He lived at a time when there were many noble Books yet remaining in private Hands, which had been taken from the Monasteries at their Dissolution, and from our Universities and Colleges, &c. at their Visitation. He lived also at a time when divers studious and learned Men died, who made it their chief Business to collect the shattered Remains of our Monastical Libraries, and, either by Legacy or Purchase, he became Master of all which he thought valuable in their Studies. By this means he saved so many Books, Charters, &c. which had formerly been searched out of Holes and Corners by the famous *Josceline, Noel, Allen, Lambard, Bowyer, Elsing, Camden*, and very many others: And as his Intent was publicly known, so those who sought after his Favour (as well as his Money) knew no better Way of obtaining it, than by bringing unto him some one or other Piece of Antiquity.

His Collections, being (by many considerable Accessions) grown very numerous, were consecrated to Posterity in the Place I mentioned before; he having repaired it, and taken sufficient Precautions against Fire, which has hitherto been the common Destroyer of almost all the celebrated Libraries of former Ages. The Books are not set out for Ostentation, or a pompous Shew, but so put together as to be of great Use to the Student: And very many Tracts being bound up in one Cover, the Value of his Books increased, as he lessened the Number of his Volumes.

I have before said, That his main Design was the History of *England*; but in relation to the Whole, his Books may be ranked under these Heads:

I. Histories and Chronicles, written on that Subject *ex professo*, together with other shorter Annals, which served as Attendants on larger Pieces.

II. Register-Books of the Monasteries, with their Histories, Annals, Benefaction-Books, and infinite other Matters.

III. Original Charters and Instruments of our Kings, Queens, Bishops, Nobility, &c.

IV. Original Letters of our Kings, Queens, Royal Family, of other Sovereign Princes, other Nobility, eminent Scholars, &c.

V. Original Instructions to Embassadors, &c. Petitions, Treaties, and Transactions, between *England*, and those other Kingdoms and Republics it had any Concern with.

VI. Originals and Transcripts of our public Records.

VII. Genealogies, and other Treatises and Memoirs, relating to all the Business of Heraldry, *Church History* of *England* from the Beginning of Christianity here to the Time of King *James I.* especially about the Time of the Dissolution of Abbeys, and the Reformation by King *Henry VIII.* and *Edw. VI.*

VIII. Remains of the Learning and Piety of our *Saxon* Ancestors, in Books as well *Saxon* as *Latin*. In *Saxon* are many Chronicles in *England*, Laws of the *Saxon* Kings, Books of Homilies, Pieces of the Holy Scriptures, Prayers, Translations of many *Latin* Authors, Transcripts of Charters, and many Originals, Glossaries, &c. of all which (and of those in our other *English* Libraries) a Catalogue hath been published with surprising Accuracy and Diligence, by the ingenious Mr. *Humphrey Wanley*, whereby we are now apprised of the Treasures of that kind, of which we are still possessed; as that

great Critic of the Northern Languages, the late Dr. *Hickes*, has taught us in his *Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium*, to apply them to the best Advantage. In *Latin* are divers antient and curious Manuscripts, such as Books of the Holy Scripture, Prayer-Books, &c. belonging to our Kings, or other eminent Personages, Canons of the Councils, antient Rituals, Lives and Passions of the Saints, &c.

IX. Divers excellent Manuscript Histories of other Nations, either in *Latin*, or in their respective Languages.

X. Other Books, curious in themselves, though not appertaining to the History or Affairs in *England*: Such as the Fragments of the Gospels in *Greek*, written all with Letters of Gold and Silver, which are thought to be the oldest Pieces of Writing in *England*. The Book of *Genesis* in *Greek*, being reputed to be the oldest and most magnificent Copy in the World. The *Samaritan Pentateuch*, and many other curious Oriental Authors.

Sir *Robert Cotton* had also a due Regard to Decency in the Disposition of his Manuscripts; placing the Head of one of the Twelve *Roman Casars* over every Set of Shelves, which gives the Name to that Set, adding the Heads of *Cleopatra* and *Faustina* after *Domitian*: So that there are Fourteen such Sets. Besides the Heads, which seem to be copied from the Antique Statues, it is adorned with Pictures; viz. of Sir *Robert Cotton*, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *John*, Judge *Dodderidge*, Sir *Henry Spelman*, Mr. *Thomas Allen*, *John Buchanan*, Mr. *Camden*, Sir *William Dugdale*, Dr. *Thomas James*, Mr. *William Lambard*, and Mr. *John Speed*; not to mention the old Altar-Piece, antiently belonging to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, with other antient, and some choice Pictures in the House.

To make his Library a complete Magazine of Antiquities, Sir *Robert Cotton* procured also many of the *Roman Lares*, and Tutelar Gods, Weapons, &c. and a very fine Set of Coins, *Roman*, *British*, and *Saxon*; a Guess at which may be made by a View of *Speed's Chronicle*, wherein all the Coins and Seals were cut from the Originals, still extant in this small, but noble Library.

As this valuable Library has received much Damage by the late Fire, a new Catalogue has been since printed of all the valuable Manuscripts that now remain there.

Of the TOWER of London.

FOR the Security and Defence of this famous City and River, there have been antiently divers Fortresses; but that called the *Tower of London* hath been eminent above all others; It is not only a Fort, or Citadel, to defend and command

mand both City and River, but a Royal Palace likewise, where our Kings, with their Courts, have sometimes lodged; a Royal Arsenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60,000 Soldiers; the Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *English* Crown; the great Mint for coining of Gold and Silver; the great Archive, where are conserved all the antient Records of the Courts of *Westminster*, &c. The chief Prison for the safe Custody of great Persons that are Criminals in Matters of State: In the midst of it, the great white Square Tower was built by *William* the Conqueror.

Within the Tower is one Parochial Church, and a Royal Chapel, called *Cæsar's Chapel*; but it is now out of Use: The Church is called *S. Petri ad Vincula infra Turrim*, exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop, and is a Donative bestowed by the King without Institution and Induction.

CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.] The *Tower of London*, till the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, was governed by a Constable, and sometimes by a *Custos Turris*, and, in his Absence, by a Lieutenant, or Deputy: They had the Government of the *Tower* sometimes during Life, sometimes *Durante beneplacito*; were Privy-Counsellors; and had their Residence in the Royal Palace within the *Tower*; and sometimes had the Custody of the Armories, Stores, and Victuals.

LIEUTENANT.] The next Officer in Command is the chief Governor, or Lieutenant of the *Tower*: He is, by virtue of his Office, to be in Commission of the Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent*; and *Surry*, and is to act under, and be subordinate to the Constable for the Time being, in all Things touching the Execution of the said Office of Constable; and during his Absence, to do, perform, and execute, all Powers and Authorities, Acts, Matters, and Things whatsoever, relating to the Execution of the Office of Constable, in as ample manner as if the Constable were personally present. He hath, for the Execution of his Office, a Salary of 200*l. per Annum*, with all the Fees and Perquisites which Sir *John Robinson*, or any other of his Predecessors, ever had. He hath, as appurtenant to his Office, by Grants of divers of the former Kings of *England*, the Privileges of taking *Unam Lagenam*, Two Gallons and a Pint, *ante Malum & retro*, before and behind the Mast; and a certain Quantity out of every Boat laden with Lobsters and Oysters, or any other Shell-fish, which passeth by the *Tower*; and takes double the Quantity out of every Alien's Boat, to what he takes out of the Natives. Every Person of the Quality of a Duke, being sent Prisoner to the *Tower*, pays 200*l.* as his Fee. Every Baron under the Degree of a Duke 100*l.* and every Commoner 50*l.* He hath also a further Perquisite, the Disposal of the 40 Yeomen-Warders Places, as they die off.

Under

Under the Command of the Constable (and, in his Absence, of the Lieutenant) are the Gentleman Porter, the Physician, the 40 Yeomen-Warders, and the Gunner of the *Tower*.

GENTLEMAN-PORTER.] The Gentleman-Porter, who holds his Place by Patent, hath Charge of the Gates, to lock up and open; and to deliver the Keys to the Constable, and, in his Absence, to the Lieutenant every Night, and to receive them of him in the Morning: He commands the Warders that are upon the Day's Wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner hath for his Fee *Vestimenta superiora*, or else a Composition for the same, which is usually 40*l.* for a Peer, and 5*l.* apiece for others.

Note, That the antient Allowance from the King to a Duke, Prisoner in the *Tower*, was 12*l.* a Week, now but 4*l.* the like to a Marquis; to other Lords antiently 10*l.* a Week, now 2*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* to Knights and Gentlemen heretofore 4*l.* a Week, now 13*s.* and 4*d.* and to indigent Prisoners 10*s.* per Week.

COURT OF RECORDS.] In the *Tower* is an antient Court of Record, held every *Monday* by Prescription, for the Liberty of the *Tower*, of Debt, Trespasse, and other Actions of any Sum greater or lesser, whereof you may read in the 4th of *Eliz.* Besides the antient Liberty of the *Tower*, which adjoins to it, the old *Artillery-Garden* by *Spital-Fields*, and the *Little-Minories*, are within the *Tower* Liberty. The Gentleman-Porter of the *Tower*, for the Time being, hath the same Power and Authority in the said Liberty, as Sheriffs within their respective Counties; and he constituteth Bailiffs thereof, to execute all such Process and Warrants as are directed to them by the Stewards of the Court; and hath all Escheats, Deodands, and Goods of all *Felons de se*.

WARDERS.] The Yeomen-Warders of the *Tower* are 40 in Number, who are accounted the King's Domestic Servants, and are sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, or by the Clerk of the Cheque: Their Duty is to attend Prisoners of State, and to wait at the Gates: Ten of them are usually upon the Day's Wait, to take an Account of all Persons that come into the *Tower*, to enter their Names, and the Names of the Persons they go to, in a Book, to be perused by the Constable, or Lieutenant. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night.

THE OFFICE AND KEEPER OF THE RECORDS IN THE TOWER.] The Office of his Majesty's Records, kept in the *Tower* of *London*, is of very venerable Antiquity, and the Keeper and Deputy of the same dignified with special Trust.

This Officer is first recommended by the Master of the Rolls to the King; and if he be found fitly qualified to execute that great Trust, he is admitted and sworn by the said Master, and afterwards confirmed by the King's Letters-Patent.

It was before the taking away the Court of Wards of great Profit, but now not near so considerable.

As the Chapel of the Rolls in *Chancery-lane*, and Petty-Bag-Office, do fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the *Tower*, after some Years ; for it hath been the Wisdom and Care of former Ages, to send the Records of the several Courts to the *Tower*, for their Preservation and Safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular Interest of all Men having Estates requiring it ; there being many Precedents for it remaining in the Records of the *Tower*, and a particular Form of a Writ, to send the Records in the Chapel of the Rolls to the *Tower of London*.

The Records of the *Tower*, amongst other Things, contain the Foundation of Abbeys, and other Religious Houses ; and the Records in the Rolls contain the Dissolution of those Abbeys, and the Donation of the Land, of which many Families are now possessed ; and if those Records were all in one Place, the People might have Access unto them all under one and the same Search and Charge, which would be a great Ease and Benefit to the People, and Safety to the Records of this Nation.

Besides, the Records at the Rolls, being joined to those in the *Tower*, will make a perfect Continuance of all the ancient Rights of the *English* Nation, which are now set forth in the Records of the *Tower* ; whereof these following are a few Heads, or Particulars.

Contents of some of the Records.

The Leagues of foreign Princes, and the Treaties with them.

All the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, and other foreign Parts.

The Original of the Laws that have been enacted or recorded, until the Reign of *Richard III*.

The Establishment of *Ireland* in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *British* Seas, totally excluding both the *French* and *Hollanders* to fish therein without Licence from *England*, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The Interest of the *Isle of Man*, and the *Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Aldernay* ; which Four last are the remaining Part of the *Norman* Possession.

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained.

And all that the Kings and Princes of this Land have, until that Time, done abroad, or granted, or confirmed, unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, Extents or Surveys of Manors and Lands ; Inquisitions *post mortem*, of infinite Advantage upon Tryals of Interest or Descent.

Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns corporate, or to private Men, at Court-Leets, Waifs, Estrays, Markets,

Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons Goods, or what else could come to the Town, or pass out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in Chancery as in all the Courts of Common-Law and Exchequer.

Inspeximus's and Enrolments of Charters and Deeds made and done before the Conquest; Deeds or Contracts between Party and Party; and the just Establishments of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Metes and Bounds of all the Forests in England, with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Pasture, &c. Besides many other Privileges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inserted;

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of England in Parliament, Anno 46. Edward III. Numb. 34. said to be the perpetual Evidence of every Man's Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

These Records are repositied within a certain Place, or Tower, called *Wakefield-Tower*, adjoining to the *Bloody Tower*. Near *Traitors Gate* there is another Place, called *Julius Cæsar's Chapel*, in the *White Tower*: The going up to this Chapel is in *Cold-Harbour*, 84 Steps up, with 6 or 8 great Pillars on each Side; and at the upper End thereof there was a Marble Altar, which was demolished in the Civil War.

There are many Cart-Loads of Records lying in this Place, out of which Mr. *Prynne*, late Keeper of the same, with indefatigable Labour, collected and printed many of public Utility, Anno 1659. 1660. 1662. 1664. in Three several Volumes; the Second beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*: For before that Time there were no Rolls, but only *Chartæ antiquæ*, or antient Transcripts, made and done before and since the Conquest, until the Beginning of King *John*. There follows his Son *Henry III.* where the first Office, *Post mortem*, begins; then there is *Edw. I. II. and III. Rich. II. Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. and Edw. IV.* and Inquisitions, *post mortem*, of *Richard III.* who reigned only Three Years: The Rolls of that King are in the Chapel of the Rolls in *Chancery-lane*.

The several Marks on the Press which contain the Records.

The Rolls of the Tower are variously distinguished, viz. *Rotuli Patentium, Chartarum, Parliamentorum, Clausarum, Finium, Scotiæ, Vasconiæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ, Walliæ, Normanniæ, Alemanniæ, Oblatæ, Liberatæ, Extractæ, Perambulationes, Forestæ, Scutag. Rotul. Marechal. Rome, de Treugis, Chart. & Patent. fact. in Partibus transmarinis, Patent. de Domibus Judæorum, Protection. de Pardonation. de Subsidis, Viagiis, &c. Stapulæ, cum multis aliis*, which are lately depicted upon the Outside of every Press.

Press in the Repository belonging to each King's Reign; and very easily to be brought forth for the Use of the Client, by Tables of Orders hanging up in the said Office, and subscribed by the Keeper thereof.

The same is to be kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters thereto, from the Hours of 7 to 11 of the Clock in the Morning; and from 1 to 5 in the Afternoon every Day of the Week, except in the Months of *December*, *January*, and *February*; and in them from 8 till 11 in the Morning, and from 1 till 4 in the Afternoon; except on *Holidays*, public Fasts, and Thanksgiving-Days, and Times of great Pestilence.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.] Within the *Tower* is kept the Office of his Majesty's Ordnance, having the Superintendence, Ordering, and Disposing, as well of the Grand Magazine in the *Tower*, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Upnor-Castle*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, *Berwick*, and elsewhere; wherein generally, in times of Peace, there is Powder to the Quantity of about 14 or 15000 Barrels; with Arms for Horse and Foot, Ordnance, Shot, and other Stores proportionable, as well for Sea as Land, lodged in their several Storehouses apart, with great Order and Care, for the better preserving, and more speedy Dispatch in delivering out the same, as the King's Occasion shall require; which may not only defend *England*, but be formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in chief of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence and Integrity.

The chief Officers belonging to the Artillery are,

The Master of the Ordnance,	Clerk of the Ordnance,
The Lieutenant-General,	Keeper of the Stores,
Surveyor,	Clerk of the Deliveries.

And the Treasurer and Paymaster, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great-Seal.

Of the MINT.

Moreover, in the *Tower* is kept the Office of the Mint; although the King hath Power to set up a Mint in any other Place of this Kingdom. The Mint is a Corporation consisting of the Warden, Master, Workers, Moneyers, &c. It was so settled by Charter of King *Edward III.* and confirmed by the several Kings since.

WARDEN OF THE MINT.] In this Office are divers Persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the Warden and Keeper of the *Exchange* and *Mint*; whose Office is to receive

receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest. The Fee 400 *l. per Annum*.

MASTER AND WORKER.] Next is the Master and Worker of his Majesty's Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers; and when it is minted, receives it again from them. His Allowance formerly was not any set Fee, but according to the Pound Weight, as by an Indenture under the Great-Seal appeared. The Fee is now 500 *l. per Annum*.

COMPTROLLER.] The Third Office is the Comptroller, who sees that the Money be all made according to the just Assize; to oversee the Officers, and comptrol them, if the Money be not as it ought to be: His Fee is 300 *l. per Annum*.

ASSAY-MASTER.] The Fourth is the Assay-Master, who tries the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard; whose Fee is 250 *l. per Annum*.

AUDITORS.] The Fifth are the Auditors, to take the Accompts, and make them up. Their Fee is 20 *l. p r Annum* each.

SURVEYORS OF THE MELTING.] The Sixth is the Surveyor of the Melting, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter; which is, after the Assay-Master hath made Trial thereof. The Fee 100 *l. per Annum*.

These Officers, and Moneyers of the *Mint*, have always been exempted from all public Offices by Charter.

ST. KATHARINE'S.] Near the *Tower* is *St. Katharine's*, an Hospital, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills: The Master of it has a considerable Revenue, and is usually a Person of Quality: It hath also a Commissary, from whom if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of Chancery only; who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great-Seal, as in Appeals from the Arches, or Prerogatives.

The like Jurisdiction have the *Tower* and Liberties, the Rector of the Church being Commissary.

WHITEHALL.

THE next Royal Palace of Note is *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Wolsey*, seated between the *Thames*, and a most delectable and spacious Park, full of great Varieties. This Palace, before the Fire happened, and consumed the greatest Part of it, was incredibly large and commodious; but the noblest Room in it, and which escaped the said Fire, is the Great Chamber, called the *Banqueting-House*, built by the famous *Inigo Jones*: The like whereof, for Spaciousness, Beauty, Painture, and exact Proportion, no Room in *Europe* can parallel; the Ceiling whereof was all painted by the Hand of the famous

Sir *Peter-Paul Rubens*, which is now converted into a Chapel. This hath been the most constant Place of Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England* since *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, till the Fire, which happened in the Reign of King *William* III.

In the *Strand* are Two other Palaces belonging to the Crown.

The *Savoy*, a vast Building, first erected all of Stone, by *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Henry* III. who after purchased the same for her Son *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*. Here are the Remains of an Ecclesiastical College, or Hospital, now consisting only of a Master, called the Master of the *Savoy*, which Place is now vacant; Four Brothers, who are all to be Clergymen, and Four poor Sisters. In this House is an antient Chapel now used as the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Savoy*: But the greatest Part of it is turned into a Prison for Soldiers that desert, and for a Garison.

The other is called *Somerfet-House*, built by *Edward* Duke of *Somerfet*, Uncle to King *Edward* VI. a beautiful and convenient Building.

Of the Custom-House, Admiralty, and Navy-Office.

NOT far below the famous Bridge of *London*, is placed the *Custom-House*, where are received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandize imported and exported from this City.

In this Office are employed a great Number of Officers, whereof divers are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first, the Commissioners, who have the whole Charge and Management of all his Majesty's Customs (the Petty-Farms excepted) in all the Ports of *England*; and likewise the Oversight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present Commissioners are Seven, and are allowed by the King a Salary of 1000*l.* each *per Annum*.

The Commissioners, and several of the chief Officers, hold their Places by Patent from the King; and the other Officers are appointed by Warrant from the Lord High-Treasurer, the Particulars of which we refer you to at the latter End of this Work.

The House where this great Office was formerly kept, being destroyed by the late dreadful Fire, is now rebuilt in a much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious Manner, by King *Charles* the Second, and cost 10,000*l.* the Building.

The Post-House General is a noble Structure, built by the late Sir *Robert Viner* in *Lombard-street*, and purchased by King *Charles* II.

The Admiralty-Office is a large new-built House over-against *Scotland-Yard*.

The Navy-Office, Excise-Office, Pay-Office, Victualling-Office, Registry-Office, that for Sick and Wounded, &c. are of lesser Note than can be particularized in this Breviary.

GUILDHALL,

IS the Great Court of Judicature for the City of *London*; a stately Building, richly adorned with Tapestry, Pictures, &c.

Here are kept the Mayor's Court, the Sheriff's Court; and here the Judges sit upon *Nisi prius*, &c. Belonging hereto is a fine Chapel for the Use of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, unless upon *Sundays*, and great Solemnities, when they go in their Formalities to *St. Paul's Church*.

Public SCHOOLS and COLLEGES.

THE first is WESTMINSTER-SCHOOL.] There are Two School-masters of that renowned School and College belonging to the Abbey of *Westminster*: Ten Officers are belonging to the College, and Forty Scholars, commonly called *King's Scholars*, who, being chosen out of the School, and put into the College, are there maintained; and as they are fitted for the University, are elected yearly away, and placed with considerable Allowances in *Christ-Church, Oxford*, and *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, which are very different in their Duration, the former being for Life, the latter for a certain Time. To the Church of *Westminster* belongs likewise a fair public Library, free for all Strangers in Term-time.

St. PAUL's SCHOOL.

BEsides, there are in *London* divers endowed Schools, which in other Countries would be stiled Colleges; as *St. Paul's School*, founded 1512. by *John Colet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *St. Paul's*, for 153 Children to be taught there *Gratis*; for which Purpose he appointed a Master, a Sub-Master, or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever; committing the Oversight thereof to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, of the *Mercers in London*; for his Father, *Henry Colet*, some time Lord Mayor of *London*, was of the *Mercers Company*. This famous School, situated in *Paul's-Church-yard*, was burnt down 1666. and is now re-edify'd in a far more magnificent, commodious, and beautiful Manner.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS SCHOOL.

NEXT is that eminent School near *Canon-street*, built by Sir *Tho. White*, Alderman and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, the Noble Founder of *St. John Baptist College* in *Oxon*. Here are 300 Scholars taught; 100 gratis; 100 at 2s. 6d. a Quarter; and 100 at 5s. a Quarter.

To this School belong 37 Fellowships in the said College at *Oxon*; to which Scholars are from hence yearly elected as Places become vacant. One Side of it stands upon great Stone Pillars, in a large Court paved with Free-Stone. It hath a very fine Library belonging to it, and a large House for the Master, with Apartments for each of the Three Ushers.

At *Mercers-Chapel* in *Cheapside* is an excellent School, belonging to the most Beneficent and Worshipful Company of *Mercers*.

Belonging to *Christ's-Hospital* is another famous Grammar Free-School.

And near *St. Martin's Church*, in the Liberties of *Westminster*, is a very good Free-School, and an excellent Public Library; both of them, in the late Times of Popery, for the Security and Honour of the Protestant Religion, founded by the most Reverend Dr. *Tennison*, late Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

That at *Ratcliff* was founded by *Nicolas Gibson*, Grocer of *London*, who built there an Alms-house for 14 poor aged People.

Of the COLLEGES in LONDON.

THE famous City of *London* may not unfitly be stiled an University: For therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences; not only Divinity, Civil Law, and Physic, which in other Universities are usual, are read here; but also the Municipal or Common-Law of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein; which can be said in no other Nation: Moreover, all Sorts of Languages, Geography, Hydrography, the Art of Navigation, the Arts of Fortification, Anatomy, Surgery, Chymistry, Calligraphy, Brachygraphy, or Short-Hand, the Arts of Riding, Fencing, Dancing, Art Military, Fire-works, Limning, Painting, Enamelling, Sculpture, Architecture, Heraldry; all Sorts of Music, Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry; and any other Thing that may any-way contribute to the Accomplishment of an ingenious Nobleman, or Gentleman.

Sion-College, or the College of the London-Clergy.

THIS House, situate in the Parish of *St. Alphage* within *Cripplegate*, has been a Religious House Time out of Mind; sometimes under the Denomination of a Priory, or College, sometimes under that of a Spital, or Hospital, as at its Dissolution, 31 *Henry VIII.* it was called *Elfying-Spital*, from *William Elfying*, Mercer, who founded it *Anno 1329.*
3 *Edw. III.*

It is now, and has been since 6 *Car. I.* a Complication of both: It is a College for the Use of all the *London* Ministers, Rectors, Vicars, Lecturers, and Curates, canonically instituted and inducted, or that have Licence to preach within the City of *London*, from the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, who were incorporated by King *Charles I.* 1631. under the Name of *The President and Fellows of Sion-College*, within the City of *London*, at the Prayer of *Dr. Thomas White*, Vicar of *St. Dunstan's* in the West, and one of the Residentiaries of the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*. It is an Hospital likewise for Ten poor Men, and Ten poor Women (the former within, the latter without, the Gates of the House); whereof Four are to be nominated by the City of *Bristol*, where *Dr. White* was born; Eight by the *Merchant-Tailors* Company, Six by the Parish of *St. Dunstan's* in the West, where he was Minister 49 Years, and Two by *St. Gregory's* near *St. Paul's*, where he lived above 20 Years, unless any of his poor Kindred appear, who are always first to be considered by the Electors, the President, Two Deans, and Four Assistants, who are annually chosen out of the Rectors and Vicars of *London*, as Governors of this College and Hospital, subject to the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of *London*.

And that no Helps might be wanting for promoting these glorious Intentions of the Founder, another *London* Minister happily supplied, at 2000*l.* Charge, what he either overlooked, or could not sustain: *Mr. John Simpson*, Rector of *St. Olave's* in *Hart-street*, and one of *Dr. White's* Executors, built here a stately Library, for the Clergy of the City principally, but not excluding other Students, who have the free Use of it under certain Restrictions, which are printed and hung up in that fair Room, not inferior to many of the best Libraries in either of our Two famous Universities.

This Library was at first well stock'd by the generous Munificence of its Founder, and other yearly Benefactors; such were the Right Honourable *Sir Paul Bayning* Viscount *Sudbury*; his Viscountess; *Sir Paul Pindar*, *Sir George Croke*, *Elizabeth* Viscountess *Camden*, *Brian Walton*, Lord Bishop of *Chester*, several Aldermen of *London*, with most of the Clergy thereof; at length it was so augmented, by the Books belonging to the

Cathedral at *St. Paul's*, which were carried first to *Camden-house*, and thence brought hither 1647. that soon after, *Anno 1656.* the then Library keeper, *Mr. Spencer*, published a large Catalogue of them in *Quarto*, under this Title, *Catalogus Universalis Librorum omnium in Bibliotheca Collegii Sionii apud Londinensis, &c.*

Besides the Library, there has been built by the Contributions of the Fellows of this College, and what they could procure of well disposed Persons, a Hall well finished, a House adjoining to it, called the *President's Lodgings*, with several Chambers designed for Students; and are generally fill'd with Ministers of the neighbouring Parishes, who cannot well be better fitted anywhere, or at more reasonable Rates, till their Parsonage houses return into their own Possession.

Of the Commission for Building Fifty New Churches.

IT having been observed, That the great Number of Dissenters in and about *London* and *Westminster* did, in part, proceed from the late prodigious Increase of the Buildings and Inhabitants, without any proportionable Provision being made for the Cure of Souls; some of the Parish-Churches in the Out-Parts of those Cities being not able to contain a third or fourth Part of the Parishioners;

And it being farther certain, that the Growth of Popery is very much owing to the exorbitant Extent and Compass of Parishes, whereby the Missionaries of that Church may keep themselves concealed from the Knowledge of the Minister of the Parish, and pervert and seduce several of his Flock, without the least Notice taken thereof; the only proper Expedient which could be thought upon for redressing such great Inconveniencies, and growing Mischiefs, was, to build as many new Churches as the Necessity of the Case required; or at least so many as might alleviate the Evils of which we complained; and to make them Parochial, with all the necessary Privileges for the regular Administration of the Worship of the Church of *England*, under the Jurisdiction of the proper Diocesan. And accordingly an Act of Parliament was procured in the Ninth Year of the late Queen, of pious Memory, intituled, *An Act for granting to her Majesty several Duties upon Coals, for Building Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mentioned:* Whereby it is Enacted, That all sorts of Coals and Culm, brought into the Port of the City of *London*, do, from the 14th of *May 1716.* to the 29th of *September* next following, pay Two Shillings per Chaldron, or Ton; and from and after the 28th of *September 1716.* to the 28th of *September 1724.* Three Shillings per Chaldron, or Ton: And that the Sums of Money hence collected be paid into the Exchequer, and appropriated for building Fifty new Churches of Stone, and other

other proper Materials, with Towers or Steeples to each of them; and for purchasing of Sites of Churches and Church-yards, and Burying-places in or near the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or the Suburbs thereof; and for making such Chapels, or Churches, as were already built, and capable thereof, Parish-Churches; and for purchasing Houses for the Habitations of the Ministers of the said Parishes. Of these Fifty new Churches, One was ordered to be erected in the Parish of *East-Greenwich* in *Kent*; and Six thousand Pounds *per Annum* moreover appropriated towards the finishing *Greenwich-Hospital*, and the Chapel thereunto belonging; and Four thousand Pounds *per Annum* towards the repairing and finishing the Collegiate Church of *St. Peter's, Westminster*. And for the better Beginning, Carrying on, and Effecting, so Religious a Work, it was farther provided by the said Act, That, upon the Credit thereof, Money should be borrowed at Six *per Cent.* Tax-free; and that the Interest due before the 14th of May 1716. should be satisfied out of any Moneys coming into the Exchequer on the Credit aforesaid.

Now it is represented in this Act, That all this was in pursuance of her Majesty's Pious and Gracious Intentions to increase the Number of Churches in or near the populous Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, for the better Instruction of all Persons inhabiting, or who shall inhabit, in the several Parishes where the same shall be built, in the true Christian Religion, as it is now professed in the Church of *England*, and established by the Laws of this Realm: And therefore, to make her said Intentions effectual, she had Power also hereby to nominate and appoint such Persons as she shall think fit, to be Commissioners for the Services therein mentioned. And accordingly a Commission, by the late Queen's Letters-Patent, bearing Date the One-and-twentieth Day of *September*, in the Tenth Year of her Reign, was issued out to the Two Archbishops, Five Bishops, and other eminent Divines, and to several of the Ministers of State, Principal Nobility, Gentry, and Citizens, with such Power and Authority to them therein granted, as in the said Act are expressed.

But this Commission expiring on the 24th of *December* 1711. upon their Representation made to the Queen, under their Hands and Seals, Six Days before the said Expiration, That, having applied themselves to the Execution of the Powers therein contained, they could not within the Time limited perfect what was by the said Act intended; hereupon an Act was procured the next Session for enlarging the Time given to the said Commissioners, and for giving them also farther Powers for effecting a Work so much for the Honour of God.

In which Act they are authorized and impowered to purchase Lands, to limit the Bounds of the new Parishes, to raise Money by Loan, at Six *per Cent.* to inquire of the Right of Patronage, and to contract with the Patrons, and with the

Guardians of Infants, to appoint the first Parish-Officers, and, with the Consent of the Bishop, to name a convenient Number of sufficient Inhabitants in each said new Parish, to be the Vestry-men of such new Parish, who shall exercise the like Powers and Authority for ordering and regulating the Affairs of the same with those of the present Parish, out of which this is taken.

There is also a particular Treasurer, or Treasurers, appointed to issue Money for Buildings and Payments of Officers, and for recompensing such Persons as shall be necessarily employed under them, for their Labour and Pains : Which Treasurer is not of the Number of the Commissioners, but is immediately appointed by the Crown ; and is accountable in the Exchequer for the Moneys by him received from time to time ; and must give such sufficient Security as the Lord High-Treasurer shall approve of.

There is to be a Rector of every new Church and Parish to be made and constituted, and a perpetual Succession of Rectors, there, to have the Cure of the Souls of the Inhabitants of such new Parish : And the present Morning Preacher of any Chapel made Parochial, if he shall have officiated there for the Space of one Month next before the Consecration thereof, is appointed to be first Rector of such new Church and Parish, without any Admission, Institution, or Induction, to the same. And in every other new Church and Parish, the first Rector is to be nominated and appointed by the Crown ; and this even before an Agreement and Settlement can be made concerning the Patronage thereof, which is to be examined and approved in the High Court of Chancery. And as well the first Rector, as all the other succeeding Rectors, are to be presented and instituted, and also inducted, as all other Rectors and Vicars are ; and are obliged to observe and perform all other Matters, for the qualifying and intitling themselves thereto, as other Rectors ought to do.

But then the present Rectors, or Vicars, are not by this Division and Separation of the Parishes deprived of any Tithes, Dues, or Profits, to them belonging ; nor even the Successors of them, till such Agreements, or Settlements, for the more effectual dividing any such Parish, be made, and take Effect. And it is also provided, that this should not prejudice or alter the Propriety or Interest of any Proprietor, or to any Chapel made Parochial.

And it being farther provided in this Act, that it shall and may be lawful to and for her Majesty, at any time before the 29th of September 1712. to nominate Commissioners to execute the Powers granted by this and the former Act, as her Majesty shall think fit ; and that from such Appointment, so made, the Powers granted to the Commissioners in the said former Letters-Patent shall determine ; accordingly a Commission by her Majesty's

Majesty's Letters-Patent, bearing Date the 27th of *September* 1712. was issued out to several of the Lords, the Bishops, and others.

Soon after his late Majesty's Accession to the Throne, another Act passed in Parliament, among other Things, to enable his Majesty, by Letters-Patent under the Great-Seal of *Great-Britain*, to appoint such Persons as his Majesty should think fit, to be Commissioners; and that any Five or more of them should have Power to execute all Matters and Things appointed to be done in the afore-recited Acts: And accordingly a Commission by his Majesty's Letters-Patent was issued, bearing Date the Second of *December* 1715. whereby Sixty Lords and others were appointed Commissioners, whose Names the Reader will find among the Lists, &c.

[In pursuance of these and some subsequent Accounts, the following Churches have been built; viz. *St. Anne's Lime-house*, *Christ Church Spital fields*, *St. George's Bloomsbury*, *St. George's in the East*, *St. George's Hanover-Square*, *St. John at Wapping*, *St. Paul's Shadwell*, *St. Mary of Stratford, Bow*—the New Church at *Deptford*—the New Church in *Old-street*—the New Church in the *Strand*, *St. George's Queen-Square Chapel*, converted into a Parish-Church, *St. Mary Woolnoth in Lombard-street*, and *St. Giles's in the Fields*; of which the Two last are old Churches rebuilt.

These new Churches are most of them elegant Buildings, far exceeding other Parish-Churches in their Beauty and Dimensions, and are endowed to the Amount of about 200*l.* per Annum, each; Part thereof arising from the Profits of Lands purchased with Money appropriated by Parliament for endowing the said new Churches, and the Residue arising out of the Burial-Fees which are now settled on the Churchwardens, &c. of the respective Parishes; Part of them for the Maintenance of the Minister, and the Residue for the Use of the several new Parishes].

Doctors-Commons, or the College of Civilians.

ALTHO' Degrees in the Civil Law may be taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Theory is best there to be acquired, yet the Practice thereof is most of all in *London*, where a College was long since purchased by Dr. *Henry Harvey*, Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the Civil Law in this City, and where commonly reside the Judge of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, with divers other eminent Civilians, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate Manner, and communing together, it was known by the Name of *Doctors Commons*, and stood near *St. Paul's*, in the Parish of *St. Bennet Paul's Wharf*; which Buildings

Buildings being utterly consumed by the late dreadful Fire, they all resided at *Exeter-House* in the *Strand*, until the Year 1672. when they returned to their former Place, rebuilt in a very splendid and convenient Manner, at the proper Cost and Charges of the said Doctors.

The Terms begin, and the general Arches Court-Days are as follow :

S. Michaelis.		Pasch.	
23 Octob.		Quind. Pasch.	
<i>Craftino Anim.</i>		2. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Martini</i>	12 Nov.	3. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Edmundi</i>	21 Nov.	<i>Craftino Ascens.</i>	
<i>Andreæ</i>			
S. Hilarii.		Trinit.	
<i>Craftino Wolfani</i>	20 Jan.	<i>Craftino Trin.</i>	
<i>Pauli</i>		2. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Blasii</i>	4 Feb.	3. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Valentini</i>		4. <i>Sessio, vel Craftino D. Johannis.</i>	

In every Term there is a By-day, called *Dies Extraordinarius*, except *Easter Term*.

Of PROCTORS.

THE Proctors, or Procurators, belonging to the aforementioned Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, are 34 in Number : Their Office is, to exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for their Clients ; to draw up Acts and Pleadings in Causes ; to produce the Witnesses, prepare Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with their Proceedings.

These are admitted by the Archbishop's *Fiat*, introduced by the Two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practise immediately after their Admission : They wear black Robes, and Hoods lined with white Furs, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

As for what relates to the Ecclesiastical Courts kept at *Doctors-Commons*, see more, *Chap. IX.* of the Second Book.

The High Court of ADMIRALTY of
ENGLAND.

FOR the Decision of Maritime Controversies, Tryal of Malefactors, and the like, there is an High Court of Admiralty kept here.

There is a Judge thereof, whose Title is *Suprema Curia Admiralitatis Angliæ Locumtenens Judex, sive Præsides*: The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High-Admiral, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office; and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Marshals, and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belong a Register, and his Deputy, and a Marshal General, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High-Admiral.

The Lord High-Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor; and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same Day with the Arches, but in the Afternoon; and heretofore at *St. Margaret's Hill* in *Southwark*, but now in the same Common-Hall at *Doctors-Commons*; but the Admiralty-Sessions is still held for the Tryal of Malefactors, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the antient Place aforesaid, or at the *Old Baily*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court are in the Disposal of the Lord High-Admiral.

Of the College of PHYSICIANS in London.

AMONGST other excellent Institutions in the City of *London*, there is a College or Corporation of Physicians, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Henry VIII.* and since his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in Physic of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the said College-Seal, practise Physic in *London*, or within Seven Miles of the City (nor in any other Part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*); whereby also they can administer an Oath, fine and imprison any Offenders in that, and divers other Particulars; can make By-Laws, purchase Lands, &c. whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about *London*, to see if their Drugs and Compositions are wholesome, and well made; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices; as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, to keep Watch

Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, to provide Arms or Ammunition, &c. Any Member of that College may practise Surgery, if he please, not only in *London*, but in any Part of *England*.

This Society had antiently a College in *Knightrider-street*, the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry* the VIIIth. Since which an House and Ground was purchased by the Society of Physicians, at the End of *Amen-street*, whereon the famous Dr. *Harvey*, 1652. did erect, at his own proper Charge, a magnificent Structure, both for a Library, and a public Hall, for the Meeting of the several Members of the Society; endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was yet living, and in Health; Part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Oration, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno 1666. this goodly Edifice could not escape the Fury of that dreadful Fire; and that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this College purchased, with their own Moneys, a fair Piece of Ground in *Warwick-lane*, whereon they have raised a very magnificent Edifice.

The College has lately built, at their own Charge, a very noble Apartment for the containing an excellent Library of Books, given them partly by the late Marquis of *Dorchester*, who was pleased to do the College the Honour to be admitted Fellow among them, and chiefly by that eminent Professor, Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, Knight.

Of this College there are a President, Four Censors, and Twelve Electors, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom one is chosen every Year to preside.

The Four Censors of the College have, by their Charters, Authority to survey, correct, and govern, all Physicians, or others, that shall practise Physic in *London*, or within Seven Miles of the same; to fine, amerce, and imprison any of them, as they shall see Cause.

The Number of Fellows was only Thirty before the Restauration of King *Charles* II. But that King, considering the Increase of *London* since the first Incorporation of the College by King *Henry* VIII. thought fit to increase the Number of Fellows to Forty; and upon the same Account, King *James* II. taking into Consideration the farther vast Increase of Buildings of late Years, was pleased in the new Charter to appoint the Number of Fellows to be farther enlarged, so as they shall not exceed Fourscore, reserving to himself the Power of placing or displacing any Fellows for the future.

Besides the worthy Persons mentioned in the List, there are divers Physicians that have good Practice in *London*, although they never had any Licence; which is connived at by the College.

And

And yet by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physician or Surgeon, or not expressly allowed to practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, this is Felony in the Person presuming so to do; but the Reputation which the Dispensaries have got, will soon put an End to these and all other unfair Practitioners.

The College having frequently pressed its Members to the Generous and Charitable Cure of their sick poor Neighbours, and the meaner Housekeepers and Servants, not only to recommend themselves by this Service to the Public, but to improve their Knowledge of Diseases, and their Reputation by their Success, made a Subscription to the Number of Forty-two, *Anno* 1696. to contribute to the necessary Charge thereof, and accomplish the generous Charity to the sick Poor.

Gresham-College, or the College for Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Within the Walls of *London* is also seated a College built by the aforementioned worthy Person Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and endowed in Manner following: After he had built the *Royal Exchange*, he gave of the Revenue thereof the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors; and the other Moiety to the Company of Mercers, in Trust, that the Mayor and Aldermen should find, in all Time to come, Four able Persons to read within this College Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, and Music; and to allow each of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50*l.* a Year; and that the Company of Mercers should find Three more able Men to read Civil Law, Physic, and Rhetoric, and to allow to each one of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50*l.* a Year; and that these several Lecturers should read in Term-time, every Day in the Week (except *Sundays*) at Morning in *Latin*, and Afternoon the same in *English*: The Musick Lecture to be read only in *English*.

In this College, from the Time of their Incorporation, till the Year 1712. when they purchased an House in *Crane-Court*, *Fleet-street*, did meet the *Fellows of the Royal Society*, so much famed throughout the World: Concerning which the Reader may take this brief Account, extracted in part out of that excellent History of the said Society, written by Dr. *Thomas Sprat*, late Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and Dean of *Westminster*.

FIRST FOUNDATION OF THE ROYAL-SOCIETY.] The first Assembly which laid the Foundation of this Royal Society, was some Years before the happy Restauration of King *Charles II.* at *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, in the Lodgings of Dr. *Wilkins*, late Lord Bishop of *Chester*.

Afterwards, about the Year 1658. many of them, living in *London*, had a Meeting at *Gresham-College*; at length his Majesty

Majesty took Notice thereof, and was graciously pleased so far to favour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing Date the 22d of *April* 1663. whereby they were made a Corporation, to consist of a President, of a Council, and of Fellows, for promoting the Knowledge of natural Things, and useful Arts, by Experiments.

MANNER OF ELECTING FELLOWS.] Their Manner of electing Fellows is according to the *Venetian* Way, by Balloting. Each Fellow, at his Admission, subscribes this Promise following: *That he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Royal Society of London, for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge.* After this he may at any time free himself from this Obligation, only by signifying under his Hand to the President, that he desires to withdraw from the Society.

YEARLY CHARGES AND ADMITTANCE.] When any one is admitted, he pays to the Treasurer only 40s. and then 13s. a Quarter so long as he continues a Member of the Society.

THEIR DESIGN.] The Design of the Royal Society is, in brief, to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature, or of Art, which can come within their Reach: So that the present Age and Posterity may be able to put a Mark on the Errors which have been strengthened by long Prescription; to restore Truths that have been neglected; to push on those, which are already known, to more various Uses; to make the Way more passable to what remains unrevealed, &c.

EXPERIMENTS MADE BY THE SOCIETY.] The Royal Society then, since their first Institution, have made a vast Number of Experiments in almost all the Works of Nature; they have made particular Inquiries into very many Things of the Heavens as well as of the Earth, Eclipses, Comets, Meteors, Mines, Plants, Animals, Earthquakes, Fiery Eruptions, Inundations, Lakes, Mountains, Damps, Subterraneous Fires, Tides, Currents and Depths of the Sea, and many other Things: They have composed many excellent short Histories of Nature, of Arts, Manufactures, &c. whereof some are extreme curious: In a word, the Discoveries and Inventions made, should we say, but by some few Persons of this Society, if well considered, seem to surpass the Works of many foregoing Ages.

ADVANTAGES AND PROFITS BY IT.] They have mightily improved Naval, Civil, and Military Architecture; they have advanced the Art, Conduct, and Security, of Navigation; they have not only put this Kingdom upon planting Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, Ever-greens, but also *Ireland, Scotland, New-England, Virginia, Jamaica, and Barbados.* All our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society: They have awakened the whole Civilized, Letter'd, and Intelligent World: so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge, and Practical Studies,

upon

upon new Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommended to this Society, to be examined, approved, or corrected : So that if any of the present *English* Nation be so blind as not to see the Usefulness of this Society, Posterity will, to their Shame, acknowledge it with Gratitude, as Foreigners already do from all Parts.

To conclude : They have registred Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, &c. reduced them into one common Stock, and laid some Part of them up in public Registers, to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity ; hereby laying a solid Ground-work for a vast Pile of Experiments, to be continually augmented through all future Ages.

THEIR LIBRARY.] Moreover, the Royal Society, for the Advancement of this noble Design, have begun a Library, to consist only of such Authors as may be serviceable to that Design ; towards which the late Earl-Marshall of *England* did bestow on the Society the whole *Norfolcian* Library, with a free Permission of changing such Books as were not proper for their Work ; whereby in a short time they will be able to shew a complete Collection of all that hath been published in Antient and Modern Languages, which either regard the Productions of Nature, or the Effects of all Manual Arts.

THE REPOSITORY.] The free and bountiful Gift of *Daniel Colwal*, Esquire ; wherein are to be seen many Thousands of great Rarities, fetched (some of them) from the farthest Corners of the habitable World, as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths, some Things petrified, others ossified, Mummies, Gums, &c. divers of which have been since added by other worthy Members of that Society, and by other ingenious Persons : And, in a short time, is like to be (if not already) one of the largest and most curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

THEIR COAT OF ARMS.] The Coat of Arms granted by his Majesty King *Charles* to the Royal Society, is an Escutcheon, with Three Lions of *England* in Chief ; intimating, that the Society is Royal ; the Crest is an Eagle, and the Supporters Hunting-Hounds, Emblems of the quickest Sight and Smelling, to signify the Sagacity employed in penetrating and searching after the Works of Nature. The Motto, *Nullius in verba*, to testify their Resolution not to be enslaved by any of the greatest Authority in their Inquiries after Nature.

TIME OF ELECTION.] Of the Members of the Council, Eleven are to be continued for the next Year, and Ten more to be added to that Number, all to be chosen yearly upon the 30th of *November*, being the Feast of *St. Andrew*, in the Morning ; after which Election they all dine together.

Of the College of HERALDS.

NOT far from the College of *Doctors-Commons* stood the College of Heralds, that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Arms; an antient House, built by *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who married *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry VII.* And the Duke of *Norfolk* having, in lieu thereof, exchanged Lands with the Crown, he procured the same to be bestowed by Queen *Mary* on the King's Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms for ever, to the end that they and their Successors might dwell together (if they so pleased), and assemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might be there safely preserved, &c. which is now handsomely rebuilt.

They were made a College, or Corporation, by Charter of King *Richard III.* and by him had several Privileges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards another Charter of Privileges was granted unto the said Society by King *Edward VI.* in the Third Year of his Reign.

Of this Collegiate Society are, first,

Three, stiled *Reges Armorum Anglicorum*, Kings at Arms.

Six Heralds at Arms, and Four Pursuivants at Arms.

KINGS AT ARMS.] Amongst the Kings at Arms, the First and Principal is called *Garret*, instituted by *Henry V.* whose Office is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their Solemnities, and to marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the higher Nobility of *England*, to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, call on them to be installed at *Windsor*, to cause their Arms to be hung over their Seats there, to carry the Garters to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which Purpose he was wont to be joined in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, &c.

CLARENCEUX.] The next is *Clarenceux*, so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belonged; for *Lionel*, third Son to *Edward III.* marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of *Clare* in the County of *Thummond*: Whereupon he was afterwards created *Duke of Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom escheating to King *Edward IV.* by the Death of his Brother *George Duke of Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belonged to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarenceux* in *French*, and *Clarencius* in *Latin*. His Office is to marshal and dispose of the Funerals of the lower Nobility; as Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, on the South-side of the *Trent*; and therefore sometimes called *Surroy*, or *Southbrog*.

Southbroy [*Gloucester* King of Arms, and also *Bath* King of Arms, instituted *Anno* 1726. when the Order of the Knights of the Bath was revived].

The Third King at Arms is *Norroy*, or *Northbroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North-side of the *Trent*.

The Two last are called *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being by them divided into Two Provinces.

These, by Charter, have Power to visit Noblemens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint Men their Arms, or Ensigns, and, with *Garter*, to direct the Heralds.

Note, That by the Union-Treaty, *Lion* King at Arms for *Scotland* (of whom see more hereafter in the State of *Scotland*) is the Second King at Arms of *Great-Britain*, and takes place immediately after *Garter*.

HERALDS.] The Six Heralds, antiently and properly belonging to Dukes, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and ranked :

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>Somerset</i> , | | 4. <i>York</i> , |
| 2. <i>Chester</i> , | | 5. <i>Windsor</i> , |
| 3. <i>Richmond</i> , | | 6. <i>Lancaster</i> . |

Their Office is to wait at Court, attend public Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, &c. thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from Two German Words, *Here*, *Helt*, or *Held*; that is, the Army's Champion; to denounce War, or offer Peace, as the *Peciales* of the *Romans* did; and from thence probably Seven *Danish* Kings, and some Kings of *Norway* and *Sweden*, and some of *England* before the Conquest, have had the Name of *Harold* or *Herald*.

PURSUIVANTS.] Of these Heralds, in *England*, there were antiently many, and so likewise of Pursuivants, whereof at present there are but Four, thus named :

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Bluemantle</i> , | | 3. <i>Rouge-Dragon</i> , |
| 2. <i>Rouge-Croix</i> , | | 4. <i>Portcullice</i> , |

from such Badges heretofore worn by them, as it is thought.

The Service of these, and of the Heralds, and of the whole College, is used in Marshalling and Ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christenings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shews, Jests, Tournaments, Combats before the Constable and Marshal, &c. Also they take care of the Coats of Arms, and of the Genealogies, of the Nobility and Gentry.

CREATION OF THE KINGS AT ARMS.] Antiently the Kings at Arms were created, and solemnly crowned, by the Kings of *England* themselves; and the Heralds and Pursuivants had their Creation from the King's Hand; but, of latter Times, the Earl-Marshal hath had a special Commission for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the Creating and Crowning of *Garter* King at Arms, there is first to be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a solemn Oath; then a Gold Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl was heretofore the Fee of the new-created King; also a Coat of Arms of Velvet, richly embroidered, and a Jewel, or Badge of Gold, enamelled in a Gold Chain. His Creation is in this Manner: First, he kneels down before the Earl-Marshal, and, he laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King of Arms reads the Oath, which being taken, and the Book and Sword, next are read the Letters-Patent of his Office; during which the Earl-Marshal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the Name of *Garter*; then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head.

The other Two Kings of Arms, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, are created by Letters-Patent, a Book, a Sword, &c. as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

CREATION OF THE HERALDS.] An Herald at Arms is also created with the like Ceremony, except the Coronet and Jewel; only his Coat of Arms must be Sattin, embroidered and enriched with Gold, and must be brought in with Two Heralds, as the Kings of Arms are by Two Kings of Arms, and to swear in solemn Manner to be true to the King, to be serviceable to all Christians, to be secret and sober, to be more ready to commend than to blame; to be humble, lowly, &c.

The greatest Part of this College is, since the late dreadful Fire, rebuilt; and the Library is now kept there, being upon *St. Bennet's-Hill*, near *Doctors-Commons*, *London*; where are some Officers at Arms always attending, to satisfy Comers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c.

All the Members of this College being the King's sworn Servants in Ordinary, the Reader may find a List of their Names among the Officers of the Household.

Inns of Court, or Colleges of Common-Lawyers.

THE Colleges of Municipal, or Common-Law Professors and Students, are Fourteen, still called *Inns*, the old *English* Word for Houses of Noblemen, or Bishops, or Men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the same Signification with the *French* Word *Hotel*.

There are Two *Inns of Sergeants*,
Four *Inns of Court*,
Eight *Inns of Chancery*.

INNS OF COURT.] The Inns of Court were so named, as some think, because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature; or else, because antiently these Colleges received only the Sons of Noblemen, and better Sorts of Gentlemen, as *Fortescue* affirmeth.

Of these there are Four :

THE TWO TEMPLES.] Heretofore the Dwelling of the Knights-Templars, and purchased by some Professors of the Common-Law above 300 Years ago : They are called the *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, in relation to *Essex-House*, which was Part of the House of the Knights-Templars, and called the *Outer-Temple*, because it is seated without *Temple-Bar*.

LINCOLN'S-INN, AND GRAY'S-INN.] The Two other Inns of Court are *Lincoln's-Inn*, belonging antiently to the Earls of *Lincoln*, and *Gray's-Inn*, formerly belonging to the noble Family of the *Grays*.

These Societies are no Corporation, nor have any judicial Power over their Members; but have certain Orders among themselves, which have, by Consent, the Force of Laws; for lighter Offences, they are only excommunicated, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences, they lose their Chambers, and are expelled the College; and being expelled, they are never received by any of the Three other Societies.

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to these Societies, which, being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase; nor have they any thing for defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittance, and other Dues for their Chambers. The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society may be divided into Four Parts, Benchers, Utter-Barristers, Inner-Barristers, and Students,

BENCHERS.] Benchers are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and Ordering of the whole House; and out of these is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who receiveth, disburseth, and accounteth for, all Moneys belonging to the House.

[There are no Mootings or Readings in the Inns of Court or Chancery at this Day.]

INNS of CHANCERY.

THE Inns of Chancery were probably so named, because there dwelt such Clerks as did chiefly study the forming of Writs, which regularly appertained to the Cursitors that are

Officers of Chancery. The first of these is called *Thawie's-Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edw. III.* and since purchased by the Society of *Lincoln's-Inn*; then *New-Inn*, *Clement's-Inn*, *Clifford's-Inn*, antiently the House of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple-Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lion's-Inn*, antiently a common Inn, with the Sign of the Lion; *Furnival's-Inn*, and *Bernard's-Inn*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colleges for younger Students, and many were entered here, before they were admitted into the Inns of Court.

Now they are for the most part taken up by Attornies, Solicitors, and Clerks, who have their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easy Rate, in an Hall together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps.

SERGEANTS-INN.] Lastly, There are Two more Colleges called *Sergeants-Inn*, where the Common-Law-Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet; they are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Sergeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the Civil-Law; only these have heretofore been reputed more noble and honourable; *Doctores enim Appellatio est Magisterii, Servientis vero Ministerii*.

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

DEGREES BY WHICH THEY RISE.] The young Student in the Common-Law is admitted to be of one of the Four Inns of Court, where he is called a *Moot-Man*; and after about Seven Years Study, is chosen an Utter-Barrister; and is then in a Capacity to be made a Sergeant at Law, when his Majesty shall be pleased to call him, which is in this Manner:

SERGEANTS AT LAW.] When the Number of Sergeants is small, the Lord Chief-Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the Advice and Consent of other the Judges, makes Choice of Six or Eight, more or less, of the most grave and learned of the Inns of Court, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, who sends, by the King's Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a Day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a Sergeant at Law. At the appointed Time, they, being habited in Robes of Two Colours, viz. Brown and Blue, come accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries, to *Westminster-hall*; there in Public they take a solemn Oath, and are cloathed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in Public. After this, they feast the great Persons of the Nation in a very magnificent and princely Manner; give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Archbishops, Chancellor, Treasurer, to the Value of 40*l.* each Ring; to Earls and Bishops, Rings of 20*l.* to other great

Officers, to Barons, &c. Rings of less Value, besides a great Number of Rings to private Friends.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the King's Bench and Common-Pleas; whereof every Judge doth always wear the white Linen Coif, which he had as a principal Badge of a Sergeant, and which he had ever the Privilege to wear at all Times, even in the King's Presence, and while he speaks to the King; though antiently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as capp'd in the Presence of the King of England.

A JUDGE MADE.] When any of the afore-mentioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes choice of one of these Sergeants at Law to supply his Place, and constitutes him by Letters-Patent, sealed by the Chancellor, who, sitting in the Middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a set Speech, declares to the Sergeant (who upon this Occasion is brought in) the King's Pleasure; and to the People the King's Goodness, in providing the Bench with such able honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely and impartially to all his Subjects; and causes the said Letters-Patent to be read; and being departed, the Chief-Justice places the said Sergeant on the Bench junior of all the rest; and having taken his Oath well and truly to serve the King, and all his People, in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, &c. he sets himself to the Execution of his Charge.

And now in some Things his former Habit of a Sergeant is altered; his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif, are the same; but there is, besides, a Cloak put over him, and closed on his right Shoulder, and his *Caputium* is lined with Minever, or *de Minuto vario*, divers small Pieces of white rich Fur: But the Two Lord Chief-Justices, and the Lord Chief-Baron, have their Hood, Sleeves, and Collars turned up with Ermin.

Note, That out of the Sergeants afore-mentioned the King by Writ usually calls some to be of his Counsel at Law, allowing each one Wadage, Feodage, Vesturage, and Legardage: These sit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westminster*, except in the Court of Common-Pleas, where all sit without the Bar.

HOSPITALS.

Besides the COLLEGES, properly so called, there are Alms-houses, Work-houses, and Houses of Correction. The most noted are,

SUTTON'S Hospital, or the Charterhouse.

A Little without the Walls stands this College, or Collegiate House, called antiently the *Chartreuse*, now corruptly the *Charterhouse*, it being heretofore a Convent of *Carthusian* Monks, in French, *Des Chartreux*. This College, now called *Sutton's Hospital*, consists of a Master, who is a Governor, a Chaplain, and several other Officers; also a Master and Usher to instruct 40 Scholars, besides 80 decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers, and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloaths, Physic, &c. and live all together in a Collegiate Manner, with much Cleanness and Neatness; and the 40 Scholars have not only Necessaries, whilst they are here taught, but if they become fit for the Universities, there are also unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this College, 20*l.* yearly and duly paid, for Eight Years after they come to the University; and to others, fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices. There are moreover all Sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, &c. who have all competent Salaries. The Revenue, and princely Foundation, was the sole Gift of *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; a *Lincolnshire* Gentleman, and a Protestant; and is supposed to be so great, as cannot be parallel'd by the Charity of any one Subject in *Europe*, notwithstanding the great Boasts of the Roman Catholics. The House cost him at first 13,000*l.* and the fitting up for this Purpose about 7,000*l.* more; in all 20,000*l.* and was endowed by him with 4,000*l.* *per Annum*, which is since improved to near 6,000*l.* *per Annum*. The Founder died the Twelfth Day of *December* 1611. and this his Foundation hath been ever since intire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without as yet admitting any other Addition of Charity to it: Although by Letters of Licence granted by his late Majesty, in the Seventh Year of his Reign, the Governors are impowered to receive by Will or Deed any farther Addition of Charity, not exceeding Four thousand Pounds *per Annum*, to Mr. *Sutton's* Revenue. The Governors are in Number Sixteen; and all Vacancies supplied by the Election of the remaining Governors.

In

In the Disposal of the Governors are the following Benefices:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. At the <i>Charterhouse</i> , | 6. <i>Dunſby</i> , |
| 2. <i>Balsbam</i> , | 7. <i>Southminſter</i> , |
| 3. <i>Caſtle-Camps</i> , | 8. <i>Coldnorton</i> , |
| 4. <i>Horſebeatb</i> , | 9. <i>Little-Wigborough</i> , |
| 5. <i>Hallingbury</i> , | 10. <i>Hartland</i> . |

CHELSEA-COLLEGE, or the Royal Hoſpital for disabled SOLDIERS.

THE Royal Hoſpital at *Chelſea*, in the County of *Middleſex*, founded by King *Charles* the Second, carried on by King *James* the Second, and now perfected by the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, is ſeated upon a Piece of Ground whereon a Building formerly ſtood, which was deſigned by King *James* the Firſt for a College of Divines to defend the Reformation of the Church of *England* againſt all Oppoſers; which Ground did eſcheat to the King. It is about a Mile from the Suburbs of *London*, near the famous River of *Thames*, in a moſt whoſome Air, upon a riſing gravelly Ground, about Sixteen Feet higher than the River, from whence it is abundantly furniſhed with whoſome Water, even to the Top of the Fabric, by a moſt ingenious Machine, without the Labour of Man or Horſe, lately invented by a Shopkeeper of *London*.

The main Building is a large Square, whereof one Side is open to the River, which is about One hundred Paces diſtant, and where is a moſt commodious and magnificent Landing-place: Of the other Three Sides, the Front Side contains the Chapel and Hall, both very ſpacious and noble Rooms. The Two other Sides, being Four Stories high, are divided into Wards, or Galleries, Two in each Story, containing each Twenty-fix diſtinct Apartments for the Foot Soldiers. At each of the Four Corners of this main Building there is a fair Pavilion; in one whereof are the Governor's Lodgings, and the Council-Chamber; the other Three being fair Lodgings for ſeveral of the Officers of the Houſe, both Civil and Military. In the Middle of this great Court is placed, upon a Marble Peſtial, a moſt curious brazen Statue of the Founder, King *Charles* the Second, at the Coſt and Charge of Mr. *Toby Ruſtatt*.

The Number of ordinary Penſioners is 486, beſides the Officers of the Houſe, Matrons, Laundreſs, Waſherwomen, &c.

The Out or Extraordinary Penſioners are more numerous and theſe upon Occaſion do Duty in the ſeveral Garriſons, from whence Draughts are made for the Army, &c.

The Pensioners have all Red Coats, lined with Blue, and are provided with all other Cloaths, Linen and Woollen, plentiful Diet, neat clean Lodging, Washing, Fire, and one Day's Pay in every Week for Spending-money.

The Qualification to be admitted of this Society is, That each one must first bring a Certificate from their superior Officer, that he hath been maimed and disabled in the Service of the Crown; or else, that he hath served the Crown Twenty Years, which must appear by the Muster-rolls.

For the Government of this Royal Foundation there are appointed proper Officers: A List of which see at the Close of this Work.

They have all fair Lodgings, and suitable Diet, in the Hall. Moreover, there are several other Officers, or Servants, as Cooks, Butlers, Bakers, Sexton, Usher, Porters, Women, Housekeepers, Matrons, 24, who have all Diet in the Hospital. There are also Barbers, and divers other Servants; besides Smiths, Carpenters, Joiners, Plumbers, Stone-cutters, &c.

To defray the great Charges of this Royal Hospital, there is a considerable Sum paid yearly out of the Poundage of the Army, besides one Day's Pay of each Officer, and of each common Soldier once every Year, which in Time of War amounted to above 13,000*l*.

GREENWICH-HOSPITAL.

NEXT to this, *Greenwich-Hospital*, built upon the River *Thames*, must hereafter take its Place in this Book, as being not much farther from *London-Bridge* Eastward than *Chelsea* is Westward: But, if we should consider the Magnificence, Capaciousness, or Usefulness of the Building, it should rather precede the former; as much excelling it on each Account as the Naval Strength of an Island is every way preferable in its Value to the Land-Forces of it. 'Tis built below Bridge, as most proper for its Inhabitants; who are to be all such *English* Seamen as by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, shall be disabled from further Service at Sea; and for the Widows and Children of such as happen to be slain in Sea-Service: 'Tis to be fitted up for no less than 450 Seamen, if Encouragement be answerable to the Stateliness of the Structure, which is truly Royal, a great Part of it being built in King *Charles* the Second's Time, at 36,000*l*. Expence; encouraged much by King *William* the Third's Commission, and by a new Commission granted by the late Queen *Anne*; and we hope will be perfected under the auspicious Influences of our present gracious Sovereign King *George* the Second.

CHRIST'S-HOSPITAL,] Formerly a Monastery of Grey Friars dissolved by *Henry VIII.* and converted by his Son *Edward VI.* into an Hospital for poor Children; called by some the *Blue-coat-Hospital*; all the Boys and Girls being clothed in Blue Coats,

Coats, very warm and decent, and provided with all suitable Necessaries. It hath since been enlarged by divers considerable Benefactors. A great Part of this Fabric was burnt down in the great Fire; but is again rebuilt with much Splendor and Convenience, by the pious Care and Charity of its Governors, Trustees, and religious Benefactors. Nevertheless, all would not do without contracting a great Debt, and anticipating the Revenues of the Hospital; the Effect of which it still feels, and is like so to do, unless administered to by the bountiful Hands, not only of willing, but of able Persons. King *Charles* the Second founded here a Mathematical School, and liberally endowed it with Maintenance for an exquisite Teacher, where the most adult Lads, about Forty in Number, are taught all Parts of Mathematics; but especially the Art of Navigation; and afterwards they are every Year, about Ten or Twelve at a time, put Apprentices to Masters of Ships, and so become skilful and brave Commanders. Here were lately above a Thousand poor Children, most of them Orphans, maintained in the House, and out at Nurse, upon the Charge of this Foundation, and Six or Seven Score put yearly forth to Apprenticeship; the Maidens to good and honest Services. Some of the most pregnant Lads are so good Proficients at the Grammar-School belonging to this Hospital, that they are sent to the University, and become excellent Scholars; and some of those that have been put to Trades have arrived to the highest Dignities in this City; even the *Prætorian Chair* has been filled with one of these. But the stated Revenue not being at all answerable to the necessary yearly Expences, many of the most wealthy Citizens and Merchants are chosen Chief Governors, in hopes that they will commiserate those Wants which their own Eyes see. That venerable Alderman, Sir *John More*, Knight, set a noble Example of Munificence to this Hospital, in building a magnificent Writing-School, &c. which cost him (as it is computed) upwards of Four Thousand Pounds.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S-HOSPITAL] Adjoins to the said *Christ's-Hospital*, and formerly belonged to the same *Grey-Friers*, founded by *Raihere*, who was the First Prior of that House, in the Time of *Henry* the First; enlarged by *Henry* the Fourth. At the Dissolution of Monasteries, *Henry* the Eighth left 500 Marks a Year to it, for the Relief of poor People; but it was more largely endowed, for the Use of sick and lame Persons only, by *Edward* the Sixth. This Spital hath able Physicians and Surgeons, careful Nurses, and good Provision for wounded and sick Soldiers and Seamen, and other diseased Persons, who come from all Parts of the Kingdom hither for Cure; and through God's Blessing, here are sometimes Two Thousand, or upwards, cured in a Year, and relieved with Money, and other Necessaries, at their Departure. This House itself escaped the Fury of the great Fire; but most of the Estate belonging to it was consumed.

ST.

ST. THOMAS'S-HOSPITAL,] in *Southwark*, is for the same Use; and underwent almost the same Fate in its Revenues, not only in 1666. but in the Three great Fires in *Southwark*, 1676. 1681. 1689. This was originally founded an Hospital by *Richard* the Prior of *Bermondsey*, Anno 1213. It was surrendered by the Master to *Henry VIII.* valued at 266*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per Annum. It was given by the excellent King *Edward VI.* to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*; and appointed to be called *The Hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle*; and appropriated for the Cure of poor, sick, infirm, and lame Persons. Though this Hospital has several times escaped Burning (particularly, when in 1676. the Fire was extinguished at this House, after the Flames had several times touched it); yet the Buildings were so very old and ruinous, that the Governors thought it necessary to rebuild the same, which has been done at the Charge of the said Governors, assisted by the Contributions of other bountiful Benefactors, without lessening the Revenues of the Hospital. It now consists of Four Courts, very spacious, ornamental, and commodious. In the First are Six Wards for Women: In the Second are Two Chapels, one for the Use of the Hospital; the other commonly called *The Parish-Church of St. Thomas, Southwark*. In the same Court are the Houses of the Treasurer, Hospitaler, Steward, Butler, and Cook. In the Third Court are Seven Wards for Men, with a convenient Shop, Store-rooms, and Laboratory for the Apothecary. In the Fourth Court are Two Wards for Women, with a Surgery, hot and cold Baths, &c. Besides these Squares, the Governors, in the Year 1718. erected a spacious Building, in which are Wards, and Beds in them, for One hundred Persons; so that now there is room for above Five hundred People; and there are about Four thousand poor and diseased Persons cured in, and discharged yearly out of, this Hospital.

On a convenient Piece of Ground, in the Parish of *St. Thomas, Southwark*, near adjoining to this House, is built an Hospital for *Incurables*, by the extraordinary Charity of *Thomas Guy*, Esq; in which there is Provision made for about Four hundred Persons.

WALL and GATES.

THE antient City of *London* was walled in on all Parts with a strong Stone Wall of Defence, in Height and Thickness proportionable to its Design, which is now, for the most part, decayed; Dwelling-houses being built upon the Foundations of that which is wanting, or upon the Top of that little which remains. Yet most of the Gates of that old Wall still remain; those which were burnt down, as *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, are rebuilt with great Solidity and Magnificence; and those which escaped, as *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Moregate*, *Aldgate*, are kept in good Repair; and all are shut every Night

with great Diligence, and a sufficient Watch, at Ten o'Clock: In like manner, at the same Hour, Watches are placed everywhere about the City, who seize all suspected Persons, and secure them till the next Morning, to be examined by a Justice of the Peace; and if they are found to be Vagabonds, Strumpets, or Nightwalkers, they are sent to an House of Correction. Most of these Gates are of good Architecture, and adorned with Statues of some of our Kings and Queens, as is that likewise called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-street*, near the *Middle-Temple-Gate*.

PRISONS.] The designed Brevity of this Treatise will not let me give a very particular Account of all the Prisons in and about this City. Two of the aforesaid Gates, *viz. Newgate* and *Ludgate*, being strongly built, are Prisons, the first chiefly for heinous Malefactors, as Traitors, Murderers, Felons, and the like, who are tried at the Sessions-house in the *Old-Bailey*, hard by; and the other only for Debtors, who are Freemen of *London*. The *King's-Bench* Prison in *Southwark* is one of the greatest for Debtors in *England*. Not far from it is the *Mars-halsea*, a Prison belonging to the Court of the Knight-Martial of the *King's-Court*. The *Fleet*, near *Fleet-Market*, is a great Prison likewise for Debtors; so are the Two *Compters*, belonging more peculiarly to the City. The *New-Prison* at *White-chapel*, the *Gate-house* at *Westminster*, and others, would take up too much Room to be described here; but each have their distinct Privileges and Conveniencies, according to the Circumstances of the Debtor, which is the Reason why he so oft removes himself from one to the other by Writs of *Habeas Corpus*.

LONDON-BRIDGE.] The next Thing remarkable in the City of *London* may be the Bridge; which, for admirable Workmanship, for Vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all others in *Europe*: It has Nineteen Arches, founded in a deep broad River, and, some say, on a soft ousy Ground, 800 Feet in Length, 60 Feet high, and 30 broad; hath a Draw-bridge almost in the Middle, and 20 Feet between each Arch. It was begun by King *Henry II.* and finished *Anno 1209.* in the Reign of King *John*.

The Building of this Bridge of *London* was an exceeding difficult and costly Piece of Work; and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that Place, it seems almost impossible to be done again: The Charge of keeping it in Repair is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, and divers considerable Officers, &c. to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair thereof; the Principal whereof are the Two Bridge-masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-Day*, after the Sheriffs and Chamberlain.

THE ROYAL-EXCHANGE] is next to be considered, as the noblest Building of that Use in the World.

The

The former Burse began to be erected in the Year 1566. just 100 Years before it was burnt; it was built at the Cost and Charges of a noble Merchant, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and opened in a solemn Manner, by an Herald, and Sound of Trumpet, in the Presence, and by the special Command, of Queen *Elizabeth*, proclaimed and named the *Royal Exchange*. It was built of Brick; and yet was the most splendid Burse (all Things considered) that was then in *Europe*: Before the Building whereof the Burse for Merchants was kept in *Lombard-street*.

Now it is built within and without of the fore-mentioned excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, high Turret, or Steeple, wherein are an harmonious Chime of Twelve Bells, and for Arch-work, that it surpasseth all other Burses,

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.

It was built quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may assemble, and the greatest Part, in case of Rain, or hot Sun-shine, may be sheltered in Side-Galleries, or Porticoes. The whole Fabric cost 50,000*l.* whereof one Half was disbursed by the Chamber of *London*, or Corporation of the City, and the other Half by the Company of *Mercers*; and to reimburse themselves, there are lett to Hire 190 Shops above-stairs, at 20*l.* yearly Rent each, and 30*l.* Fine, besides the several Shops below, on the East and West Sides, and the huge vaulted Cellars under-ground; so that it is the richest Piece of Ground perhaps in the whole World; for, according to exact Dimensions, the Ground whereupon this goodly Fabric is erected, is but 171 Feet from North to South, and 203 Feet from East to West; so that it is but very little more than three Quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000*l.* yearly Rent [The Shops in the Galleries about the *Exchange* most of them stand empty at present, which very much lessens the Revenue; and indeed the City hath not long Time to dispute paying the Salaries left by Sir *Thomas Gresham* to the Members of *Gresham-College*].

In the midst of this great Quadrangle stands that exquisite Statue of his late Majesty King *Charles II.* erected at the Charge of the Society of Merchant-Adventurers of *England*: It is done with great Beauty and Spirit, in the antient Roman Habit of their *Cæsars*, with a Wreath of Laurel on his Head, standing upon a Pedestal Seven Feet high, on Three Sides whereof are curiously cut, on Three Escutcheons, First, the Arms of *England* and *France* quartered: Secondly, of *Scotland*: Thirdly, of *Ireland*; each supported by a *Cupid*; and on the fourth Side is the following Inscription:

Caroli

*Carolo II. Cæsari Britannico,
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,
Generis Humani Deliciis,
Utriusque Fortunæ Victori,
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,
Mariæ Domino ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,
Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos
Regia Benignitate prope floret,
Fidei intemeratæ, & Gratiitudinis æternæ,
Hoc Testimonium
Venerabunda posuit.
Anno Salutis humanæ MDC LXXXIV.*

The Whole is made of white Marble, somewhat bigger than the Life; and is the Workmanship of the famous Carver and Statuary, Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*.

And as before the dreadful Fire there were all around the Quadrangle of this *Royal Exchange* the Statues of all the Sovereign Princes of this Kingdom since the *Norman Conquest*; so now, by the Care and Cost of the City-Companies, most of those Niches are again filled with the like curious Statues in Marble or Alabaſter, and the rest are daily designed.

STATUE AT CHARING-CROSS.] There are other Statues worthy to be taken Notice of, particularly that at *Charing-Cross*, of King *Charles* the First on Horseback, bigger than the Life, done in Brass, standing on an high Pedestal of white Marble, curiously adorned with Trophies of War, and all compassed about with Iron Rails: It was done by an admirable Artist, *La Seur*, who made that magnificent Brazen Monument in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel, for the Duke of *Buckingham*, that was murdered by *Felton*.

In the midst of the great Court at *Whitehall*, is a noble Statue in Brass of King *James* the Second, upon a Pedestal of Marble, with this Inscription:

JACOBUS SECUNDUS,
DEI GRATIA,
ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ,
ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR,
1686.

THE MONUMENT.] Not far from the Bridge is the fatal Place where the dreadful Fire afore-mentioned first began; near which is now erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament immediately after the Fire) a Pillar in perpetual Memory thereof.

of : It is of the *Tuscan* Order, 202 Feet high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Feet Diameter, all of solid *Portland* Stone, with a fair Staircase in the Middle, of black Marble, with an Iron Balcony on the Top (not unlike those Two antient white Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperors *Trajan* and *M. Antoninus*, those excellent Princes, which were there built above 1500 Years ago, and are still standing intire). The Pedestal of this our Pillar is also all of *Portland* Stone, and is 21 Feet square, and 40 Feet high; the Front whereof is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems in *Basso-Relievo*, the Work of that admirable Sculptor and Carver in Stone, Mr. *Gabriel Cibber*, another *Praxiteles*; and on the Sides thereof are these following incomparable Inscriptions :

On one Side,

Anno Christi CIOCLXVI. Die IV. Nonas Septembris, hinc in Orientem pedum CCII intervallo (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ nocte Incendium, quod, vento spirante, hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum, ferabatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili, XXCIX Tempia, Portæ, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum numerum, Domum CCIOOOO OO OO CC, vicæ CD absumsit, de XXVI Regionibus XV funditus deleuit, alias VIII laceras & semiuistas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI jugera hinc ab arce per Tamisis ripam ad Templariorum sanum, illinc ab Euro Aquilonali portâ secundum muros ad fossæ Fletaneæ caput porrexit : Adversus opes civium & fortunas infestum, erga vitas innocuum : ut per omnia referret supremam illam Mundi Exustionem.

Velox Clades fuit : Exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam & nullam.

Tertio die, cum jam plane evicerat humana consilia & subsidia omnia, cœlitus, ut par est credere, jussus, stetit fatalis igni, & quaquaversum elanguit [Sed Furor Papisticus, qui tam dira pertravit, nondum restinguitur].

Which last Words were erased at King *James's* Accession to the Crown, and reinscribed soon after the Revolution.

On the other Side is,

CAROLUS II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex, Fid. D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem, plurima, fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in Solatium Civium, & Urbis suæ Ornamentum, providit, Tributum remisit, preces ordinis & populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatuum; qui continens decrevit, uti publica opera pecuniâ publicâ, ex vectigali carbonis fossilis oriundâ, in meliorem formam restituerentur, utique Ædes

Sacra,

Sacræ, & D. Pauli Templum, à fundamentis omni Magnificentia extruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierent, emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent, Cli-vi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam, uti singulæ domus muris intergerinis concluderentur, universa in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesque parietes saxo quadrato aut cocto latere solidarentur: utique nemini liceret ultra septennium ædificando immorari: ad hæc, lites de terminis orituræ lege lata præcidit; adjecit quoque supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam posterorum memoriam H. C. P. C.

Festinat undique, resurgit Londinum, majori celeritate an splendore incertum. Unum triennium absolvit quod seculi opus credebatur.

Over the Door, on the East Side, is the following Inscription:

Incepta
Richardo Ford, Equ.
Prætoræ Lond.
A. D. CIOCLXXI.
Perducta altius
Georgio Waterman, Eq. P. V.
Roberto Hanson, Eq. P. V.
Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. P. V.
Roberto Viner, Eq. P. V.
Josepho Sheldon, Eq. P. V.
Perfecta
Thoma Davis, Eq. Præ. Urb.
Anno Dom.
MDCLXXVII.

About the Plinth of the lower Pedestal is this following Inscription in *English*:

This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dreadful Burning this Protestant City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the Beginning of September, in the Year of our Lord 1666. in order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion, and old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.

Note, That this Inscription was erased by King James upon his Accession to the Crown; but re-inscribed presently after the Happy Revolution, in such deep Characters as are not easily to be blotted out.

COMPANIES HALLS.] To speak now particularly of the many noble Structures belonging to, and built at the sole Charges of, each Guild, or incorporated Fraternity, in this
great

great City, would take up too much Place in this little Book: These are built like the Houses of the Nobility, with gallant Frontispieces, stately Courts, spacious Rooms; the Hall especially, from which the Whole is named, is not only ample enough to entertain, at a Time of Feasting, all of the Livery in each Company, be they One, Two, or Three Hundred, but many of them are fit to receive a Crowned Head, with all its Nobles, those of each of the Twelve Companies especially; and in some one of these Halls, as that of *Merchant-Taylor*, the Annual Festivals of the most splendid Societies are celebrated, as of the *Artillery-Company*, the most glorious, and the *Sons of the Clergy*, the most beneficent, that this City can boast of: One of these Twelve Palaces (as I may call them) the Lord Mayor for the Time being usually makes the Place of his Residence, with all his Family, and his Officers; there he usually entertains all Foreign Princes and Embassadors. The Company of *Mercers*, besides their Hall, have a sumptuous and spacious Chapel for Divine Service, which every *Lord's Day*, during the most populous Seasons of the Year, is supplied by select Preachers. To the *Drapers-Hall* belongs a large and well-kept Garden, with Bowers for Retirement to study, but is open to all People of genteel Appearance: And indeed each Hall hath some or other particular Excellency.

FOUNTAINS.] I come now to consider the public Fountains and Aqueducts, which are many and sumptuous, affording most excellent and wholesome Waters: To omit those of *Crowder's-Well* in *Jerwin-street*, that of *Tower-Hill*, and others of peculiar Virtues as well as general Use, some of the most eminent are these:

STATUE OF THE KING IN STOCKS-MARKET.] The neatly wrought Conduit in the Market-Place, at the West-End of *Lombard-street*, whereupon is placed a large Statue of King *Charles* the Second on Horseback, trampling upon an Enemy, at the sole Cost and Charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet [It is now taken down, with all *Stocks-Market*, to make room for erecting a Mansion-House for the Lord Mayor].

FOUNTAIN IN KING'S-SQUARE.] The Design also of that Fountain in the Middle of *King's-Square*, in *Soho-Fields* Buildings, deserves Observation; where, on an high Pedestal, is King *Charles's* Statue, and at his Feet lie the Representations of the Four principal Rivers of *England*, pouring out their Waters into the Cistern, viz. *Thames*, *Trent*, *Humber*, and *Sewern*, with Inscriptions under each.

There is an excellent and plentiful Fountain likewise at *Aldgate*, with many others of less Note in and about the City. Nor must we pass by, without notable Remark,

FLEET-DITCH.] The mighty chargeable and beautiful Work, rendering navigable the *Fleet-Brook*, or *Ditch*, from the River *Thames*

Thames to *Holborn-Bridge*; the curious Stone Bridges over it; the many huge Vaults on each Side thereof, to treasure up *Newcastle* Coals for the Use of the Poor [Is now mostly filled up, and turned into a Market of great Business].

Observable likewise are the many fair and commodious Places of public Sale and Markets: *Blackwell-Hall*, a Place of Factors for Woollen-Cloth: This is a large sumptuous Building, joining to *Guildhall*, to which Cloth is sent, as to a public Fair or Market, from all Parts of the Kingdom, and is under the Direction of the Governors of *Christ's-Hospital*.

SMITHFIELD.] A vast weekly Market on *Mondays* and *Fridays* for Horses, and all Sorts of live Cattle; where the annual Fair is likewise kept, beginning on *St. Bartholomew's Day*, and lasting Three Days [It is computed that there are one Thousand Oxen sold every Week in this Market, and a proportionable Number of Sheep].

LEADENHALL] A noble ancient Building, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather, for Flesh, Poultry, Fish, and all Sorts of Edibles. *Queenhithe*, *Bear-key*, great Markets for Grain of all Sorts. All along the *Thames* Side, on both Sides, are Wholesale Traders for Timber, Stone, and Coals, all manner of Fuel; the *Fleet-Market*, *Milk-street*, *Newgate*, *Clare*, *Covent-Garden*, *Bloomsbury*, *Hungerford*, *St. James's*, *Westminster* Markets, &c. are Places of Note, commodiously situated and built [There are some other Markets of late erected near *Hanover-Buildings*, *Spital-Fields*, &c.]. There are divers other Exchanges likewise besides the *Royal Exchange*, where all Attire for Ladies and Gentlemen are sold; as those stately Buildings called the *New-Exchange* and *Exeter-Exchange*, both in the *Strand* [The former is intirely pulled down, and several good Houses for Tradesmen erected in its stead].

PRIVATE BUILDINGS,] In this City, and Parts adjacent, of late Years especially, are generally very fair and stately; but within the City, the spacious Houses of Noblemen and Merchants, and many of the sumptuous Taverns, are hidden to Strangers, by reason they are generally built backwards, that so the whole Room towards the Street might be reserved for Tradesmens Shops. If they had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countries, no foreign City would, even in this Particular, surpass *London*. Yet if a Stranger should view the several magnificent *Piazza's*, or open Places, which we call *Squares* (for which the Cities in *Italy* are so highly esteemed) the several strait and spacious Streets, the many curious and uniform Piles of new Buildings and Streets, and the many Palaces of Noblemen, they will find it to equal, if not surpass, most of what they have seen abroad.

THE ARMS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.] The Arms of the City of *London*, are, *Argent*, a *Cross Gules*, with the *Sword* of *St. Paul*.

Paul, not the Dagger of *William Walworth*, as some have conceited ; for this Coat belonged to the City before *Walworth* slew *Wat. Tyler* the Rebel, as learned Antiquaries affirm.

Of the KING's Great Wardrobe.

[*Its Antiquity.*]

THIS Office was usually kept within the City, near *Puddle-wharf*, in an antient House built by Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to King *Edward* the Third.

The Master, or Keeper, of the Great Wardrobe, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Privileges and Immunities were conferred on him by *Henry* the Sixth, and confirmed by his Successors. King *James* the First enlarged the same, and ordained, that this great Office should be an Incorporation, or Body Politic, for ever.

SEVERAL THINGS FURNISHED FROM THENCE.] This Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals, of the Royal Family ; to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Cloths of Estate, Carpets, and other Necessaries ; to furnish Houses for Embassadors, at their first Arrival here ; Presents for foreign Princes and Embassadors ; Cloths of Estate, and other Furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and all his Majesty's Embassadors abroad ; to provide all Robes for foreign Knights of the Garter, Robes for the Knights of the Garter at Home, and Robes, and all other Furniture, for the Officers of the Garter ; Coats for Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants, at Arms ; Robes for the Lord Treasurer, Under-Treasurer and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, &c. Livery for the Lord-Chamberlain, Grooms of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber, Officers of his Majesty's Robes, and divers others his Majesty's Servants ; rich Liveries for the Two Lords Chief Justices ; all the Barons of the *Exchequer* ; divers Officers in those Courts ; all Liveries for his Majesty's Servants, as Yeomen of the Guard, and Warders of the *Tower*, Trumpeters, Kettle-Drummers, Drummers and Fifes ; the Messengers, and all belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Postilions and Grooms, &c. all Coaches, Chariots, Harneffes, Saddles, Bits, Bridles, &c. the King's Watermen, Game-keepers, &c. as also all rich embroidered Tilts, and other Furniture for the Barges ; Furniture for all Royal Yachts ; Furniture for Courts of Arraignment of Peers, and very many other Services.

To defray all the forementioned Charges, ordinarily there was expended formerly above 49,000*l.* but now much less, beside all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, &c.

The said House, near *Puddle-wharf*, was long ago annexed for ever to the Master of this Office ; but the Office is kept at present in *Great Queen-street*.

The chief Officers, under the Master, are a Deputy, and a Clerk of the said Wardrobe.

But those Officers had fair Dwelling-houses, which were also consumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradesmen, Artificers and others, to the Number of at least 60, all sworn Servants to the King.

There are Two principal Clerks acting in the Office above.

Of the EXCISE-OFFICE.

THE Office for Receipt of a considerable Branch of the King's Revenue, is the *Excise-Office*, which is at present under an absolute Management for his Majesty by Commissioners, in Number Nine; who, pursuant to several Acts of Parliament, receive the Product of the Excise of Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, Malt, Hops, Candles, Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Gold and Silver Wire, Starch, Hides and Skins, Vellom and Parchment, Silver Plate wrought, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, and distilled Liquors, collected all over *England*, and pay it into the *Exchequer*: They have 1000*l.* Salary each *per Annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward but from the King only.

From the aforementioned Commissioners there lies an Appeal to others, called the Commissioners of Appeal, who are Five, and by his Majesty are allowed 200*l.* Salary each *per Annum*.

Of the Office of POST-MASTER General.

THIS Office is now in the Hands of the King, and is executed by

Two Post-Masters-General.

His Majesty keeps one Grand, or General Office, in the City of *London*, from whence Letters and Packets are dispatch'd, Every Monday to *France, Italy, Spain, Flanders, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Kent, and the Downs.*

Every Tuesday to the *United Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and to all Parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

Every Wednesday to *Kent only, and the Downs.*

Every Thursday to *France, Spain, Italy, and all Parts of England and Scotland.*

Every Friday to the *Spanish and United Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and to Kent, and the Downs.*

Every Saturday to all Parts of *England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

The Post goes also every Day to those Places where the Court resides, as also to the usual Stations and Rendezvous of his Majesty's Fleet, as the *Downs, Spithead, and to Tunbridge, during the Season for drinking the Waters, &c.*

And the Answers of the said Letters and Packets are received in the said Office in due Course, and from thence dispersed and delivered, according to their respective Directions, with all Expedition.

From all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*, except *Wales*, every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*; from *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*; and from *Kent* and the *Downs* every Day.

This said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the Number of 77 Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively in the Dispatch of Business.

Upon this grand Office depend 182 Deputy-Post Masters in *England* and *Scotland*, most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches: And also in *Ireland* another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of 18 like Officers, and 45 Deputy-Post-Masters.

His Majesty keeps constantly for the Transport of the said Letters and Packets in Times of Peace,

Between <i>Eng-</i> <i>land</i> and	{	<i>France</i> , 3 Packet-Boats. <i>Spain</i> , 2 Packet-Boats, one in a Fortnight. <i>Flanders</i> , 2 Packet-Boats. <i>Holland</i> , 3 Packet-Boats. <i>Ireland</i> , 3 Packet-Boats.
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And at *Deal*, 2 Packet-Boats for the *Downs*.

Not to mention the extraordinary Packet-Boats in time of War with *France* and *Spain*, as to *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, to the *Leeward Islands*, &c.

All which Officers, Post-Masters, and Packet-Boats, are maintained at his Majesty's own Charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good Regulations established by the Post-Masters-General, for the better Government of the said Office, they have annexed and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England* so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town but hath an easy and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof to and from the said grand Office in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

Though the Number of Letters missive in *England* were not at all considerable in our Ancestors Days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest People have generally learnt to write) that this Revenue amounts to about 110000*l.* a Year.

CHARGE.] A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is conveyed 80 Miles for 3*d.* and 2 Sheets 6*d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 1*s.* and above 80 Miles a single Letter is 4*d.* a double Letter 8*d.* and an Ounce 1*s.* 4*d.* and that in so short a Time, by Night as well as by Day, that every 24 Hours the Post goes 120 Miles; and in Five or Six Days an Answer to a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writer.

Moreover,

Moreover, if any Gentleman desires to ride Post to any principal Town in *England*, Post-Horses are always in Readiness (taking no Horse without the Consent of his Owner) which, in other Kings Reigns, was not duly observed, and only 3*d.* is demanded for every *English* Mile; and for every Stage to the Post-Boy 4*d.* for conducting.

Besides this excellent Convenience of conveying Letters and Men on Horseback, there is of late an admirable Commodiousness both for Men and Women of better Quality to travel from *London* to almost any Town of *England*, and to almost all the Villages near this great City; and that is, by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be transported to any Place, sheltered from foul Weather and foul Ways; and this not only at a low Price, as about a Shilling for every Five Miles, but with such Speed, as that the Posts in some foreign Countries make not more Miles in a Day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying Coaches, make 50 or 60 Miles in a Day, as from *London* to *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*; sometimes 70, 80, and 100 Miles, as to *Southampton*, *Bury*, *Cirencester*, *Norwich*, &c.

Of the PENY-POST.

Moreover, to the great Benefit of this City, and Places adjacent, there is established another Post, called the *Peny-Post*, whereby, for one Penny, any Letter or Parcel not exceeding Sixteen Ounces Weight, or Ten Pounds Value, is most speedily and safely conveyed to and from all Parts within the Bills of Mortality to most Towns within Seven Miles round *London*, not conveniently served by the General-Post.

The Profits of this as well as of all other lawful Carriage of Letters belonging to his Majesty, are settled on him by Act of Parliament, and managed for him by a Comptroller. And for the better carrying on this useful Design, there are Six General Offices kept at a convenient Distance from one another; at all which Officers do constantly attend from Morning until Night every Day, *Sundays* only excepted.

And a farther Convenience of this Office is, that whatsoever Letters come from all Parts of the World, by the General-Post, directed to Persons in any of those Country-Towns to which the *Peny-Post* does go, they are delivered, by the Messengers thereof, the same Day they come to *London*; and the Answers, being left at their Receiving-Houses, are by them safely carried every Night to the Office in *Lombard-street*.

Of Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermens Rates.

THE Conveniency of Hackney-Coaches, Carts, and Boats, in and about *London*, is very great: But Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermen, being for the most part rude, exacting, and

and quarrelsome, it may not be amiss to put down here those Rates which they may demand, and beyond which nobody is obliged to pay them.

Rates of COACHMEN, according to an Act of Parliament, 14 Car. II.

	s.	d.
For a whole Day in and about <i>London</i> and <i>Westminster</i> , reckoning 12 Hours to the Day — — —	10	0
By the Hour, for the first Hour — — —	1	6
Every Hour after the first — — —	1	0

N. B. They are obliged to carry you at this Rate any-where within 10 Miles of *London*.

From any of the Inns of Court or thereabouts, to any Part of *St. James's* or *Westminster* (except beyond *Tutthil-street*) or from any of those Places to any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts — — — } 1 0

From any of the Inns of Court to the *Royal Exchange* — — — } 1 0

From any of the Inns of Court to the *Tower*, *Bishopsgate-street*, *Aldgate*, or any Places thereabout — — — } 1 6

And the like Rates from and to any Places of the like Distance.

By an Act made 8 *Annæ*, it is provided, That no Person shall be obliged to pay above 1*s.* for the Use of a Hackney-Coach for any Distance (not particularly set down in the said Act), so as the same do not exceed One Mile and Four Furlongs; nor above 1*s.* 6*d.* for any Distance being above One Mile and Four Furlongs, and not exceeding Two Miles.

The same Rates are confirmed by a late Act of Parliament under the Penalty of 40*s.* See *Stat.* 5 & 6 W. and M. *Seet.* 5. *Cap.* 16.

Rates of CARMEN, as settled at a General Quarter-Sessions.

	s.	d.
From any Wharf between the <i>Tower</i> and <i>London-Bridge</i> , to <i>Tower-street</i> , <i>Gracechurch-street</i> , <i>Fenchurch-street</i> , <i>Bishopsgate-street</i> within, <i>Cornhill</i> , and Places of like Distance up the Hill, with 18 Hundred Weight, not exceeding 20 Hundred Weight — — —	2	0
And for every Hundred Weight above 20 Hundred	0	2
Sea Coals a Load, <i>i. e.</i> half a Chaldron, or an Hundred of Fagots — — — — —	1	2

From

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From any of the aforesaid Wharfs to *Broad-street*, } s. d.
Lotb bury, Old-Jewry, Bassishaw, Coleman-street, Iron- }
monger-lane, Aldermanbury, and Places of like Di- } 2 6
stance, the aforesaid Weight — — — }

Coals or Fagots — — — — 1 4

From any of the said Wharfs to *Smithfield Bar*, }
Holborn-Bar, Temple-Bar, or like Distance, like Weight } 3 4

And where the Weight from 18 to 20 Hundred pays 2 s. 2 d.
 from 14 to 18 Hundred pays but 1 s. 10 d. and where from 18
 to 20 Hundred pays 2 s. 6 d. from 14 to 18 Hundred pays but 2 s.

And where from 18 to 20 pays 2 s. 2 d. from 8 to 14 Hun-
 dred pays but 1 s. 6 d. and where from 18 to 20 pays 2 s. 6 d.
 from 8 to 14 Hundred pays but 1 s. 6 d. There are other Par-
 ticulars stated, but according to these Proportions.

Note, That for the foregoing Rates, the Carmen are to help,
 as much as they can, to load and unload their Carts.

All Merchants, or others, may choose what Cart they please,
 except such as stand for Wharf-Work, Tackle-Work, Crane-
 Work, Shop, and Merchants Houses, which are to be taken in
 Turn.

Every licensed Carman is to have a Piece of Brass fixed upon
 his Cart, with a certain Number, which is registred in *Christs-
 Hospital*: So that if any Carman offend, the Person grieved
 may repair every *Tuesday* at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon to
Christs-Hospital, the Court then sitting; and, telling the Number,
 the Carman's Name will be found out, and he punished.

The Rates or Fares of WATERMEN, as they were set forth by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

	Oars.		Skull.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
From <i>London</i> to <i>Lime-house, New Crane, Shad-</i>	1	0	0	6
<i>wel Dock, Bell Wharf, Ratcliff Crofs —</i>				
To <i>Wapping Dock, Wapping New and Wapping</i>	0	6	0	3
<i>Old Stairs, the Hermitage, Rotherbith-Church-</i>				
<i>Stairs, and Rotherbith Stairs. — — —</i>	0	6	0	3
From <i>St. Olave's</i> to <i>Rotherbith-Church Stairs</i>				
and <i>Rotherith Stairs — — —</i>	0	6	0	3
From <i>Billingsgate</i> and <i>St. Olave's</i> , to <i>St. Sawi-</i>				
<i>our's Mill — — — — —</i>	0	6	0	3
All the Stairs between <i>London-Bridge</i> and				
<i>Westminster — — — — —</i>	1	0	0	6
From either Side above <i>London-Bridge</i> to				
<i>Lambeth and Vauxhall — — — — —</i>	0	6	0	3
From <i>Whitehall</i> to <i>Lambeth</i> and <i>Vauxhall —</i>				
From <i>Temple, Dorset, Black-friers Stairs</i> and	0	8	0	4
<i>Paul's Wharf</i> to <i>Lambeth — — —</i>				
Over the Water, between <i>London Bridge</i> and	0	4	0	2
<i>Lime-house, or London-Bridge</i> and <i>Vaux-hall —</i>				

O A R S.				Whole Fare.	Com- pany.
				s. d.	s. d.
From London to	Gravesend	—	—	4 6	0 9
	Graife, or Greenhithe	—	—	4 0	0 8
	Purfleet, or Eriff	—	—	3 0	0 6
	Woolwich	—	—	2 6	0 4
	Blackwall	—	—	2 0	0 4
	Greenwich, or Deptford	—	—	1 6	0 3
	Chelsea, Battersea, Wandsworth	—	—	1 6	0 3
	Putney, Fulham, Barn-Elms	—	—	2 0	0 4
	Hamersmith, Chiswick, Mortlack	—	—	2 6	0 6
	Brentford, Isleworth, Richmond	—	—	3 6	0 6
	Twickenham	—	—	4 0	0 6
	Kingston	—	—	5 0	0 9
	Hampton-Court	—	—	6 0	1 0
	Hampton Town, Sunbury, and Walton	—	—	7 0	1 0
	Weybridge and Chertsey	—	—	10 0	1 0
	Stanes	—	—	10 0	1 0
	Windsor	—	—	14 0	2 0

*Rates for carrying Goods in the Tilt-Boat between
Gravesend and London.*

s.	d.		s.	d.
An half Firkin	0 1	An ordinary Chest, or	0 6	
An whole Firkin	0 2	Trunk	0 6	
An Hoghead	2 0	An ordinary Hamper	0 6	
An Hundred Weight of		The Hire of the whole	22 6	
Cheese, Iron, or any	0 4	Tilt-Boat	0 6	
heavy Goods		Every single Person in	0 6	
A Sack of Salt, or Corn	0 6	the ordinary Passage		

Whatever Waterman demands and takes more than these Rates, is liable to pay Forty Shillings, and suffer half a Year's Imprisonment.

And if he refuse to carry any Passenger or Goods at these Rates, upon Complaint made to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he shall be suspended from his Employ for Twelve Months.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Two UNIVERSITIES.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.] *Oxford, quasi Ousford, Isidis Vadum*, the Name of the chief River whereon it is seated. It lies in 51 Degrees 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude, in a very healthful Country, enjoying all the Benefits of a clear and wholesome Air, at the Meeting of Two clear Rivers, which render its Situation so very pleasant, that it has been sometimes called *Bellofitum*, i. e. *Bellasis*, or *Beaulieu*.

CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD.] Over the University, next under the King, is placed the afore-mentioned Magistrate, called the Chancellor, who is usually one of the highest Prelates, or of the prime Nobility, elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue *durante vita*; whose Office is, to take care of the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Privileges thereof, to call Assemblies, to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, to punish Delinquents, &c.

HIGH-STEWARD.] The next in Dignity amongst the Officers of the University of *Oxford*, is the High-Steward, who is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University, and is also *durante vita*; whose Office is, to assist the Chancellor and Proctors, upon their Request, in the Execution of their Places; also to hear and determine capital Causes according to the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of the University, so oft as the Chancellor shall require him.

VICE-CHANCELLOR]. The third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, to be elected in Convocation, and it is always the Head of some College, and in Holy Orders. His Duty is, in the Chancellor's Absence, to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do, if he were present. He gives Licence to Taverns, &c. and receives the Rents due to the University, unless otherwise especially appointed. Moreover, he takes care, that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises, be performed; that all disorderly People be expelled the University, and the Converse with Students; that the Proctors, and other Officers, and public Servants, of the University, duly perform their Duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law-suits determined without Delay; in a Word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the Advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained. The Vice-Chancellor, at his Entrance into the Office, chooses Four Pro-Vice-Chancellors out of the Heads of Colleges, to one of whom he deposes his Power during his Absence.

PROCTORS.]

PROCTORS.] Fourthly, the Two Proctors, chosen every Year out of the several Colleges by Turns. These are Masters of Arts, and assist in the Government of the University, more particularly in the Business of the Scholastic Exercises, and taking Degrees; in searching after, and punishing all Violators of Statutes, or Privileges of the University; all Night-walkers, &c.

They have also the Oversight of Weights and Measures, that so the Students may not be wronged.

PUBLIC ORATOR.] Next in Order is the Public Orator, whose Business is, to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation, or Congregation; also at the Reception of any Prince, or great Person, that comes to see the University, to make solemn Speeches, &c.

KEEPER OF THE RECORDS.] There is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records; whose Duty it is, not only to collect and keep the Charters, Privileges, and Records, that concern the University, but also to be so conversant with them, as to be always ready to produce them before the chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Privileges of the said University.

THE REGISTER.] Lastly, is the Register of the University; whose Office is, to register all Transactions and Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

BEADLES.] Besides the forementioned Officers, there are certain public Servants of the University, called Beadles, from the *Saxon Bydel*, which signifies an Attendant upon an Officer of Justice. Of these there are Six, whereof Three are called *Esquire Beadles*, and carry large Maces of Silver gilt and wrought; the other Three are stiled *Yeomen Beadles*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt and plain.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in Public, doing what belongs to his Place, and at his Command to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison; to summon any one; to publish the Calling of Courts, or Convocations; to conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, &c. And without one of these Yeomen Beadles at least the Vice-Chancellor never appears abroad.

THE VIRGER.] Upon more solemn Times and Occasions there is a Seventh, that carries in his Hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Virger*; who, with all the other Six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor; and is ready to observe his Commands, and to wait on Grand Compounders, &c.

Other public Servants of less Note shall be passed by.

PRIVILEGES.] Many, if not all, the Kings in England, from King Henry I. having been great Favourers of Learning, esteemed it their Honour to give or enlarge the Privileges of the University.

THE MAYOR.] By Charter of *Edward III.* the Mayor of *Oxford* is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in Subjection to him.

The Mayor, with the Chief Burgesſes in *Oxford*, every Year, in a ſolemn Manner, take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor, to obſerve and conſerve the Rights, Privileges, and Liberties, of the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

And every Year, on *St. Scholaſtica's* Day, being the Tenth Day of *February*, a certain Number of the principal Burgeſſes publicly and ſolemnly do pay each one a Penny, in Token of their Submiſſion to the Orders and Rights of the Univerſity.

The Occaſion of which Cuſtom and Offering was a barbarous and bloody Outrage committed by the Citizens in the Reign of *Edward III.* againſt the Perſons and Goods of ſeveral innocent Scholars, which drew a great and juſt Amercement upon the Criminals: The City pretended they were not able to pay this Fine, without their utter Ruin; and did humbly pray, and at laſt obtained, a Mitigation from the Univerſity. An annual Payment of 100 Marks was then accepted: And this, by the farther Favour of the Univerſity, was changed into a ſmall yearly Acknowledgement; *viz.* That the Mayor, and 62 Townſmen, ſhould yearly, upon *St. Scholaſtica's* Day, repair to *St. Mary's* Church, and ſhould then and there offer Sixty-three Pence, in Memory of that barbarous Murder of Sixty-three innocent Scholars in the Reign of King *Edward*, as aforeſaid.

No Viſtuals to be taken by the King's Purveyors within Five Miles of *Oxford*, unleſs the King himſelf comes thither.

King *James* the Firſt honoured both Univerſities with the Privileges of ſending each Two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

No Student of *Oxford* may ſue or be ſued at Common-Law for Debts, Accompts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who has a Power to determine Cauſes; to imprifon, as aforeſaid; to allot corporal Punishment, to excommunicate, to ſuſpend, and to baniſh.

COLLEGES AND HALLS.] Antiently in *Oxford* (as now in *Leyden*, and many other Univerſities beyond the Seas) the Students, without any Diſtinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houſes, and had Meeting-Places to hear Lectures and Diſputes: After that there were divers Houſes for Students only, to live together in Society (as now in the Inns of Court, and of Chancery, in *London*); and thoſe Places were called either Inns, from the *Saxon*, or *Hoſtels*, from the *French*; and at preſent are named *Halls*; where every Student lived wholly upon his own Charge; until divers bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wiſdom, thought beſt to ſettle for ever plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houſes, to maintain in Diet, Cloaths, and Books, ſuch Students as, by Merit and Worth, ſhould from time

time to time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for an Head to govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the said Patrons, or Founders; and these are called Colleges; whereof the first thus endowed in *Europe*, were *University*, *Baliol*, and *Merton* Colleges, in *Oxford*, and *St. Peter's* in *Cambridge*, all made Colleges in the 13th Century; although *University-College* hath been reckoned a Place for Students ever since the Year 872. by the Royal Bounty of our foresaid Saxon King *Alfred*; and was antiently called *Magna Aula Universitatis*, as since *University-College*; where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read.

Of such endowed Colleges there are in *Oxford* Twenty; and of Halls (where, with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own Means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions, or annual Pensions, annexed to some One or Two of them) there are Five. *Anno 1740. Hart-Hall* was converted into a College, and endowed by *Dr. Newton*, who obtained a Charter for that Purpose from his Majesty. The Name of this new one is *Hertford-College* [See the List of the said Colleges and Halls, as also of their Founders and Governors, &c. at the End of this Treatise].

These Colleges have, within their own Walls, Lectures, Disputations, all Professions and Liberal Sciences read and taught; and in some of them Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers; insomuch that they seem so many complete Universities, and are not inferior to some in our neighbour Countries.

The whole Number of Students in *Oxford*, that live upon the Revenues of the Colleges, are about 1000; and of other Students about twice as many.

There were antiently in this University, before the founding of Colleges, 200 *Hospitia Studioforum*, *Inns*, *Hotels*, or *Halls*; as *Richardus Armachanus* writes, there were 30,000 Students; and Twenty Miles round *Oxford* were by the Kings of *England* set apart for Provision of Victuals for this University.

THE DISCIPLINE] of these Colleges and Halls is very exact.

First, All that intend to take their first Degree, that of Bachelor of Arts, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor, constantly in some College or Hall; then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House. They are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their Colleges, without their Caps and Gowns; an excellent Order, and no where observed in foreign Parts but in *Salamanca*, *Alcala de Henares*, called in *Latin Complutum*, and the rest of the Universities of *Spain*, and in *Conimbra* and *Evora* in *Portugal*. Their Gowns are all to be black; only the Sons of the higher Nobility are herein

herein indulged; for they may wear rich flowered Silk Gowns, and all Doctors Scarlet-Robes.

DEGREES.] The Degrees taken in the University are only Two, of Bachelor and Master (for so they were antiently called, as well in Divinity, Law, and Physic, as in the Arts). At present the Degrees in those Three Professions are called Bachelors and Doctors; only in the Arts, Bachelors and Masters.

THE ACT.] Every Year at the Act, or Time of completing the Degree of Master, both in the Three Professions and Arts (which is always the *Monday* after the Seventh of *July*), there are, unless some extraordinary Occasion hinders, great Solemnities, with public Exercises.

In these Three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed Masters and Doctors yearly about 160; and every *Lent* about 150 Bachelors of Arts.

BACHELORS OF ARTS, AND MASTERS OF ARTS.] To take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts are required Four Years, and Three Years more to be Master of Arts, except the Sons of the Right Reverend the Bishops, who are allowed to proceed to those Degrees in Five Years, that is, Two Years sooner than others.

THE FOUR TERMS.] The Year is divided into Four Terms; the First begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas Term*. The Second, called *Hilary*, or *Lent-Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*: The Third, called *Easter-Term*, begins the 10th Day of *Easter*, and ends the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*: The Fourth is called *Trinity-Term*, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends after the Act, sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor, or Convocation, think convenient.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.] To take the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, the Student must necessarily first have taken the Degree of Master of Arts, and then, after Seven Years more, he is capable of being Bachelor of Divinity; and then Four Years are requisite before the Degree of Doctor can be completed.

DOCTOR OF LAW.] To take the Degree of Doctor of Law, the more ordinary Way is this: After Seven Years standing in the University, and the Performance of all Exercises required, a Person is capable of taking the Degree of Bachelor in that Faculty, and then, in Five Years more, of Doctor in the same.

Or otherwise, in Three Years after taking the Degree of Master of Arts, he may take the Degree of Bachelor in Law, and, in Four Years more, of *LL. D.* according to the Method and Time limited in taking the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Physic.

MAGNIFICENCE OF OXFORD.] The first public Library in Oxford was set up in *Durham-Hall* (where *Trinity-College* now stands)

stands) by *Richard of Bury*, or *Richard Aungerville*, who was Lord Treasurer of *England*, and Bishop of *Durham*, in the Time of King *Edward III.*

About the Year 1367. another Library, built by *Thomas Cobham*, Bishop of *Worcester*, upon the old Congregation-house adjoining to *St. Mary's Church*, began to be furnish'd with Desks and Books, and was mightily increased by the Bounty of the Founder, King *Henry IV.* all his Sons, and others of the Nobles Spiritual and Temporal, till about the Year 1480. this Library was brought into a new one, which it pleased that most Noble Prince, *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, to erect upon the Divinity-school, that he had just before built for the Use of the University, and furnished it with those Manuscripts which he, at any Rates, got out of Foreign Parts (chiefly from *Italy*), and presented the University with, at Two Donations; the Names of which Books, together with his Letters, which he sent along with them, are still extant in the Archives of the University. This Library was first opened *A. D.* 1480. but within 80 Years more was utterly destroyed by the Commissioners who were appointed by *Edward VI.* to visit the University, in order to purge it clean from *Popery*, to establish Learning in it, and to encourage learned Men.

This was the State of Things when Sir *Thomas Bodley* considered the Damage which Learning had sustained, and the great Use that a public Library would be of to the Students. Sir *Thomas* had all the Qualities of a *Mecænas*; he was an excellent Scholar himself, a Lover of Learning in others, and Master of a very plentiful Estate. After mature Deliberation, he desired Leave of the University to furnish Duke *Humphrey's* Library once more with Desks, Seats, and Books, at his own Costs and Charges; which being gained, he acquitted himself in all Points beyond their Expectation. He procured Benefactions from very many of the Nobility and Gentry, both in Books and Money; he sent over Men on purpose to buy Books in *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Germany*; he persuaded his learned Friends to repose their antient Manuscripts there, as in a Place wherein they would be safe, at least till another general Revolution. The Library was open'd on the 8th of *November* 1602. the Vice-Chancellor, and the whole University, coming thither in their Formalities; and this Day still continues to be the Visitation-Day, when the Curators (who are the Vice-Chancellor, the King's Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Tongues, with the Two Proctors) inspect the Library, and call over all the Books.

Nor was his Care for the future State and Preservation of it less than it ought to be: For after the University had built the Public Schools just by the Library, up Two Stories high, he himself, at his own Charge, raised a Gallery all round, a Story higher, to the Intent, that when the new Part of the Library should

should be filled with Books, they might go on to furnish these Galleries also. Besides this, he made an Agreement with the Stationers Company in *London*, to give one Copy to the Library of every Book which they should print from thenceforward; which Agreement they observed very well, till about the Year 1640. And, lastly, by his Will, he left a considerable Estate to the University in Land and Money, for Salaries to the Officers, for keeping the Fabric in Repair, and for buying new Books. But this is now fallen miserably short.

Sir *Thomas Bodley* died *January* 28. 1612. after he had made fit Statutes for the Government of the Place, and they had been confirmed in Convocation, and he declared by the University to be the Founder of the Library; but with him the Genius of the Place did not seem to fall, since there are now in it more than double or treble the Number of Books that were there at his Death.

The World has had several printed Catalogues of the Books in the *Bodleian* Library. That of the printed Books published by *Dr. Hyde*, was in the Year 1674. Since which Time there have come in so many Thousands more, that a new Catalogue was composed by the learned *Dr. Hudson*, the late Library-keeper, in 2 Vols. Folio. As to the Manuscripts, an Account of them also was published about Ten Years ago: Since which Time, the University has bought all the Manuscripts of the deceased *Dr. Edward Barnard*, with such of his printed Books as were fit for the Library.

Upon the Whole, this Library is much larger than that of any University in *Europe*; nay, it exceeds those of all the Sovereigns in *Europe*, except the Emperor's, and the French King's, which are both of them older by almost an Hundred Years. These, as do the *Vatican* in *Rome*, the *Medicean* at *Florence*, and *Bessarion's* at *Venice*, exceed the *Bodleian* in Greek Manuscripts, which yet outdoes them in all Oriental Manuscripts: And, as for printed Books, no Italian Library is so celebrated as the *Ambrosian* at *Milan*, though it is much inferior to the *Bodleian*; as is that likewise at *Wolfenbittel*, both in Manuscripts, and printed Books, though we should even allow the Account given of it by *Coringius*.

Besides the *Bodleian* Library, there are some others vested in the University, as the *Savilian* by the Geometry School, and the *Ashmolean* by the Museum; both which are replenished with Manuscripts proper to their Places.

The studious Scholar has not only the Benefit of the above-mentioned Libraries, but of the Inspection of two large Collections of Coins, one in the Museum, and the other in the Galleries of the *Bodleian* Library, which is the most considerable, and whereof great Part was given by Archbishop *Laud*. These Galleries are replenished with the Pictures of the Founders of the Colleges, and of other great and learned Men: And here is a great Collection of antient Inscriptions and Marbles, most

of them formerly Part of the *Arundelian* Collection; the rest given since by Mr. *Selden*, Sir *George Wheeler*, *Browne Willis*, Esquire, Dr. *Shaaw*, &c.

But as if all these Books were not sufficient for the Studious, and in order to keep the Scholars as much within Doors as possible, the University has encouraged private Libraries, whereof every College has one, as also some of the Halls. Amongst the rest, those of *Magdalen*, *Corpus Christi*, *Merton*, *Baliol*, *St. John's*, and *New-College*, excel both in Manuscripts, and printed Books: *Lincoln*, *Jesus*, and *University* Colleges have lesser Libraries of both Kinds: *Trinity*, and *Queen's* consist mostly of printed Books: But at *Christ-Church* is just finished a most sumptuous Building, to receive as well their old Collection of printed Books and Manuscripts, as the late Lord *Orrery's*, and Archbishop *Wake's* Books and Manuscripts.

THEATRE.] To speak of the curious Architecture, and vast Charge, of the new Theatre, the Model whereof was contrived by the most ingenious Sir *Christopher Wren*, at the sole Cost and Charges of the most Reverend Father in God *Gilbert Sheldon*, late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the Use of Scholastic Exercises; and of the beautiful solid Stone Buildings, Chapels, Halls, large Revenues, admirable Discipline of several Colleges, excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen and Gentlemen, Helps and Allowances for poor Scholars, &c. would require another Volume: Only of the Physic-Garden take this short Account.

Among the several noble Structures, and great Conveniencies of Learning, wherewith this famous University is adorned, that of the Physic-Garden, commodiously placed by the River *Charwell*, is not the least: It was founded, built, and the Donation thereof made to the University in the Year 1632. by the munificent Benefaction of *Henry Danvers* Earl of *Danby*, then living at his House at *Cornbury*; who, purchasing Five Acres of Ground, South of *St. Mary Magdalen's* College, erected about the Square thereof most stately Walls and Gates; which Walls are 14 Feet high, of the best squared and polished Stone, the like not to be elsewhere seen; and one Gate thereof to the Expence of 5 or 6000*l*. On the Front of which is this Inscription to be seen:

Gloriæ Dei Optimi Maximi, Honori Caroli Regis, in Usum Academicæ & Reipublicæ, 1632. Henricus Comes Danby.

And endowed the same with an annual Revenue to Perpetuity, for the Maintenance and Keeping of the same, and its great Variety of Plants, whereof it now contains many Thousands for the Use and Honour of the University; serving not only for Ornament and Delight, and the pleasant Walking and Diversions of the Academical Students, and all Strangers and Travellers,

Travellers, but of great Use also; as is easily found among all Persons desirous to improve their Botanical Inclinations and Studies; and for the pleasant Contemplation and Experience of Vegetative Philosophy, for which is here supposed to be as good Convenience as in any Place of *Europe* (if not the best); as also for the Service of all Medicinal Practitioners, supplying the Physicians, Apothecaries, and who else shall have Occasion for Things of that Nature, with what is right and true, fresh and good, for the Service and Life of Man.

The newly erected *Museum* in *Oxford* cannot well be passed over without some brief Account thereof.

The *Museum*, a large and stately Pile of squared Stone, was built at the Charge of the University, who found such a Building necessary, in order to the promoting, and carrying on, with greater Ease and Success, several Parts of useful and curious Learning, for which it is excellently well contrived and designed.

It borders upon the West End of the Theatre, having a very magnificent Portal on that Side, sustained by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with several curious Friezes, and other artificial Embellishments; the Front, about 60 Feet, is to the Street Northward, where is this Inscription over the Entrance in gilt Characters, *Museum Ashmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historiæ, Officina Chymica*. The first Foundation was laid on the 14th of April 1679. and was happily finished on the 20th of March, 1683. at which time a rich and noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University by that excellent and public-spirited Gentleman, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; and the same Day there deposited, and afterwards digested, and put into a just Series and Order, by the great Care and Diligence of the learned *Robert Plot*, Doctor of Laws, who, at the worthy Donor's Request, was entrusted with the Custody of the *Museum*.

The University of *Oxford* has also been lately adorned with very beautiful and magnificent Buildings, among which the *CLARENDON PRINTING-HOUSE* deserves particularly to be taken Notice of, as being a Work far surpassing any thing of that kind in any Part of the World.

This magnificent Structure is situated parallel to the Schools, at the Distance of an Hundred Feet from the North Side. On the West is the Theatre, and on the East a Palisade running from one Building to the other; so that these Three Buildings, with the Palisade, form a spacious Court, or Quadrangle, which is very handsomely paved.

The Building contains in Length 115 Feet, and in Breadth 40, besides the spacious Portico breaking forward in the North front, supported by Four detached Columns, Four Feet in Diameter, of the *Doric* Order. In the Height of it are Two Stories above the Cellars, and a third in the Entablature, which runs round the Building, and which is lighted through the Frieze of the Order. On the Tops of the South east, and West Piers,

ments, are the Tunnels of all the Chimneys, the Smoke of which passes through large hollow Vases, so that there is no Appearance of a Chimney-stack in all the Building. The Top of it is adorned with the Nine Muses, in very beautiful Figures cast in Lead, of extraordinary Weight, and admirable Proportion.

Calliope stands on the middle Pedestal, over the Portico, and holds in her Right-hand *Homer* and *Virgil*, and on her Left Arm a Garland of Bays. On the Two other Pedestals on each Side of her are placed *Clio* and *Polyhymnia*: The former on the East, holding *Thucydides*; and the latter a Scrawl in her Hand, on which is written *Suadere*. On the Right Side of the South Piedment stands *Euterpe* playing on the Pipe; and on the left *Terpsichore* on the Lute. *Urania* and *Erato* are fixed one on the South-east, and the other on the North-east Corner. *Urania* looks upwards with a Coronet of Stars on her Head, and holds a Globe in one Hand, and a Pair of Compasses in the other: *Erato* has in one Hand an Harp, and reaches the other down to *Cupid*, who is placed by her Side. On the North and South-west Corners stand the Figures of *Thalia* and *Melpomene*: The first is put in a comic Posture; the latter stands with a majestic Countenance, and holds in her Right-hand a Sword.

The principal Entrance to this Building is under the Portico before-mentioned, to which you ascend by Eight Steps, and pass thro' an Iron Gate of admirable Work, opening into an handsome Vault, or Arch, of the Depth of the Building, which leads into the paved Court, and in a direct Line into the Entrance of the Schools.

This Vault divides the Building into Two equal Parts; that on the East Side is wholly appropriated to the printing of Bibles and Common-Prayer-Books of all Sorts, and the other to the printing of Books in the learned Languages; from whence the World is supplied with such curious Editions of all Sorts of Authors, as for Neatness and Exactness are not out-done by any Press in *Europe*.

The Room on the South Side, next to the Theatre, is reserved to the Delegates, for the Direction of Business; and is curiously wainscoted with the best *Flanders Oak*, richly beautified with fluted Pilasters, and other proper Ornaments of the *Corinthian Order*. Over the Chimney hangs an excellent Picture of Queen *Anne*, at full Length, done after an original Painting of Sir *Godfrey Kneller's*. It was given to this Room by *George Clark*, Esq; Doctor of Laws, and Fellow of *All Souls-College*; to whose Skill in Architecture is owing much of the Beauty of this admirable Building. On the Floor over the Vault, are Two Rooms, one of which is an Office for the Letter-founder, furnished with Furnaces, Punchions, Matrices, Moulds, and all other Materials suited to that ingenious Art; the other with Rolling-

Rolling-Presses for printing the *Oxford Almanacks*, and other Sculptures proper for the Ornament of Books.

The Court is inclosed from each Side of the Portico by a Palisade of Iron, with large Pedestals at proper Distances and Dispositions.

The first Stone of this noble Pile was laid on the 6th of February 1711. being the Birth-Day of her late Majesty of pious Memory; and on the 9th of July 1713. the East Side of the Printing-house was opened by printing the Proposals for that magnificent and curious Bible, which has been since published. A very small Number of this Edition were printed on fine Vellom, one of which, very richly bound, was presented to the late King, another to the Prince, a third to the University, and one of the Imperial Paper to the Princess, by *John Baskett*, Esq; Printer to his Majesty, and to the University.

At the same time the West Side was opened by printing a Book of Verses spoken in the Theatre at the Public Act that Year, with this Title; *Academice Oxoniensis Comitia Philologica in Theatro Sheldoniano. decimo Die Julii 1713. celebrata in Honorem Serenissimæ Reginae, Anno Pacifico, Oxoni, & Typographæa Clarendonianæ*, An. Dom. 1713.

This House was partly built with the Money arising to the University from the Profits of the Copy of Lord Clarendon's History. And though the Firmness and Strength of the Building is so great, that Time itself can scarce put an End to its Duration; yet such is the Value of the Book that gave Rise to it, as to be like to out last it.

But the most magnificent Structure in *Oxford* is Dr. Radcliffe's Library, for the erecting which that celebrated Physician bequeathed 40,000 *l*. It is of a circular Form, the first Story a double Octagon, or 16 Square, and all above perfectly round. It is 100 Feet Diameter, from Outside to Outside, The Walls are adorned with Pilasters, and a noble Balustrade, which surround it on the Outside, at the Height of 80 Feet, above which there is a Cupola 60 Feet high. The Doctor left 150 *l*. per Annum to the Librarian, 200 *l*. per Annum to buy Books, and 100 *l*. per Annum for ever, for repairing the said Library.

AT CHRIST-CHURCH,] One of the Squares, called *Packwater Quadrangle*, being old and ruinous, was taken down, and is now rebuilt after a most ample and elegant Manner. The Area of this Quadrangle is 144 Feet from East to West, 164 Feet from North to South.

The Three Sides, North, East, and West, are conjoined, and are already finished, and inhabited; the Height of the first Story, which is rustic, is the Vasement; the second upper Stories are contained in the Height of the *Ionic* Order, the Columns and Pilasters being Two Feet Six Inches Diameter, with an Entablature and Balustrade.

The South Side, being detached from the Ends of the East and West 20 Feet, is the Library, with *Corinthian* Columns of Four Feet and one Inch Diameter, and in Height Forty-one Feet. On the lower Part, between the *Corinthian* Columns, is a *Doric Arcade*, consisting of Seven Arches, each Eight Feet and Four Inches broad, with an Ascent of Four Steps from the Area into that *Arcade*, which is Seventeen Feet broad, and of the same Height; to which Height this Fourth Side of the Quadrangle is now advanced, and the whole *Doric* Entablature finished.

The whole Square was designed by the Reverend Dr. *Henry Aldrich*, late Dean of this Church; and is esteemed a regular and complete Piece of Architecture by all who have seen it, Natives and Foreigners.

The first and principal Benefactor to this Building was Dr. *Antony Radcliffe*, formerly Student, and afterward Canon of this College; who by his last Will and Testament gave for this Use near 3000*l.* Sir *Edward Hannes*, Kt. formerly Student of this House, and Physician to her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, gave for the same Use a Legacy of 1000*l.* The Right Honourable *Charles Lord Somerset*, Brother to the late Duke of *Beaufort*, gave a Legacy of 500*l.* *James Narborough*, Esquire, Brother to Sir *John Narborough*, a Legacy of the same Value. The Reverend Dr. *South*, late Canon of this College, and Prebendary of *Westminster*, gave also, for the carrying on of this Building, a Legacy of 500*l.* besides 100*l.* which he had in his Life-time given to this Use, and other Legacies to this College for other pious Purposes.

Besides the Donations which have been mentioned, there have been many other considerable Sums contributed by the Dean and Canons, by several of the Students, and by many of the Nobility and Gentry, Bishops and Clergy, who have had their Education in this House; and even some, who have not been Members of it, have been so much taken with the Beauty of this Building, as to forward it by their generous Benefactions. A perfect List of these several Donations will be fairly ingrossed in a Book of Vellum, and repositied in the Library, for perpetuating the Memory of the Benefactors.

Besides the Benefactions to the University, several very liberal ones have been made to particular Colleges; among which the following deserve a Place here.

Colonel *Christopher Codrington*, late Governor-General of the *Leeward Islands*, among other Things in his Will, dated the Twenty-second of *February* 1702-3. bequeathed as follows:

IMPRIMIS, I give my nearest Kinsman, Lieutenant-Colonel William Codrington, all my Estate in and about *Doddington* aforesaid, provided, and upon Condition, that he pay to All-Souls College

College in Oxford, Ten thousand Pounds Sterling in Manner following; viz. Two thousand Pounds within one Year after my Decease, and the Sum of Two thousand Pounds yearly afterwards, until the Sum of Ten thousand Pounds be paid.

I do appoint, that Six thousand Pounds thereof be expended in the Building of the Library for the Use of the said College; and that the remaining Four thousand Pounds be laid out in Books to furnish the same.

Item, I give and bequeath unto the said College my Library, now in the Custody of Mr. John Caswell in Oxford.

Colonel William Codrington was appointed Executor of this Will.

With this Legacy to ALL-SOULS COLLEGE, there is added a most magnificent Library.

Against the Entrance, in a Nich, is the Statue of the noble Benefactor, just over the Foundation Stone. Under the Statue is an Inscription, reciting his Kindness and Generosity to the College, and his other personal Virtues, which he, as it were, forbid to be mentioned on a Monument.

The Library is in Length, within the Walls, Two hundred Feet; in Breadth Thirty-two Feet and an Half; in Height Forty Feet. It is lighted with Eleven large Windows to the South, and a Window at the East and West End, of Seventeen Feet wide each: The Inside consists of Two grand Ranges of Book-cases, one above the other, supported by Pilasters of the *Doric* and *Ionic* Orders. The Cieling and Piers between the Windows are adorned with most beautiful Stucco-work. Over the Book-cases are placed interchangeably Vases and Bustoes of the most eminent Persons, formerly Fellows of the College. The Whole is a most beautiful *Gothic* Work, so built in Conformity to the Chapel; and the Elegance of the Room, and Choiceness of the Collection, make this esteemed one of the best Libraries in *Oxford*.

The Benefactor's Body, having been pompously buried before in *Barbados*, was yet, according to his Will, brought over, and deposited in the College-Chapel on *June* the 20th, 1716. It was received with great Respect, at the College-Gates, by all the Society, together with the Executor, and the General's nearest Relations; and at laying it into the Vault, a *Latin* Speech was made by Mr. *Cotes*, University-Orator (at that Time one of the Fellows), which is since printed, with that of Mr. *Young*, spoken the next Day. On which Day the first Stone of the Library was laid with great Ceremony by the Executor, in the Presence of the same Persons; Mr. Vice-Chancellor, the Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, and several other eminent Members of the University, being invited to the Solemnity by the Warden and Fellows.

On the Black Marble-Stone, lying on the Body, is cut
CODRINGTON; and the Inscription on the Foundation-
 stone was this :

*23^o Kal. Jul. MDCCXVI jacta sunt Fundamenta
 Bibliothecæ Chichele-Codringtonianæ
 A Christophoro Codrington Arm. fundatæ:
 Præsentibus
 Wilhelmo Codrington Arm. Herede ex Testamento,
 Johanni & Wilhelmo Codrington,
 Christophori Conjugiis:
 Unde cum Bernardo Gardiner Custode,
 Sociisque Collegii quæ plurimis:
 Perorante Edwardo Young, Sec.*

This College-Chapel has likewise received a very beautiful Addition lately being adorned with a magnificent Altar-Piece of Marble, rich Furniture for the Communion-Table, of Crim-son-Velvet, trimmed with Gold Lace and Fringe; Books, Candlestick, &c. the Gift of *George Clark, Esq;* LL. D. lately one of the Fellows, and one of the Burgesses for the University (who, by Will left his fine House for the Wardens of *All Souls* for ever to reside in); as likewise with a cloath'd Resurrection-Piece, painted at the East End by the famous *Sir James Thornhill*, at the expence of *Henry Portman, Esq;* and with a very costly Ceiling, given by the Honourable *Doddington Grenville, Esq;* one of the Fellows of the College.

Other ornamental Additions were made therein, to which the Reverend *Mr. Webb*, lately Fellow, was a Benefactor; the Society being at the rest of the Charge.

IN UNIVERSITY-COLLEGE also, pursuant to the Will of the famous *Dr. Radcliffe* (who was first entered in that House, and remained there several Years a Member of that Foundation) is now finished another very beautiful Northern Front, down to *Logic Lane*, with a Tower in the Middle of free square Stone, answerable to that before erected; and the Master's old Lodgings being ruinous, new ones are now more commodiously built for him therein, and Chambers for the Doctors, Two Physic-Fellows, after their Return from their Five Years Travel, all the Provision of Salary and Chambers ceasing absolutely, as to them, at the End of every Ten Years; the Whole being now called *Radcliffe's Place*.

Dr. John Radcliffe, in his Will, dated 13 September 1714, bequeathed as follows:

I Give and devise my Manor of Linton, and all other my Lands and Hereditaments, in Yorkshire, unto my Executors, hereafter-named, and their Heirs, upon Trust, to pay thereout yearly

Six hundred [so it is in the Original] to Two Persons, to be chosen out of the University of Oxon, when they are Masters of Arts, and entered on the Physic-Line, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor or Keeper of Great Britain, the Chancellor of the University of Oxon, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Two Principal Secretaries of State, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, and Common-Pleas, and Master of the Rolls, all for the Time being, or by the major Part of them, for the Maintenance of the said Two Persons, for the Space of Ten Years, and no longer; the Half of which Time, at least, they are to travel in Parts beyond Sea, for their better Improvement: And, in case of their Decease, or after the Expiration of the said Ten Years, for the Maintenance of Two other Persons, to be chosen in like manner, and for the same Term of Years, and so from time to time for ever: And if any Vacancy happen of one, or both, that the Places shall be filled up in the Space of Six Months: And the yearly Overplus of the Rents and Profits of my said Yorkshire Estate, I Will to be paid for ever to University-College in Oxon, for the Buying of perpetual Advowsons for the Members of the said College.

I give Five thousand Pounds to my Executors, for the building the Front of University-College in Oxon, down to Logic-lane, answerable to the Front already built; and for the building the Master's Lodgings therein, and Chambers for my Two Travelling Fellows: And Will, that my Executors pay Forty thousand Pounds, in the Term of Ten Years, by yearly Payments of Four thousand Pounds; the First Payment thereof to begin, and be made, after the Decease of my Two Sisters, for the building a Library in Oxon, and the purchasing the Houses, the House, [sic Orig.] between St. Mary's and the Schools in Cat-street, where I intend the Library to be built: And when the said Library is built, I give One hundred and Fifty Pounds per Annum, for ever, to the Library-Keeper thereof, for the Time being; and One hundred Pounds a Year per Annum [sic Orig.], for ever, for buying Books for the same Library.

And I will and desire, if it may be done by Law, my Yorkshire Estate should be conveyed and settled, by my Executors, on the Master and Fellows of University-College, for ever, in Trust for, and for Performance of the Uses and Trusts herein before-declared, of and concerning the same Estate: And I desire my Executors to charge and secure, in the most effectual Manner, the several perpetual Annuities, before by me given, on and out of my Buckinghamshire Estate, which it is my Intention not to have sold; and the Overplus of the yearly Rents and Profits thereof I would have employed in other charitable Uses, as aforesaid, and by my Executors, or the Survivors of them, charged and fixed on the said Estate, in their Life-time: And I would have charged, on my said Buckinghamshire Estate, One hundred Pounds per Annum, for ever, to commence Thirty Years after my Decease, for the maintaining and repairing the said Library, when built: And the Li-

library-keeper I would have to be Master of Arts, and to be chosen by the fore-named most honourable Persons, who are, from time to time, to choose the Physicians. And my Will farther is, That my Executors may, if they see that my Estate will answer, prepare for, and begin, the Building of the Library sooner: And I will, that my Executors, in case of the Decease of any One or more of them, should join Two or more Persons of good Repute, with the Survivors of them, in their Trust, by such Conveyances, as Counsel learned in the Law shall advise; and so from time to time, if need be, that my Will may be the better and more surely performed.

My Living in Hampshire *, as often as it shall be void, and all other Livings that shall be purchased by me out of my Estate, I will, that, in the First Place, they may be bestowed on a Member of University-College; and, if they should be deficient there, then to a Fellow of Lincoln-College; and, after that they have preached Two or more laudable Sermons at St. Mary's, the Persons that are to be presented from time to time, are to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, and the Two Divinity-Professors, the Master of University-College, and the Rector of Lincoln-College, for the Time being, or the major Part of them.

The Executors of this Will are;

The Honourable William Bromley, Esq; [Dead.]

Sir George Beaumont, Bart.

Thomas Sclater, of Gray's-Inn, Esq; [Dead] and

Mr. Anthony Keck, in Fleet-street, London; to whose Discretion the Surplusage of this Estate is left, to be applied to charitable Uses. [Dead.]

Pursuant to the Doctor's Will, Two Travelling Fellows are appointed.

The Right Reverend the Lord Crew, late Bishop of Durham, was pleased, in a most bountiful Manner, to settle on Lincoln-College, so as to take Place in his Life-time; viz.

I. His Lordship added Twenty Pounds *per Annum* to the Headship, and Ten Pounds *per Annum* to each of the Twelve Fellowships, for ever.

II. His Lordship made an Augmentation of Ten Pounds *per Annum* apiece, for ever, to the Curates of Four Churches belonging to the said College; viz. All-Saints, and St. Michael, in Oxford, Twyford in Buckinghamshire, and Comb in Oxfordshire.

III. His Lordship made up the Bible-Clerk's Place, and Eight Scholarships, belonging to the said College, Ten Pounds *per Annum* each, for ever, which before were very mean.

* Headborne-Worthy.

All the above-mentioned Charities to take place from *Michaelmas* 1717.

IV. His Lordship settled Twenty Pounds *per Annum* apiece on Twelve Exhibitioners; which took place from *Lady-day* 1718.

Of CAMBRIDGE.

WHAT hath been said of *Oxford*, likewise may be said of her Sister *Cambridge*; which, for Antiquities, gracious Privileges, beautiful Colleges, good Discipline, Number of Students, plentiful Revenues, and all other Things necessary for Advancement of Learning, may challenge Equality with any other University of the Christian World.

The University of *Cambridge*, in some few Particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

THE CHANCELLOR.] The Chancellor of *Cambridge* is not *fo durante Vita*, but may be elected every Three Years, *aut manere in eodem Officio durante tacito Consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all privileged Persons and Scholars under the Degree of Master of Arts; where all Causes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute-Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

They have also an High-Steward, chosen by the Senate, and holding by Patent from the University.

[On the 3d of *November*, annually, the Vice-Chancellor lays down his Office, and the Proctors take his Place. Then Two Persons are nominated by the Heads, and One of them is chosen Vice-Chancellor for the Year ensuing, by the Body of the University, on the 4th of *November*.]

Here note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are endowed and privileged as the Colleges, and differ only in Name.

PROCTORS.] The Two Proctors are chosen every Year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Cycle of Colleges and Halls.

There are chosen, after the same manner, Two, called *Taxers*, who, with the Proctors, have Care of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

REGISTER.] The *Custos Archi-vorum*, or University-Register.

There are also Three Esquire-Beadles, One Yeoman-Beadle, and a Library-keeper.

PRIVILEGES.] This University, for the Encouragement of Students, hath also divers Privileges, Rights, and Liberties, granted by several Kings of *England*; which, every *Michaelmas-day*, the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the Entrance into his Office, takes a solemn Oath, before the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve, according to the Purport of the said Grants.

The

The Regius Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, are obliged to moderate at every Doctor's and Bachelor's Act in their several Faculties, and to determine upon the Questions.

The Exercise required for every Degree.

FIRST, it is required of every one that takes the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, that he be resident in the University Twelve Terms, and, in his last Year, to keep Two Philosophy-Acts; *i. e.* That he defend Three Questions in natural Philosophy, Mathematics, or Ethics, and answer the Objections of Three several Opponents, at Two several times; and that he also oppose Twice. After which, he is to be examined by the Master and Fellows of his College, who (if they find no Objection against him) give him Leave to seek his Degree in the Schools; where he is to sit Three Days, and to be examined by Two Masters of Art, who are appointed by the University for that Purpose, and by any other Regent that will take the Trouble upon him; after which, he puts up a Petition to the Senate, That he may be admitted to the said Degree; which is read over Three times, in the *Caput Senatus*, once in the Non-Regent house, and once in the Regent house; and if the said Petition be allowed of by all, he is admitted to his Degree by the Vice Chancellor.

No Man can be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts, till Three Years after he has taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; during which Time, he is obliged, Three several times, to maintain Two philosophical Questions in the public Schools, and to answer such Objections as shall be urged against him by a Master of Arts: He must likewise keep Two Acts in the Bachelors Schools, and declaim once: When this is done, and Three Years expired, he must first have the Consent of the Master, and major Part of the Fellows, of his College (which is requisite to all Degrees), and then visit every Doctor and Regent that is resident in the University; then put up a Petition to the Senate, which is read, at Two several Congregations, to the *Caput Senatus*, Regents, and Non-Regents; afterwards (if it be not rejected) he is admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts; which is completed on the First *Tuesday* in *July*.

[All Graces that are to be proposed to the Senate, must first pass the *Caput*; *i. e.* must be proposed, by the Vice-Chancellor, to Five Persons; *viz.* A Doctor of Divinity; a Doctor of Law; a Doctor of Physic; a Master of Arts of the Non-Regents, and a Master of Arts of the Regents. These constitute the *Caput*, and are appointed annually to consider and determine what Graces are proper to be brought before the Body of the University; and every one of this *Caput* hath a negative Voice.]

It is required, that a Man be Seven Years Master of Arts before he takes the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity: In order to which, he is obliged, during that Time, to oppose a Bachelor of Divinity twice, to keep One Divinity Act, to preach once in *Latin*, and once in *English*, before the University; after which, he may be admitted to the said Degree.

To the Taking of the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, that the Commencer hath been Four Years Bachelor of Divinity; that he oppose twice, and respond once, in the Divinity-School; that he preach, at *St. Mary's*, once in *Latin*, and once in *English*: Moreover, he is obliged, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings, to propose a Question in the public Schools, within a Year after he hath taken the said Degree, and to determine upon the same.

But in several Colleges the Gremials are dispensed with from taking their Bachelor of Divinity's Degree; if they keep a Divinity-Act when it comes to their Turn, it is sufficient; and as for those that are not Gremials, they need only go out *per saltum*, &c.

Any one who makes the Civil Law his chief Study, from the Time of his First Admission into the University, may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Law at the End of Six Years, provided he keep One Law-Act in the public Schools; where he is to answer such Objections as the Professor shall urge against his Questions.

A Bachelor of Arts may be admitted to the said Degree in Four Years, after the taking of his Degree of Bachelor of Arts, if he performs the like Exercise.

After a Man has been Five Years Bachelor of Law, or Seven Years Master of Arts, he may be Doctor of Law, provided he keep Two Law-Acts, and oppose once.

No one can be admitted Bachelor of Physic, till the Sixth Year after his Admission and he has kept One Physic-Act, responding to the Professor, or some other Doctor, and opposed once: After which, if he keep Two Physic-Acts, and oppose once, he may commence Doctor at the End of Five Years. A Master of Arts must stay Seven Years, and perform the like Exercise, before he can be admitted to the said Degree. The Reason of which, though not expressed in the Statute, seems to be this; That they who take the Degree of Master of Arts, are not supposed to have applied themselves much to the Study of Physic, before the taking their said Degree; and therefore, it is reasonable they stay longer before they are admitted to the highest Degree in that Faculty, than they who have taken a Degree in it before.

The Exercises performed every Term are:

Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in Term-time, or at least within a little after the Beginning of the Term,

Term, there are philosophical Disputations in the Sophisters Schools, from One to Three in the Afternoon.

Every *Friday* there are public Disputations in the Bachelors of Arts Schools, upon some philosophical or metaphysical Questions; and Declamations in the same Place upon *Saturdays*; all performed by Senior and Middle Bachelors; *i. e.* those of the Second and Third Year.

Every *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday*, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven in the Morning, are held philosophical Disputations, between a Master and Bachelor of Arts.

Every Second *Thursday* in Term is held a public theological Disputation, in the Divinity-Schools, from One to Four in the Afternoon, between a Master of Arts, of some considerable Standing, who is Respondent, and Three others, who oppose him.

The Sixth *Thursday* in every Term, a Bachelor of Law, or Master of Arts professing the Civil Law, is obliged to keep a Law-Act, responding to Two Opponents.

Public Disputations in Physic are performed in like manner, the Ninth *Thursday* in every Term.

Note, That, besides these Exercises required by Statutes, there are several others performed after the same manner, by those that take Degrees in the several Faculties.

Besides all this, there is Exercise performed every Day, in Term-time, either by the Fellows or the Scholars of every particular College, in their respective Colleges.

THE TERMS.] In *Cambridge*, the *Lent* Term begins the 13th of *January*, and ends the *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*: *Easter* Term begins the *Wednesday* after *Easter-Week*, and ends the *Friday* after *Commencement-Tuesday*; which is always the First *Tuesday* in *July*: *Michaelmas* Term begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 16th of *December*.

COMMENCEMENT.] The First *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, there called the Commencement; wherein the Masters of Arts, and the Doctors of all Faculties, complete their Degrees respectively, as the Bachelors of Arts do theirs in *Lent*, beginning on *Asp-Wednesday*.

As to that Part of Government in this University, whereby there is put a Stop to extravagant Living, the Vice-Chancellor sometimes visits the Taverns, and other public Houses, in his own Person; but the Proctors do it very frequently; and have Power not only to punish offending Scholars, by pecuniary Mulcts, or carry them to the Tolbooth, at their Pleasure, but also to fine all such public Houses as entertain Scholars at unseasonable Hours; that is, after Eight in Winter, or Nine in Summer; by which Time, they ought to be all in their respective Colleges.

For,

For, at those Times, the Gates are locked, and the Dean of each College visits every particular Chamber in the same, to see if any Scholars be wanting, that there may be Care taken, both for discovering and reforming all Sorts of Disorders.

Cambridge lies 52 Degrees and 20 Minutes Northern Latitude.

Both these Universities are placed Two short Days Journey from the Capital City of *London*, and about the same Distance from each other.

[In the University of *Cambridge*, are 16 Colleges and Halls, 16 Masters, 406 Fellowships, about 662 Scholarships, 236 Exhibitions: The whole Number of Masters, Fellows, Scholars, Exhibitioners, and other Students, in this University, are about 1500. The most magnificent Buildings here, are *King's-College* Chapel, the new Building in the same College, the Senate-house, and *Trinity* Library. About

King's-College Chapel is the finest Piece of Gothic Architecture now remaining on the Face of the Earth; Three hundred and Four Feet in Length, Seventy-three broad, from Outside to Outside; and Ninety-one Feet in Height, to the Battlements; and yet has not One Pillar in it: It is built of good durable Stone, having Twelve large Windows on each Side, exquisitely painted; and the Carving and Workmanship of the numerous Stalls equalling, if not exceeding, any thing of the Kind. This constitutes One Side of a large Square. The new Building at *King's*, which runs from the West End of the Chapel, a little detached from it to the Southward, makes another Side of the Square. This Structure, containing spacious Chambers and Apartments for the Fellows and Students, is built of white hewn Stone, and is Two hundred and Thirty-six Feet in Length, and Forty-six Feet in Breadth, being one of the most regular and beautiful Pieces of modern Architecture in *Europe*.

Trinity Library stands upon Pillars, that form a fine Piazza in the Inner Court of *Trinity-College*: It is built of hewn Stone, and is One hundred and Ninety Feet in Length, and Forty broad; but this is further described hereafter among the Libraries.

The new Senate-house (which, with the Schools, the University Library, and some other Buildings intended to be erected opposite to it, will form an handsome Square) is One hundred and One Feet in Length, and Forty-two in Breadth, built with hewn Stone, and adorned with fluted Pillars, triangular Pediments, and other Ornaments suitable to such an Edifice.

Nor must *Clare-hall* be omitted, whose elegant Buildings, beautiful Walks, Visto's, and natural Canal, formed by the River, make it one of the most delightful Abodes of the Muses. And as the Structures already mentioned are admired for their Beauty, *St. John's College* is no less considerable, on account

account of the Number of Students, and the Strictness of the Discipline observed here: The Groves and Gardens belonging to it, also, with its Situation on the River, render it exceeding pleasant.]

LIBRARIES.] After what has been said of the Oxford Libraries, it may not be amiss to say something concerning those in this famous University, so far as is consistent with our intended Brevity. And, First, of the

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.] In which, among other valuable Books, there is a *Gregory's Pastoral Care* in Saxon, admirably well written; and a large Part of the *Septuagint*, in very antient Greek Letters. This Library contains about 14,000 Books in all: Amongst these may be reckoned the antient Monuments of the Church of the *Waldenses*, or *Vaudois*, brought by Sir Samuel Morland from Piedmont, and given here; as also, the most antient Copy of the *Four Gospels*, and the *Acts*, taken out of the Monastery of *St. Irenæus* at Lyons, A. D. 1562. and presented to this University, by *Theodore Beza*, A. D. 1581.: This Book is written in Greek and Latin, not long after the *Alexandrian* Manuscript in his Majesty's Library; and though it differs in some Places from the newer Copies, it is said to agree very well with *Irenæus*, and other antient Fathers.

[King George I. added to these a very valuable Collection of Books and Manuscripts, consisting of Thirty thousand Volumes and upwards; which he purchased of the Executors of the Right Reverend Dr. *More*, late Bishop of *Ely*, for the Sum of Six thousand Guineas, and made a Present of them to this University. The same King, in the Year 1724. founded a Professorship of Modern History and Languages in this University, and another at *Oxford*, assigning to each of the Professors a Salary of 400 *l. per Annum*, either of the said Professors being obliged to maintain Two Persons qualified to teach the said Languages; who were to instruct 20 Scholars *gratis*, to be nominated by the Crown, in each University: Notwithstanding which, there has been very little Progress made in modern History and Languages; and it is apprehended, that as well the Salaries as the Exercises will be discontinued.]

Every College and Hall in *Cambridge* hath its Library, like as in *Oxford*, and excelling in the same Kinds of Books, Manuscript and Printed. We need not recount the Names of each College, in order to enumerate their Libraries, though some of them well deserve to be particularly mentioned; viz.

TRINITY-COLLEGE LIBRARY;] Which is the most magnificent Building of its Kind in the Three Kingdoms, and is daily more and more furnished with Variety of good Books; not to mention the great Number of choice Manuscripts which are here preserved; amongst which, the *Codex Holmianus*, containing a great Part of *Origen's* Works, in Greek; the *Epistles of St. Paul*, supposed to be writ by *Venerable Bede*; *Eusebius's*

win's *Psalterium Triplex* (being the most valuable *Latin* Psalter in *England*) ought to be particularly mentioned: But, in

BENNET-COLLEGE LIBRARY,] There is a most valuable Collection of Manuscripts, and antient Printed Books, given by *Matthew Parker*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Time of *Queen Elizabeth*. These Books were collected out of the Remains of the old Abbey Libraries, and from those belonging to Colleges and Cathedral Churches, and do chiefly relate to the *History of England*, as may easily be seen by the continual References which those that write on this Subject do make to it: Not that this Collection is destitute of Writings, or most valuable Books, in other Faculties; as witness the *Four Gospels*, and *Juvenius*, both in Capital Letters; *Claudius Presbyter in Mattheum*, *D. Ambros. Hexameron*, and *Origines in Lucam*, both in *Lombardic* Letters; besides Numbers of other scarce Manuscripts.

ST. JOHN'S-COLLEGE LIBRARY] Was chiefly founded by Archbishop *Williams*, Keeper of the Great Seal of *England* in King *James* the First's Time, and a Man of a noble Spirit. The Case is very large and beautiful, and the Collection, as to printed Books, the Second or Third in *Cambridge*. It has lately received a great Augmentation, by the Accession of the Library of Dr. *Gunning*, late Bishop of *Ely*, who gave it to that College. And so also,

EMANUEL-COLLEGE LIBRARY] Has lately received another valuable Collection of curious Books, by the Decease of Archbishop *Sancroft*. And here the Reader may please to observe, that all the Libraries in *Oxford* are studying Libraries, and those of *Cambridge* (except that of *King's-College*) are lending Libraries; that is, He that is qualified may borrow out of it any Book he wants.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the rest of his Majesty's Dominions, &c.

Of JERSEY and GUERNSEY.

THE next and nearest, are his Majesty's Two small Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, lying near the Coast of *France*, with Two lesser, *Aldernay* and *Serke*, being the only Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy* now in his Majesty's Possession; in both of which, the *French* Tongue is generally retained.

JERSEY.] *Jersey*, the biggest of the Two, though not above 40 Miles in Circumference, is a most fertile Soil, producing all Kinds of Grain, and several Sorts of good Fruit, especially Apples,

Apples, of which they make great Quantities of Cyder: 'Tis well stocked with Cattle, particularly Sheep, furnishing the Inhabitants with great Store of fine Wool, which employs most of the Poor in making Stockens, which, in time of Peace, were chiefly sent over into *France*, their nearest Market. This is one of the prettiest Islands under the Protection of the King of *Great-Britain*; but, for a long and particular Description of it, see Mr. *Fall's* late admirable Account of this Island.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.] For the Civil Government of this Island, the principal Magistrate is the Bailiff, who is of Royal Nomination, and, with Twelve Jurors chosen by the People, administers Justice, and determines all Causes within the same, Treason only excepted. Appeals may be brought before the Council-Board, in Matters of Civil Property above the Value of 300 Livres *Tournois*.

There are here several Seigneuries, or Royal Fiefs, the chief whereof is *St. Owen*.

GUERNSEY.] The Island of *Guernsey*, lying about 20 Miles distant from the former, is well defended with Rocks, as that also is, and is not much less in Space, but is somewhat inferior in the Richness of the Soil; which has this rare Quality, that it nourishes no venomous Creature in it. Both of them are furnished with great Variety of Fish. There are Ten Parishes in the Island, the First of which is *St. Peter's Port*, which is a very convenient and safe Harbour for Shipping. Upon the Pier, which is curiously paved, is the usual Walk of the Inhabitants of the Town.

There are Two royal Fiefs, or Seigneuries, in this Island, held of the Crown in Fealty and Homage; viz. *Anneville*, by Madam d'*Anneville*, Relict of *Charles Andros*, Esq; late Lieutenant-Bailiff; and *Summères* by the late Sir *Edmund Andros*. Since the late Revolution, and in time of War, there has been generally a Regiment of Foot quartered in the Two Islands.

The Civil Government is like that of *Jersey*, managed by a Bailiff of Royal Nomination, and Twelve Jurors of popular Election; and the Inhabitants have the same Liberty of Appeal to the King and Council.

The End of the FIRST PART.

A D E



A
 DESCRIPTION
 OF
SCOTLAND
 In GENERAL.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

Its Names, Climate, Dimensions, and Divisions.

Same.] **T**HE ancient Monks, who relish'd no Antiquities but what were fabulous, derive the Name *Scot* from one *Scota*, Daughter of *Pharaoh*, King of *Egypt*, married to *Gathelus*, Son of *Cecrops*, King of *Athens*. It is most probable that *Scot* and *Scythian* are derivable from the same Root, from something analogous to the *Saxon Scytan*, which signifies to shoot, in which Exercise all these Northern Nations were excellent. Some Criticks have endeavour'd to trace the Name very high,

PART II.

A

high, by reading *Scotobrigantes* in *Seneca*, where the Copies have *Scutabrigantes*; *Scoticas Pruinas* in the stead of *Scythicas Pruinas*, in some Verses of the Poet *Florus* to the Emperor *Hadrian*; and *Scottodeni*, for *Ottodeni*, a People in *Britain* mentioned by *Ptolemy*. But these Conjectures are no sufficient Ground for History: And the earliest Author that we know of, who expressly named the *Scots*, was *Porphyrus* the Philosopher, in the third Century. The Name appears to have been unknown to the more ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, who spoke of this Country by the Names of *Jerne* and *Hibernia*; which they supposed to be a large separate Island, situate to the North of *Britain*; though there is only a Peninsula formed by the two *Fritbs* of *Forth* and *Clyde*, which reach far into the Country, the one from the East, and the other from the West. They were therefore mistaken in thinking it a different Island, but 'tis certain that under these Names they meant it only, witness *Strabo* and *Mela* the two most ancient general Geographers now extant; who most evidently place their *Jerne* and *Hibernia* at the North of *Britain*, which *Strabo* makes shorter than it is, even no longer than to reach to these *Fritbs*, on that account. Nor can there be any Author produced, who plainly appears to design any other Country by these Words, except perhaps *Julius Caesar*, until the *Romans* had advanced so far in *Britain* as to see their Mistake, which was about the Time of *Vespasian*: After which indeed they gave these Names to *Ireland*, which they saw to be a distinct Island to the West. As to *Caesar*, who places his *Hibernia* to the West from *Britain*, it must be noted, that he entirely inverts the true Situation of *Britain*, making it to lie from East to West instead of South and North, so that he must have made his *Hibernia* West from it, though he had meant *Scotland*, as most probably he did. And it is not of great Moment that he places an Island *Mona* in the Middle betwixt them; for neither is it certain what Island he meant, nor, if it were, is it to be expected that we should be able to account for his Inconsistency, or Mistake, about a small Island which he never saw, when he is so very far wrong with respect to the greatest Island in *Europe*, to which he had made two Expeditions. As the old *Greeks* and *Romans* knew not the Names of *Scot* or *Scotland*, so neither did the People themselves; and therefore may seem less interested either in the Origin or Etymology of the Appellation, which was first given them by Foreigners, in the same Manner as People and Countries in *America* have Names arbitrarily imposed upon them by the *Europeans*. The Word is none of their ancient Language, nor ever adopted into it to this Day. They call themselves *Albinich*, and their Country *Albin*, which is a considerable Argument for their great Antiquity; for *Pliny* tells us, *lib. 4. cap. 30.* that *Britain* had been called *Albion*, by which Name it is indeed described by several ancient Authors yet extant. So it seems more reasonable to seek its

Book I. of GREAT-BRITAIN

first Inhabitants among those who retain the ancient Name, as is generally done, among the Progenitors of the *Welsh* in England, who call themselves by no Name that resembles either *Albion* or *Britannia*. From this also it seems probable, that the *Scots*, *Picts*, and *South Britons*, were not altogether the same People, as some imagine, since neither did they all the same by one general Name, nor had the same Customs. Indeed that the *Picts* were of the same People with the *Britons* is generally agreed, both because such Words of the same Language, as are preserved, are used in *Wales* to this Day, and that they painted their Bodies in like Manner as the *Britons* did. Yea their Name *Picti*, being unquestionably a *man* Word, leaves no Reason to doubt but it was common to the *Romans* to those unconquered *Britons* who still kept up their old Customs, which their Countrymen under the *Romans* had abandoned, to take up with those of their new Masters. On the contrary, the *Scots* must be judged to have been a different People; for neither is their Language the same with the *Welsh*, nor did they paint their Bodies: If they had, the *Romans* would have comprehended them also under the Name *Picti*. As to the Language, we are told however, that a great Number of the primitive Words in the *Welsh* and old *Scottish* are either the same or of great Affinity; whence it may well be imagined that they have been the same Two Thousand Years ago, and consequently the People the same too. But surely, the Language of many *Latin* Words be *Greek*, or plainly derived from the *Greek*, it will not be allowed that *Greeks* and *Romans* were formerly different People. Besides, 'tis pretty certain that the *Scottish* and *Welsh* Languages were at least very near as different 1400 or 1400 Years ago as they are at present: For, as the *Cornish* Language, and that of the People of *Brittany* in France is the same, differing only in Dialect, though they have had little or no Communication for so long Time; so the same obtains among the Inhabitants of the Western Side of *England*, the *Irish*, and Inhabitants of the *Isle of Man*. Each of the former three understand one another pretty well reciprocally among themselves, and so do the latter three; but none of the former can understand, or be understood by any of the latter. But surely, had the Language been the same 1400 Years ago, a *Welshman* in the North of *England* would at this Day understand his next Neighbours in the South-West of *England* better than the People of *Brittany* in France. Nor is it to be imagined that the *Scots* and *Britons* should have had different Languages, though both came originally from *Gaul*, as 'tis generally agreed they did; for *Julius Cæsar* and *Ammian Marcellin*, who well knew, inform us that there were three different Languages in that large Country.

Upon the whole, it would seem that the *Scots* had been the first Inhabitants of *Britain*, who in after Times had been over-

powered by another People rushing in upon them from the Continent; and in like Manner as the *Britons* were afterwards reduced by the *Saxons* to the West of *England*; that is, to the worst and most inaccessible Places, when their Spirits were broken by their Slavery to the *Romans*; so it would seem that they had first treated the *Scots*, by compelling them to take up with the Western Coast of *Scotland* and the Isles, and some of them to go over into *Ireland*, for there is no Probability that it was planted from any other Place than *Britain*. Certain it is that the *Scots* possessed these Places, and them only in the Times of the *Romans*, where 'tis not probable that they had settled by Force, because Conquerors are always observed to settle in the best Parts of a Country. The whole Eastern Side of *Scotland* was inhabited by the *Picts*, who kept up a pretty potent Kingdom there to the Year 838, when they were totally subdued by the *Scots* under *Kenneth Mac-Alpin*, who thus became the first Monarch of all *Scotland*. The Kingdom was after this divided into four large Districts for Administration of Justice, *viz.* *Ergadia*, *Celleridia*, *Lodoneium*, and *Scotia*. The two first extended over the whole Western Side of the Kingdom, and the *Firth* of *Clyde* was the Limit betwixt them; the other two extended all along the Eastern Side, *viz.* *Lodoneium* from the Borders of *England* to the *Firth* of *Forth*, and *Scotia* from thence to the Extremity of the Island. This last also began to be the general Name of the whole Kingdom, as it had been for the *Scotish* Dominions some time before the Conquest of the *Picts*, among those who wrote in *Latin*. The other three were reduced to much narrower Bounds, in after Times, though not before the twelfth Century, when, for the more easy Administration of Justice, the Kingdom came to be divided into lesser Districts, called Sheriffdoms.

Climate.] The most Southerly Part of *Scotland*, about *Whithorn*, is situate in 54 d. and 54 m. of *Latitude*; and in *Longitude* 15 d. 40 m. The Northernmost Part about *Dungie-Bay-Head*, is in 58 d. 32 m. of *Latitude*, and 17 d. 50 m. of *Longitude*.

Dimensions.] *Scotland*, from the *Mull* of *Galloway* in the South, to *Dungie-Bay-Head* in the East Point of *Cathness* in the North, is about 250 Miles long; and between *Buchaness* on the East Sea, and *Ardnamurchan* Point on the West, is 150 Miles broad; and yet no Part of it is 50 Miles from the Sea.

Division.] During the *Roman* Times, all below *Edinburgh* *Firth* was possessed by them, and what lay more Northwards by Extraprovincial *Britons*, or *Picts*. The *Roman* Part was particularly called *Valentia*, towards the latter End of their Government. The *Picts* afterwards had the Whole 'till the *Saxon* Invasion, which was in the Beginning of the sixth Century: Upon the *Saxons* seizing the *East Low-Lands*, the *Scots* were called in, who possessed *Dalrieda*; so that then there were three

three Kingdoms in *Scotland*, *Bernicia*, *Dalrieda*, and that of the *Picts*. The *Saxons* kept their Portion 'till they were weakened by the *Danes*, which made them a Prey to the *Scots*; who by degrees, partly by War, and partly by Agreement, became Masters of all *Scotland*. Their great Division was into *High-Lands* and *Low-Lands*, and into the Northern and Southern Regions, with respect to the River *Tay*; besides a great many *Islands* lying round about the Kingdom. The Number of *Parishes* in *Scotland* are 890.

Christianity.] The Inhabitants of *North-Britain* were converted to the Christian Religion very early, by *Britons* that were Subjects of the *Roman* Empire; but what Progress Christianity then made is uncertain. *St. Patrick* is esteemed to have been the first Bishop of the *Scots*, rather than *Palladius*, who died in the first Year of his Mission into *Britain*, being unable to do any Good upon that then uncivilized Nation: *St. Patrick* was sent by Pope *Celestin* for that Purpose; and the Conversion that he wrought, as very learned Men suppose, was not from the *Pelagian* Heresy, but from downright *Gentilism*. The Church of *Rome* had not yet imposed new Articles of *Faith* upon other Churches; but afterwards, when they came to make great Innovations, which the *Britons* and *Irish* refused to submit to, they were shut out of her Communion, and called the *Schismatics* of *Britain* and *Ireland*. However, laying the Schism upon those that were the Cause of it, they held Communion with each other, and kept their Religion the same, in most Points, as it was anciently in the purer *Roman* Church.

CHAP. II.

A Description of the several SHIRES or COUNTIES of SCOTLAND, alphabetically digested.

Scotland is divided, according to its Temporal Jurisdiction, into 31 *Shires*, or *Counties*, and two *Stuarties*.

1. Shire of *Aberdeen*.

So call'd from the Chief Burgh in it, contains the Countries of *Marre*, *Fourmanteen*, *Garioch*, *Strathbogie*, and *Buchan*. It is about 46 Miles long, and 30 broad. Here they find a spotted Sort of *Marble* and much *Slate*, and in the Rivers are taken an incredible Number of *Salmons*, to the great Advantage of the Country; besides Abundance of *Pearls*, some very big and of a fine Colour. They have *Deer* in great Abundance, and *Eagles* make their Nests upon the Rocks of *Pennan*. The chief Cities

are *Old* and *New Aberdeen*, which are about a Mile asunder. *New Aberdeen* is the Capital, or Head Burgh, of this Shire, where Causes are try'd. It exceeds all the Cities of the *North of Scotland* in Bigness, Commerce, and Beauty; the Air is wholesome, and the Inhabitants well educated. The Houses are generally four Stories high; and having Orchards behind them, make the City at a Distance appear like a Wood. There is also a Free-School-House, founded by Dr. *Dunc*, having one Master and three Ushers: A Musick-School, an Alms House, and three Hospitals, founded by several Persons. This Town had formerly a *Mint*, as appears by Silver Coins stamped here, upon the Reverse whereof the Name of this Town was inscribed, which are still preserved in the Closets of the Curion. At the West-End of the City is a little round Hill, where breaks out a Fountain of clear Water; and in the Middle another Spring bubbles up, called the *Aberdenian Spaw*, coming near the Spaw-water in the Bishoprick of *Liege* both in Taste and Quality. About three Miles Northward of *Aberdeen*, there are still seen the Remains of two Camps, which must have belonged to the *Scots* and *Danes*, the neighbouring Villages being called *Scotstown* and *Danestown*. Besides *Aberdeen*, *Kintore* is a Burgh Royal upon the *Don*, which gives Title to the Earl of *Kintore*. And *Inverurie*, the Title of this Earl's eldest Son, erected into a Burgh-Royal by King *Robert Bruce*. On the South-side of the Water of *Eugie*, stands *Peterhead*, with a Road that will contain 100 Sail of Ships; and at this Place it is High-water when the Moon is directly South. In many Places of this Shire are great Stones placed in a Circle, and one of the greatest in the Middle, towards the South; which seem to have been Places of Worship in the Times of Heathenism. The dropping Cave of *Slains* is very remarkable, of the petrified Substance whereof they make excellent Lime. *Achindore*, in this County, is the only place in *Britain*, yet known, where the Asbestos, or incombustible Lint, is found. *Old Aberdeen* was the Bishop's Seat, and has a Cathedral Church, commonly called *St. Machar's*, large and stately, built by several Bishops of this See. There are two distinct Universities in *New* and *Old Aberdeen*; the latter being called the *King's*, and the former *Marshall's-College*. The Windows of the Church of the *King's-College* wherein is a fine Monument of Bishop *Elphinston* the Founder, were formerly very remarkable for their painted Glass; and something of their ancient Splendor still remains. In the Steeple, besides other Bells, there are two of an extraordinary Bigness. *Marra* is an Inland Country, 60 Miles long. Upon the Bank of the *Don* stands *Kildrummy*, the ancient Seat of the Earl of *Marra*. *Strathbogy* was formerly the Seat of the Earl of *Arbol*, but at present belongs to the Marquis of *Huntly*, who by King *James VII.* was made Duke of *Gordon*, whose chief Residence is at *Gordon-Castle*, in *Dumfriesshire*.

Other

Other Seats in **Aberdeenshire.**] *Inverurie*, late Earl of *Marischal*'s; *Keith-Hall*, Earl of *Kintor*'s; *Pittfargo*, Lord *Pittfargo*'s; *Kairnbulg*, Colonel *Buchan*'s; *Dalgetry*, Earl of *Errol*'s; *Aboin*, Earl of *Aboin*'s; *Muckwall*, *Frazer*'s; *Pitmedden*, — *Seton*'s, Bart. *Cragywar*, *Forbes*'s, Bart. *Foveran*, *Forbes*'s, Bart. *Munimusk*, *Forbes*'s, Bart. *Castle-Forbes*, Lord *Forbes*'s; *Crathes*, *Burnet* of *Leys*, Bart. *Frendraught*, Lord Viscount *Frendraught*'s; *Philorth*, Lord *Saltoun*'s; *Fyvie*, Earl of *Aberdeen*'s; *Tyri*, *Frazer*'s, Esq;

2. Shire of *Aire*;

Derives its Name from *Aire*, the Head Burgh of the Shire; which is a little Mart, and a well known Port upon a River of the same Name, situate in a sandy Plain, yet has pleasant and fruitful Fields, with Greens, which afford a pleasant Prospect both Winter and Summer. Over the River *Aire* is a Bridge of four Arches, joining the New Town of *Aire* to the Old one, or ancient *Erigena*, which stands on the South-side of the river. The Country generally produces good Store of Corn and Grass; is very populous, and the Inhabitants are exceeding industrious. Between the Town and the Sea, *Cromwell* built a Citadel, which was well fortified with a *Fosse* and a Stone Wall; it was demolished at the Restoration, and now only some Houses are standing, and some Angles of the Ramparts. By the King's Patent, *Aire* is the Sheriff's Seat, and has a Country of 32 Miles Extent under its Jurisdiction. This Country contains the three great Bailleries of *Scotland*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*. *Carrick* is a Country fruitful in Pastures, and abundantly furnished with Commodities by Sea and Land. *Robert Bruce*, the famous King of *Scotland*, was Earl of *Carrick*. *Kyle* is a plentiful Country, and well inhabited. It is divided into *King's-Kyle*, and *Kyle-Stuart*. On the river *Dun*, dividing *Carrick* from *Kyle*, there is a Bridge of one Arch full 90 feet wide; which is much larger than the *Rialto* at *Venice*, or the middle Arch of the great Bridge at *York*. *Cunningham* signifies the King's Habitation; whence we may guess at the Beauty of its Situation. The chief Town of this Division is *Irwin*, which stands on the North-bank of a river of the same Name, and carries on the best Trade of any Town in this County. Not far from *Ardrassan* in this Country, is *Largess*, imbrued with the Blood of the *Norwegians*, by King *Alexander III.* *Loudon* is situate in *Cunningham*, and in that District is the Seat of the Earl of *Loudon*. The Earl of *Stairs*, and the *Wallaces*, famous formerly for their Bravery in Defence of their Country's Liberty, have their Seats in *Kyle*. Upon the Water of *Aire* there are many pleasant Seats, encompassed with Woods and Groves, and the River abounds with Salmon and Trout. At the Place where the little River of *Kyle* falls into the Water of *Aire*, stands *Sundrour*, the Seat of the Lord *Cathcart*. Two Miles

North of *Aire* Town stands *Kincaise*, which always was, and is, a Place of Retirement for Leprous Persons : A Mile beyond that is *Munton-Castle*, a pleasant Seat belonging to *William Bailie*, Esq; . About two Miles from hence in the Sea, lies *Lady-Isle*, or *Mary-Isle*, where is great Plenty of Rabbits and Fowl, but there are no Inhabitants.

Other Seats in the Shire of *Aire*.] *Cassilis*, Earl of *Cassilis*'s; *Eglinton*, Earl of *Eglinton*'s; *Kilburn* and *Rowallen*, Earl of *Glasgow*'s; *Leifnoris*, the Countess of *Dumfries*'s; *Kilburny*, Viscount *Garnock*'s; the *Cove*, *Kennedy*'s, Bart. of *Collean*; *Craigy*, *Wallace*'s, Bart. *Kilkarren*, *Ferguson*'s, Bart. *Auchin*, Earl of *Dundonald*'s; *Garvan Mains*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy*'s; *Stair*, Earl of *Stair*'s; *Bargany*, Lord *Bargany*'s; *Blairquhan*, Sir *Adam Whitford*'s, Bart. *Kilmarnock* gives the Title of Earl of *Kilmarnock* to the Family of *Boyd*, which is an ancient Family in *Scotland*; *Oucheltree*, Sir *John Cockran*'s; and *Hazelhead*, *Francis Montgomery*, Esq; .

Angushire, vid. *Fozfar*, infra.

3. Shire of *Argyle*,

Comprehends *Argyle*, *Lorn*, *Kintyre*, *Corwal*, *Knapdale*, and the *West Isles* of *Islay*, *Jura*, *Mul*, *Ilcollimkil*, *Wyf*, *Tereff*, *Coll*, and *Lismore*. The Family of the *Campbells*, of which the Dukes of *Argyle* are the Head, have great Authority and Interest over this whole Shire. Of old, the Representatives of this Family were Justices-General of *Scotland*; and enjoyed, till of late, many other heritable Jurisdictions, which are all now abolished. This Country had formerly two Sheriffdoms, *Argyle* and *Tarbat*, but now they are united into one, which comprehends *Kintyre*, *Knapdale*, *Askeodniso*, and *Corwal*, in which is *Denoun*, formerly the Bishop of *Argyle*'s Seat, *Lorn*, and others already named. It joins to *Perthshire* on the East, on the North-East to *Loquhaber*, on the North-West to the *Isles*, and on the South to the *Irish Sea*. It is about Sixscore Miles in Length, and in Breadth Forty Miles. The Sea, in many Places, runs a great Way up into the Land, in long Bays, which they call *Loughs*. The Tract properly called *Argyle*, lies between *Lochfyne*, wherein is a great Herring-Fishery, and *Locharaw*, a Fresh-water *Loch*, 24 Miles long, with several small Islands in it. The whole Shire is mountainous, and the Inhabitants, who speak *Irish*, i. e. the ancient *Scotish*, live chiefly by Hunting and Fishing. *Lorn* lies somewhat higher towards the North, a Country producing the best Barley; divided by *Loch-Leven*, a considerable Lake, upon which stands *Bergennum*, a Castle, wherein the Courts of Justice were anciently kept. Its Stewards in the last Age were the Lords of *Lorn*, but by a Female Heir it came to the Earl of *Argyle*, whose eldest Sons, before they were made Dukes, were Viscounts *Lorn*.

Kintyre, the Southernmost Division of this Shire, is above 30 Miles long, and 8 or 9 broad; it is a Country very fruitful, and well inhabited both by *Low-Landers* and *High-Landers*. *Campbelton*, a Royal Burgh, is in this Division, where is a safe Harbour for Ships, having an Island in the Mouth of the Bay.

The chiefest Royal Burgh in the whole Shire is *Inverary*, the Seat of the Duke of *Argyle*. It stands in *Lorn*, and is commended for a very beautiful Place, being adorned with a large Castle, and fine Parks, and seated upon *Lochfyne*, an Arm of the Sea famous for the Number and Goodness of its Herrings, and said to be 40 Miles long, and, where narrowest, four broad.

Other Seats in *Argyleshire*.] *Lochgaer*, *Campbel's* Bart. of *Auchinbreck-Castle*; *Kilchurn*, Earl of *Braid-Albin's*; the Castle of *Dunstaffnage*, formerly a Royal Palace, where many *Scotish* Kings are bury'd: It is situate in *Lorn*, and at present belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, being governed by an Heritable Captain under his Grace.

4. Shire of *Bamff*,

Is so denominated from *Bamff*, a Burgh-Royal, seated at the Mouth of *Down*, or *Deveron*, in the *Boyne*, where the Sheriff holds his Courts. The adjacent Country is very fertile, and the Salmon-Fishing very advantageous. In Length, from West to East, it is about 32 Miles, and the Breadth about 30. In *Balvenie* is found the Stone of which Alum is made; and in the Country of *Boyne*, great Quarries of spotted Marble have been lately discovered. This County is generally well furnished with Grass and Corn, and comprehends the Countries of *Strathdown*, *Boyne*, *Enzie*, *Strathaven*, and *Belvenie*; being separated from the Shire of *Elgin* by the River *Spey*, from *Aberdeenshire* by that of *Deveron*. *Bamff* shews the Ruins of an old Castle, near which is the Abby of *Deer*, which appertained to the *Cistercian* Monks, and was founded by *William Cumin*, Earl of *Buchan*.

Seats in *Bamffshire*.] *Gordon-Castle*, Duke of *Gordon's*; *Cullen*, a Royal Burgh, and *Deskford*, Earl of *Finlater's*; *Indruer*, Lord *Bamff's*; *Berbenboyne*, Sir *James Abercromby's*; *Forglain*, Sir *Alexander Ogilvy's*; *Pittendrich*, Lord *Oliphant's*; *Castle-Grant*, the Laird of *Grant's*; *Bracco*, *Duff's*.

5. Shire of *Berwick*.

This Sheriffdom is divided into three Parts, the *Merse*, *Lammermoore*, and *Lauderdale*; it is about 20 Miles in Length, and 14 in Breadth. The *Merse*, or *Merch*, is so called from its Situation, it being a *March* or *Border* Country between *Scotland* and *England*. Formerly this Country lay open to all the Inroads made by both Nations upon one another. Upon the Union of the Crowns, they felt the Blessings of Peace, and by the

the Union of the Kingdoms, they, with the rest of the Borders, are secured for ever with the rest of the *Island*. In this small Tract there are several notable Towns. *Lauder*, a Royal Burgh and Seat of the Commissariat. *Greenlaw*, a Burgh of Regality, and chief Burgh of the Shire, belonging to the Earl of *Marchmont*. *Cockburn-Path*, a Post-Stage belonging to Sir *James Hall of Dunglass*. *Coldstream-Town*, once a Monastery, now belonging to the Earl of *Hume* and *Haddington*. *Dunee*, a Burgh of Barony, the best Market for Cattle in all *Scotland*; remarkable for being the Birth place of *John Duns Scotus*, born in 1274. *Aymouth*, a famous Sea-port Town, and more famous for being the first Title of the Duke of *Marlborough*. *Coldingham*, once a famous Nunnery, and afterwards a Priory. *Hume-Castle* and *Fast-Castle*, are both Seats belonging to the Earls of *Hume*.

Other Seats in *Berwickshire*.] *Lauder-Castle*, the Earl of *Lauderdale's*; *Polworth-Castle*, Earl of *Marchmont's*; *Blackader*, *Hume's*, Bart. *Mellorston*, *George Baillie*, of *Jerviswood*; *Allenbank*, Sir *Robert Stuart's*; *Hirsel*, Earl of *Hume's*.

6. Shire of *Buthe*, *Bute*, or *Boot*,

A small Island near the Coast of *Argyle*, about 10 Miles long and three or four broad, is so called from *Bute*, a Religious House founded by one *Brendanus*; it is a Shrievalty by itself, and has a Sheriff of the Family of the *Stuarts*, who has under his Jurisdiction the Island of *Glotta*, or *Arran*; the Earldom whereof is enjoyed by the Family of the *Hamiltons*, of which the Duke of *Hamilton* is now the Head. In the Island of *Bute* stands the Castle of *Rothsay*, which gave the Title of Duke to the eldest Son of the Kings of *Scotland*, who was born Prince of *Scotland*, Duke of *Rothsay*, and High-Steward of *Scotland*, ever since King *Robert III.* invested his eldest Son *David* with that Title, being the first in *Scotland* that was honoured with the Stile of Duke. Duke of *Rothsay* is, to this Day, one of the Titles given to our Princes of *Wales*. Both these Islands are tolerably fertile, and their Produce is of the same Nature with that of the other *Western Islands*. *Stuart* Earl of *Bute* is the chief Proprietor of the Island; *Rosa* is his Seat. *Callartine* has another Seat at *Keames*, and *Stuart* of *Ajag* another. Near *Bute* are two small Islands, called *Great* and *Little Cumbrays*, the Property of the Earl of *Glasgow*. *Arran* is bigger than *Bute*, being twenty-four Miles from South to North, and near sixteen from East to West. It almost all belongs to the Duke of *Hamilton*, who has a pleasant Summer Seat at *Brodict-Castle*, and a Forest in the Island, in which are usually about 400 Head of *Deer*. The People, who speak all *Irish*, are *Protestants*, and are still composed of several Tribes or Clans. The most ancient are *Mac-Lewis* (i. e. Sons of *Lewis*) who own themselves to be of *French* Parentage. In

English

English they are called *Fullerton*, and are *Lairds* of *Kirk-Michael*, where they reside. There are also several other smaller Islands in the same Bay, under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff of *Bute*. By the Act of Union of *Scotland* and *England*, *Bute* is joined with *Caithness* in sending Representatives to the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and the first Turn is adjudged to *Bute*.

7. Shire of *Caithness*,

Caithness is the most northerly County of *Scotland*. It is washed both by the Eastern and Northern Seas, and lies directly over-against the *Orkney* Islands. The Gentlemen of this County, however, notwithstanding the Remoteness of its Situation, are said to be more polite and humane than those of more Southerly ones; which is attributed to their being mostly educated at the University of *Edinburgh*. *Week*, a Royal Burgh, is the Residence of the Sheriff, or his Officer, and has a convenient Harbour. The Inhabitants of this Province, subsist chiefly upon Grazing and Raising of Cattle, Oats, and Barley, and Fishing. It abounds also with Geese, and great Quantities of Butter, such as it is, are yearly exported. *Thurso*, a Town situate on a little Bay of the Northern Sea, has likewise a good Harbour. *Girnegu*, the Seat of the Earl of *Caithness*, is the principal Seat in the Country.

Other Seats in *Caithnessshire*.] *Thurso-Castle*, Earl of *Caithness*'s; *Dunbeath*, *Sinclair*'s of *May*, Bart. *Skelbo*, Lord *Duffus*'s; *Murkle*, Earl of *Caithness*'s.

8. Shire of *Clackmannan*,

Is Part of *Fife*, so called from *Clackmannan* the Head Burgh; it is bounded to the North by the *Orchill-Hills*, or *Perthshire*, to the South by the *Frith*, or *Forth*, to the East by Part of *Fife-shire*, and to the West by Part of *Sterlingshire*. It is about 8 Miles in Length, and 6 in Breadth, where broadest. The Country is plain, and Soil fertile: Most of it is fit for Pasture; what is below the *Orchill-Hills* bears Corn very well. About *Alloway* and *Clackmannan* they have great Store of Coal-Pits; the Coal whereof, with their Salt, they export in good Quantities. This County being joined with that of *Kinross*, has the first turn in choosing a Member of Parliament.

Seats in *Clackmannanshire*.] *Alloway*, late Earl of *Marre*'s, a very beautiful and pleasant Seat; *Kennet*, Colonel *James Bruce*'s; *Menstri*, *Ja. Holbrun*'s; *Tillibody*, *Alexander Abercromby*'s; *Tillicutrie*, Sir *Robert Stuart*'s, Bart. Lord of the Session; *Sanchie*, Sir *John Shaw*'s of *Greenock*; *Forth*, *George Gordon*'s.

9. Shire of *Cromarty*,

Is denominated from *Cromarty*, a Market-Town standing upon the *Frith* of *Cromarty*, which is 12 Miles long, and in many Places

Places 7 Miles broad: The Entrance of the *Frith* is narrow, yet when once in, it is very safe and easy. The Waters of *Connon* are famous for the Pearls found in them. This Shire comprehends a small Part of *Ross*, lying upon the South Side of *Cromarty Frith*; together with the Estates of the late Earl of *Cromarty*, which lie dispersed all over the Shire of *Ross*. It sends a Member to Parliament only by turns with the Shire of *Nairn*, this last having the first Choice.

Seats in **Cromartyshire.**] *Cromarty-Castle*, Capt. *Urquharts*; *Castle-Leod*, *New-Tarbat*, *Castle-Haven*, all three the late Earl of *Cromarty's*, whose Residence was at *New-Tarbat*, but they now belong to the Crown, being forfeited in the Rebellion 1745. *Craigbouse*, *Ross's* of *Kilravock*.

10. Shire of **Dumbarton.** or **Dumbarton,**

So called from *Dunbarton*, a Burgh-Royal, and chief Town of the Shire, which comprehends all *Lenox*, bounded on the South with the River *Clyde* and its *Forth*; on the West by *Loblong*, and a Water of the same Name, which falleth into it; on the North by the *Grant/bain Hills*, and on the East by *Sterlingshire*. In Length it is about 24 Miles, and in Breadth about 20; the lower Part is very fertile in Corn; the higher is hilly, moorish, and more fit for Pasture. Here are Loughs both of salt and fresh Water. The greatest of the fresh Water Loughs, is *Lough-Loman*, 24 Miles in Length, and 8 in Breadth, where broadest, and where narrowest, but 2. It is surrounded with Hills on all Sides, except the South, and is full of Islands, some of which are cultivated and inhabited. The Country is well furnished with Gentlemens Houses: Here is *Kilpatrick*, a Regality belonging to the Lord *Blantyre*. The Town of *Dumbarton* is situated in a Plain on the Bank of the River *Levin*, near the Place where it comes into *Clyde*, a little below the Castle, excellently fortified by Nature, and owing little to Art. The Privileges of this Town were procured by one of the Countesses of *Lenox*: The Situation of the Country is very extraordinary, for where the Waters of *Clyde* and *Levin* meet, there is a Plain extended the Length of a Mile, at the Foot of the neighbouring Hills: And in the Angle, where the Rivers meet, there rises a Rock with two Tops, the higher of which looks to the West, with a Watch-Tower on the Top of it, having a large Prospect on all Sides: The other being a little one, lies to the East. Betwixt these two Tops are Steps, hewn out of the Rock, in which but one Person can pass at a time to the upper Part of the Castle. To the South it hath a little Descent, which embraces the plain Ground, so inclosed by Art and Nature, that it furnishes Room for several Houses and Gardens. The Harbour is secured by a Fort: The Circumference of the Castle is but small, and yet at the Top is a Lake.

and several other Springs: In this Castle his Majesty keeps a Garrison, and the Earl of *Hay* is the Governor.

The House of *Lenox* were of a long Time Hereditary Sheriffs of this Shire: When the House was extinct by the Death of *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, in 1672, his Estate in *Scotland* fell to the King by Succession, who gave it to *Charles Lenox* his Natural Son, whom he created Duke of *Lenox*.

Seats in **Dumbartonshire.**] *Rose-Neath*, Duke of *Argyle's*; *Rose-Due*, *Calhoun's* of *Lufs*; *Ardukaple*, *Macaulay's*. *Ard-Castle*, Sir *Evan Macauley's*.

11. The Shire of **Dumfreis**, with the Stewarty of **Annandale**.

Dumfreisshire comprehends *Annandale* and *Niddisdale*, and takes its Name from *Dumfreis*, the chief Burgh in the Country: It is bounded on the West with *Galloway* and *Kyle*; on the East by the Shire of *Selkirk*, on the North with Part of *Clydesdale* and *Tweeddale*, and on the South with the *Irish* Sea. From West to South 'tis about 50 Miles long, and in Breadth about 34. The Inhabitants are a stout warlike People; and before the Kingdoms were united, they were looked upon as the Bulwark of the Kingdom. The Soil is generally not so good for Corn as Pasturage; so that they deal mostly in Cows and Sheep, which turn to considerable Profit. *Lochnabon*, a Royal Burgh in it, is situate upon the South-side of the River *Annan*, in the Middle of the Country; near the Source of which River is *Moffat*, famous for its Medicinal Well. *Annandale* is a Stuary within the Sheriffdom of *Dumfreis*, of which the Marquis of *Annandale* was formerly Hereditary Steward. Between *Annandale* and *Esedale* is *Wachepdale*, much of the same Nature as the former. The most ancient Monument thereabouts is in *St. Ruth's* Church. Near this Place the People have a Way of making Salt of Sea-sand, and the Salt is somewhat bitterish, which probably proceeds from the Nitre contained in it. Another Part of *Dumfreisshire* is *Niddisdale*, encompassed with a Ridge of Hills on all Sides; it is divided into the *Overward*, containing the Parishes in the Presbytery of *Pennont*; and the *Neathward*, containing those in the Presbytery of *Dumfreis*. Here is *Drumlanrig*, a Seat of the Duke of *Queensbury's*, which is very magnificent, and adorned with stately Avenues, Gardens, and Terras-Walks. The Streets in *Dumfreis* are large, and the Church and Castle very stately. The Tide flowing up to the Town, makes a Harbour for the Convenience of Trade; here is also an *Exchange* for the Merchants.

Seats in **Annandale.**] *Wester-Hall*, *Johnston's*, Bart. *Leithers-Hall*, *Johnston's*, Esq; *Lockwood*, Marquis of *Annandale's*; *Cloakburn*, *Kilpatrick's*, Bart. *Apple-Grith*, *Jarden's*; *Kelhead*, *Douglaf's*, Bart. *Springkell*, *Maxwell's*, Bart. *Howmains*, *Caruther's*; *Castle-Milk*, *Douglaf's*, Bart.

12. Shire of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian.

Commonly called *Mid-Lothian*, is the principal Shire of Scotland; in Length 20 or 21 Miles, in some Places 16 or 17 broad, and in other Places not above 5 or 6. On the East-side it is bounded with *East-Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Haddington*, 13 Miles together; on the South-East Side with the Baillery of *Lauderdale*, for about 4; on the South with the Sheriffdoms of *Peebles* or *Tweeddale* and *Selkirk*, for about 13 Miles; on the South-West with the Sheriffdom of *Lanerk*, for 6 or 7 Miles; and on the West, for two Miles, by the said Sheriffdom; on the North-West with *West-Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Linlithgow*, for 14 Miles; and on the North with the *Firth of Forth*, for the Space of 8 Miles. This Tract of Land is abundantly furnished with all Necessaries, producing a great deal of Corn of all Sorts, and affording good Pasture for Cattle. It has much Coal and Lime-stone, as also a sort of soft black Marble; and some few Miles from *Edinburgh*, near the Water of *Leith*, they have a Copper-Mine. As this Country has at present several considerable Houses, whereof *Hawthornden* is famous for its Caves hewn out of the Rock, and *Roxburgh* for the great stately Chapel; so it produces some Remains of Antiquity; for near the Town of *Grawmond*, where Salmon and several other Fish are taken, many Stones have been dug up with *Roman* Inscriptions: Also in the Grounds of *Inglisfoun*, belonging to — *Wallace*, Esq; were found two Stones, Parts of a Pillar, upon one of which is a Laurel-Crown, upon the other, the longest of the two, there is on each Side the *Roman Securis*. The Name of the Emperor is broken off; but by the Progress of the *Roman* Arms, described by *Tacitus*, it could not have been set up before the Time of *Julius Agricola*, who conquered this Country for *Domitian*. These Stones are to be seen in *Sir Robert Sibbald's* Garden at *Edinburgh*.

Seats in *Mid-Lothian*.] *Holy-wood-House*, the King's; *Dalkeith*, Dukes of *Buccleugh's*; *Newbottle*, Marquis of *Lothian's*; *Dalbusy*, Earl of *Dalbusy's*; *Roseberry*, Earl of *Roseberry's*; *Borthwick*, once Lord *Borthwick's*, now *Dalrymple's*, Bart. *Roseline*, *Sinclair's*, descended from *Sinclair*, Earl of *Orkney*; *Cranstoun*, once Lord *Cranstoun's*, now — *Dalrymple's*, Esq; *Cranstoun Mac-Gill*, Viscount *Oxenford's*; *Prestoun-Hall*, — *Mackenzie's*, Esq; *Smetum*, *Richardson's*, Bart. *Roxstoun*, Earl of *Cromarty's*; *Barntoun*, Earl of *Ruthglen's*; *Haltoun*, Earl of *Lauderdale's*; *Calder*, Lord *Forpichen's*; *Arnstoun*, Mr. *Robert Dundas's*, late a Lord of the Session; *Pinkie*, Marquis of *Tweeddale's*; *Collington*, Sir *James Fowles's*; *Benningeon*, Sir *Robert Chiesly's*; *Melvil-Castle*, Lord *Ross's*; *Inch*, Sir *Alexander Gillmore's*; *Priestfield*, Sir *James Dick's*; *Dredon*, — *Lockhart's* of *Carnwath*; *Carbery*, Sir *Robert Dickson's*; *Saughton-Hall*, Sir *James Baird's*; *Cogar*, Sir *Andrew*

new Morton's, Bart. *Broughton-House*, lately Lord *Ballenden's*,
 now Sir *Dawid Dalrymple's*, Bart. *Stone-Hill*, Sir *William*
Barp's; *Goodtrees*, Sir *James Stewart's*; *Gilmerton*, Sir *Wil-*
liam Barr's; *Dean*, Sir *Patrick Nisbet's*; *Sanctucuchel*, Sir
James Baird's; *Grantont*, Sir *William Paterson's*, Bart. *Cram-*
mond, Lord *Charles Kerr's*; another *Cramond*, Sir *John Inglis's*,
 Bart. *Cambo*, Mr. *Meinzie's Clifton-Hall*, Sir — *Wishart's*,
 Bart.

13. Shire of Elgin,

Takes it Name from *Elgin*, a Royal Burgh, where are the
 Ruins of an ancient Castle, and one of the most stately Churches
 in Scotland: It comprehends Part of *Murray*. The Shire of
Elgin is bounded upon the North by the *Murray Frith*. To
 the East it is separated from *Bamffshire* by the River *Spey*: To
 the South it hath *Bamffshire* and *Badenoch*, and to the West,
 Part of *Loquhaber*. The whole Country of *Murray*, of
 which this Shire is a Part, is above 30 Miles long, and 20
 broad. The Air is very wholesome, and the Winter mild.
 The Low Country has very much Corn, which is soon ripe;
 but the High Country is fitter for Pasture. Here are many
 great Woods of *Fir* and other Trees, 10 Miles long, with some
 large Woods of Oak. *Elgin* gives the Honour of Earl to
James Bruce, Earl of *Ailbury*. *Kinross* is very near *Elgin*,
 and gives the Title of Baron to the Earls of that Name.

Sears in *Elginshire*.] *Tornaway*, a stately old Castle belong-
 ing to the Earl of *Murray*; *Brody*, — *Brody's*, Lion King
 Arms; *Ferres-Castle*, *Dunbar's* of *Westfield*, *Moortown*,
 — *Calder's*; *Gordonstown*, Sir — *Gordon's*; *Elgin-*
House, Lord *Duffe's*; *Innes*, Sir — *Innes's*; *Roths*, Earl
 of *Roths's*.

13. Shire of Fife,

An excellent Country, wedged in by the *Forth* and the *Tay*,
 shoots out far to the East. It abounds with Corn and Pasture;
 in some Places with Lead Oar and Coal; the Seas yield great
 Quantities of Fish, as well Shell-Fish as others. Near the
Forth is the Town of *Culross*, near that is *Kincardine*; in the
 same County is *Dumferling*, once a famous Monastery, built by
 King *Malcolm III.* who was there interred. Upon the same
 shore stands *Dysert*. Here also is *St. Andrew's*, once the See
 of the Primate and Metropolitan of all Scotland; and here is
Cowper, a Royal Burgh, where the Sheriff sitteth to administer
 Justice; upon which Account this Shire is called sometimes the
Shire of Cowper. Its South-Coast abounds with Towns,
 among which the following thirteen are Royal Burghs, viz.
Arnerkeithing, *Bruntisland*, *Kinghorn*, *Kirkaldy*, *Dysart*, *Pit-*
arroweem, *Anstruther Wester* and *Easter*, *Kilrenny*, *Crail*, *St.*
Andrews. Beside which are the Royal Burghs of *Cowper* and
Dam-

Dumfermline in the inland Part of the Country ; and several Market Towns.

Seats in **Shire of Fife**.] *Weems*, Earl of *Weems's* ; *Lesley*, Earl of *Rothes's* ; *Melvin*, Earl of *Melvin's* ; *Balgony*, Earl of *Leven's* ; *Denibersle*, Earl of *Murray's* ; *Raeth*, Lord *Raeth's*, i. e. Earl of *Melvin's* Son ; *Balcarras*, Earl of *Balcarras's* ; *Kelley*, Earl of *Kelley's* ; *Anstruther*, Sir — *Anstruther's* of that Ilk ; *Farrel*, Sir — *Hacket's*, Bart. *Balcasky*, Sir — *Anstruther's* ; *Cambo*, Sir — *Areikin's* ; *Inertail* and *Locher*, Sir *John Malcom's* ; *Struthers*, Earl of *Crawford's* ; *Craig-Hall*, Sir *Thomas Hope's*, Bart. *Balcolmie*, Sir *William Hope's*, Bart. *Falkland*, a Royal Palace, of which the Duke of *Arbuthnot* Heritable Keeper ; *Leuchers*, Earl of *Southesk's*.

15. Shire of Fozfar, or Angus.

This Sheriffdom comprehends *Angus*, bounded on the East and South with the Ocean and the *Frith of Tay*. Upon the West and North-West, 'tis divided from *Perthshire* by a Line 27 Miles long ; towards the North, the Ridge of *Bencbinnin* Mountains parts it from the *Braes of Marre* ; and on the North-East it is separated from the *Mernes* by the River *Tarf*, and a Line drawn from it to the River *North-Eske*, which to its Mouth continues to divide this Shire from the *Mernes*. 'Tis in Length about 28 Miles, and in Breadth about 20. Here are several Quarries of Freestone, and much Slate, with both which they drive a good Trade. Near the Castle of *Inver Markie* are Lead Mines, and they find great Plenty of Iron-Ore near the Wood of *Dalbogne*. The higher Ground, called the *Brae*, abounds with Red Deer, Fallow Deer, Roebucks and Fowls ; and their Salmon Trade turns to a good Account. Near the *Tay's* Mouth is *Dundee*, a Town well frequented, driving a good Foreign Trade, well built, and having an Hospital for the Poor. The Constable of this Town, which is a Royal Burgh, by a peculiar Privilege, was formerly Standard-bearer to the King of *Scotland*. *Brechin* is a Royal Burgh, and considerable Market-Town for Salmon, Horses, Oxen and Sheep : It has a stately Bridge over the River *South-Eske*, and is famous for a memorable Slaughter of the *Danes* not far from it. In this Country it was that the General of the *Danes* was killed by the valiant *Keith*, who thereupon was advanced to great Honours by King *Malcolm II.* who was in Person at that Battle. Upon the General's Grave there was a high Stone erected, still called *Camus's Cross* ; and about 10 Miles distant from this, is a Cross erected over the Sepulchre of some of the *Danes* that were killed there. Both of these have some Antique Pictures and Letters upon them. *Aberbrothock*, corruptly *Arbroth*, is a Royal Burgh, hath an Harbour for Ships, and an Abby endowed formerly with ample Revenues, consecrated to the Honour of *Thomas of Becket*, by King *William I.*

of Scotland, the Founder, who lies buried there under a stately Monument. *Montrose* is also a Royal Burgh, and Town of considerable Trade, situate on the Mouth of the River *South-Esk*.

Seats in *Fozfarshire*.] *Hetherwick*, *John Scot's*, Esq; *Borrowfield*, *Robert Taylor's*, Esq; *Fullerton*, *John Fullerton* of *Kinaber*, Esq; *Pitarrow*, *Sir James Carnegie's*; *Achter-House*, *Patrick Lyons*, Esq; *Lethem*, *Sir James Wood's* of *Reditoun*; *Montrose*, Earl of *Middleton's* and *Rossie*, *Scot's* of *Rossie*, *Glamis*, late Earl of *Strathmore's*; *Panmure* and *Brockin*, late Earl of *Panmure's*; *Kinaird*, Earl of *South-Esk's*; *Ethie*, Earl of *North-Esk's*; *Carisson*, *Stuart's* of *Guerntully*; *Inverchartie*, *John Ogilvy*, Esq; *Blackness*, *Sir Alexander Wederbourn*, Bart.

16. Shire of Haddington, or Constabulary,

Contains *East-Lothian*, which, like the rest of *Lothian*, is a very fine Country. The chief Towns are *Dunbar*, once a Place of great Strength, remarkable of late for the Victory obtained by *Cromwell* against King *Charles II.* and the *Scots* who defeated him, *September 3, 1650.* It has a considerable Port, of great Advantage to all Ships in the *Forth*, in case of Strefs of Weather. *Haddington*, a Royal Burgh, which gives the Name to this Shire.

Seats in *Haddingtonshire*.] *Tantallon* and *North-Berwick*, — *Dalrymple's*, Bart. *Dirietoun*, *William Nesbet's*; *Yester*, Marquiss of *Tweeddale's*; *Setoun* and *Wintoun*, Earl of *Winm's*; *Keith*, formerly Earl *Mareschal's*, now *Mr. Hepbourn's*; *Alton*, i. e. *Soulizton*, formerly the Seat of the Lord *Scowliz*, afterwards of *Abernethy*, Lord of *Saltoun*, and now *Mr. Fletcher's*; *Byars*, Earl of *Hopton's*; *Fountain-Hall*, *Sir John Laure's*, Bart. *Pencailand*, *James Hamilton's*; *Gilmerton*, *Sir Francis Kinlock's*, Bart. *Preston-Grange*, *William Morrison's*; *Leith*, *George Warrender's*; *Elphinstoun*, late Lord *Elphinstoun's*, now Lord *Primrose's*; *Laddington*, Lord *Blaintire's*; *Inglass*, *Sir James Hall's*; *Orminston*, *Adam Cockburn's*, Lord Justice Clerk; *Stevenson*, *Sir Robert Sinclair's* of *Winston*; *Tinningham*, Earl of *Haddington's*; *Broxmouth*, Duke of *Roxburgh's*; *Newbaith*, *Sir William Baird's*; *Whittham*, Viscount *Kingston's*; *Bancrist*, Lord *Bibanks*; *Peil*, Lord *Belhaven's*; *Gosford*, *Sir Peter-Halket Wederbourn's*, Bart. *Gawn*, *Sir George Swittie's*.

17. Shire of Inverness.

Comprehends a Part of *Murray*, *Loquhaber*, *Badinoch*, the of *Skye*, and some other little Countries; 'tis bounded on South by the *Braes of Marre* and *Athol*; on the West by *Western Sea*; on the North by *Ross*; and on the East by *Shire of Nairn*. The Length of *Loquhaber* from *Inverlochier* to *Inverness*, in a streight Line, is 50 Miles. It has Plenty of Iron

Iron Ore, great Woods of Fir, with some large ones of Oak. *Inverness* is the Head Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Court; it is commodiously seated upon the Mouth of the River *Ness*, where it enters the *Murray-Frith*, which renders it convenient for Trade. This river is only four Miles long from *Inverness* to the Place where it issues out of *Loughness*, which is 24 Miles long; the Water thereof is almost always warm, and all the Year long is never so cold as to freeze; nay, in the sharpest Winter, if Cakes of Ice are thrown into it, they will quickly be thawed by the Warmth of its Waters. *Badenoch*, which is Part of this Shire, abounds with Deer, and many other Conveniencies. *Loquhabar* is a very mountainous Country, and for Multitude of Fish, both salt and fresh, scarce any Country in *Scotland* can compare with it. Almost in the center of *Loquhabar* stands *Fort William*. *Fort Augustus* at the west End of *Loch Ness*, and *Fort George* at *Inverness*, were taken and demolished by the Rebels in 1746.

Badenoch, *Loquhabar*, and *Marre*, take up all the Breadth of *Scotland* between the *Deucalidonion* Sea and the German Ocean.

Seats in **Invernessshire.** *Ruthven*, Duke of Gordon's; *Lovat*, *Bewlie*, and *Castle Dounie*, Lord *Lovat's*; *Castle Stuart*, Earl of *Murray's*; *Slate*, Sir *Donald Macdonald's*, Bart. *Coloden*, — *Forbes's*, Bart.

18. Shire of *Kincardin*,

So called from the ancient Town of *Kincardin*, includes the *Mernes*, a little Province, bounded by the German Ocean on the East; on the South by the River *North-Eske*; on the West by the *Grainsbaine-Hills*; and on the North with the River *Dun*. It is about 26 Miles in Length, and about 20 Miles broad: The Soil rich; and generally level. The most memorable Place in it is *Dunotre*, a Castle situated upon an high and inaccessible Rock, fortified with strong Walls and Towers at certain Distances, an ancient Seat of the Noble Family of the *Keith's*, who in Recompence of their Valour, were Hereditary Earl Marshals of *Scotland*, but now attainted. Upon the Sea Coasts are several convenient Creeks, and some good Harbours, where *Stone-bive* is one of the best; and for its greater Safety, the Earl Marshal, who has *Salmon-Fishing* on the North-side of the Harbour, has raised a Peer of *Stone*. Where the Water of *Corvy* falls into the Sea, stand *Corvy*. Beneath the Town are the Ruins of a Castle, built, as 'tis said, by *Malcolm Kenneth*, who made the Town a Free Burgh. On the Lands of *Arbuthnot* and *Redelook* are some Trenches to be seen, cast up by the *Danes* at one of their Invasions made upon those Parts; and round the Hill of *Urie* is a deep Ditch, where the Scots once camped. *Dunotre* Castle stands upon a Rock, washed by the Sea on three Sides, and joined to the Land only by a narrow Neck, now demolished. *Inverbervie*, or *Bervie*, the chief

Royal Burgh in this County, is situate on the German Ocean, about eight Miles North of *Montrose*.

Seats in *Kincardineshire*.] Castle of *Dunotter* and *Petresfo*, late Earl *Mareschal's*; *Arbuthnot*, Viscount of *Arbuthnot's*; *Halkertoun*, Lord *Halkertoun's*; *Balmain* and *Fasque*, Sir *David Ramsay's* of *Salmain*, Bart. *Doors*, Sir *Peter Frazer's*, Bart. *Elphinstock*, Sir *Alexander Bannerman's*, Bart. *Muchals*, Sir *Tho. Burnett's*, Bart. *Glenfarquhar*, Sir *Alexander Falconer's*, Bart. *Pittarrow*, Sir *James Carnegie's*; Bart. *Barras*, Sir *David Ogilvie's*, Bart. *Knox*, Colonel *Keith's*; *Balbegno*, *Middleton's*, Esq; *Comiston*, Colonel *Scot's*; *Inchmarlack*, *Dowglass's*, Esq;

19. Shire of *Kinross*,

Is a little Tract of Ground, so called from a Town seated in the Middle of the Shire, at the West-end of Lough *Leven*, about four Miles in Length, and as many in Breadth, which abounds with Pikes, Trouts, &c. and with all Sorts of Water-Fowl. It has one Island, upon which the Castle stands, and another wherein are to be seen the Ruins of the Priory of *Port-Mallock*, which belonged to the *Augustinian* Monks: 'Tis called *St. Serf's-Inch*, and is said to have anciently been the Residence of some of the *Kuldees*. Here *Mary Queen of Scots* was Prisoner. Out of this Lough flows the Water of *Leven*. Between the Town of *Kinross* and the Lough is a pleasant Plain, where Sir *William Bruce* the Proprietor has built a stately House, which for the Goodness of the Stone, the curious Architecture, the Gardens and Inclosures, together with the pleasant Prospect of the Lough and the Castle, yields to few Seats in *Britain*. This little Shire was enlarged by Act of Parliament in King *Charles II*'s Time; and by the Treaty of Union, is joined with that of *Clackmannan* in sending a Member to Parliament. Vid. *Clackmannan*, supra.

Seats in *Kinrossshire*.] *Kinross*, *Arnot*, and *Baneath-hill*, Sir *John Hope-Bruce's* of *Kinross*, Bart. *Burleigh*, late Lord *Burleigh's*; *Cleish*, Lord *Colvil's*; *Kirkness*, Sir — *Douglas's*; *Alzie*, Sir — *Mercer's* of *Aldie*.

20. Shire of *Lanerk*,

So called from the Town of *Lanerk*, where the Sheriff keeps Court, contains *Clydesdale*, bounded on the South with the County of *Annandale*; and the Sherifffdom of *Dumfreis*, properly so called; on the West by the Shires of *Aire* and *Renfrew*; on the North, with the Shire of *Sterling*; and on the South with the Shire of *Linlithgow*. 'Tis in Length about 24 Miles; in Breadth, where broadest, about 24; and where narrowest, 16 Miles. The County abounds with Coals, Peat, Lime-stone; but what turns to the greatest Profit, are the Mines belonging to the Earl of *Hopton*; not far from *Wemyss* (after Rains) the Country People find Pieces of Gold,

some of which are of a considerable Bigness: This seems to be what *Camden* calls *Crawford-Moor*, where they daily dig up *Lapis Lazuli*, with little or no Trouble. *Clydesdale* is divided into two Parts; *Outward*, in which is the Burgh of *Lanerk*, on the Banks of the *Clyde*; and *Netherward*, where, upon the aforesaid River, stands the Palace and Town of *Hamilton*. The latter of these is hilly, and full of Heaths, and fit for Feeding; the former level and fit for Grain. It is watered with the pleasant River of *Clyde*, which gives Name to the *Dale*. It rises on *Errick-Hill*, and running through the whole Country, glides by many Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, and several considerable Towns, till it falls into its own *Frith* at *Dumbarton*. The greatest Ornament of these Parts is the Palace of *Hamilton*, the Court whereof is adorned on all Sides with very noble Buildings. It has a magnificent Entrance, a Frontispiece to the East, of excellent Workmanship, and fair large Gardens, well furnished with Fruit-Trees and Flowers. The Park, famous for all its tall Oaks, is six or seven Miles in Compass, and has the Brook *Aven* running through it. Near the Palace is the Church, the Vault whereof is the Burial-place of the Dukes of *Hamilton*. Upon the North-west Bank of *Clyde* stands *Glasgow*; which, in respect of Largeness, Building, Trade and Wealth, is the chief City in the Kingdom next to *Edinburgh*. The *Clyde* carries small Vessels up to the very Town; but *New Glasgow*, which stands at the Mouth of the River, is a Haven for Vessels of the largest Size. The greatest Part of the City stands on a Plain, and is almost four-square. The Tolbooth stands in the very Middle of it, and is a stately Piece of Building, all of hewn Stone; four principal Streets crossing one another, divide the City, as it were, into four equal Parts. In the upper Part stands the Cathedral Church, commonly called *St. Mungo's*, consisting indeed of two Churches, one over the other. The Architecture of the Pillars and Towers is said to be very exact and curious. Near the Church stood that which was the Archbishop's Castle, enclosed with a noble Stone-Wall: Nor does this Tract want some Remains of *Roman* Antiquity; for from *Errick-Stone* in the one End, to *Maul's Mitre* in the other, where it borders upon the Shire of *Renfrew*, there are evident Foot-steps of a *Roman* Causey, or Military Way: This in some Parts is visible for several Miles together; and the People have a Tradition, that another *Roman* Street went from *Lanerk* to the *Roman* Camp near *Falkirk*. In this Country there is also another little Water running through a *Dale*, called *Douglas-Dale*, not far from the Town of *Lanerk*; where there is an ancient Castle, the Seat of the Earls of *Douglafs* and *Angus*; the Heir of whom is since Marquis and Duke of *Douglafs*.

Seats in *Lanerkshire*.] The Palace of *Hamilton*, Duke of *Hamilton's*; Castle of *Douglafs*, Duke of *Douglafs's*; Castle of *Craw-*

Crawford, Earl of *Selkirk's*; *Boghall*, Earl of *Wigtoun's*; *Castle of Bothwell*, Earl of *Forfar's*; *Carmichael and Wester-Hall*, Earl of *Hyndford's*; *Bonington*, Sir *James Carmichael's*, Bart. *Rose-Hall*, Sir *James Hamilton's*, Bart. *Blackwood*, Sir *George Wier*, Bart. *Torrence and Glasford*, *Stewart's of Torrence*; *Ferm*, Sir *Archibald Fleming's*, Bart. *Blantyre*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Carnwath and Conventoun*, late *Lockhart's of Carnwath*, Esq; *Lockhart's-Hall*, Sir *William Lockhart's of Carsairs*, Bart. *Milntoun and Halcraig*, Sir *William Gordon's of Dalpholly*; *Wassbiel*, Sir *Robert Denholm's*; *Culterallers*, *Alexander Menzie's*, Esq; *Wiston and Cleghorn*, *Lockhart's*, Esq; *Culter and Gladstones*, Sir *William Menzie's of Gladstones*; *Calderwood*, Sir *William Maxwell's*, Bart. *Castletoun and Patrick*, Sir *William Stuart's of Castle-Milk*; *Coltness*, Sir *James Stuart's*, Bart. *Wishaw*, *William Hamilton's*, Esq; *Gavon*, *Hamilton's of Stevenson*, Younger: *Dalziel*, *Hamilton's*, Esq; *Dalserf and Garrin*, *Archibald Hamilton's*, Esq; *Orbistoun*, *Hamilton's*, Esq; *Jerwiswood*, *George Baillie's*, Esq; *Blanterferm*, *Hamilton's*; *Schawfield*, *Daniel Campbell's*, Esq; *Woodside*, *Campbell's*, Esq;.

21. Shire of *Linlithgow* or *Wlethlothian*,

Takes its Name from *Linlithgow*, the Head Burgh, and has on the North the *Forth*; is divided from *Midlothian* towards the South and East by the Rivers *Almond* and *Breichwater*: Towards the North-West it meets with Part of *Sterlingshire*; and to the West with Part of *Clydesdale*. It is in Length 14 Miles, and in Breadth about Nine. It affords great Plenty of Coal, Lime-stone, and white Salt; and in the Reign of King *James VI.* a Silver Mine was found there, out of which a great Quantity of Silver was extracted. The Town of *Linlithgow* is a Royal Burgh well built, and accommodated with Fountains that supply the Inhabitants with Water, and with a stately Town-House for the Meeting of the Gentry and Citizens: But its greatest Ornament is the *King's House*, which stands upon a rising Ground, that runs almost into the Middle of the *Lough*, and looks like an Amphitheatre, with something like Terrace-Walks, and a Descent from them; but upon the Top, where the Castle stands, it is a Plain. The Court has Apartments like Towers upon the four Corners, and in the midst of it is a stately Fountain, adorned with several curious Statues, the Water whereof rises to a good Height. The *Levingstones*, Earls of this Place, are Hereditary Keepers of the Castle, and Hereditary Constables of the King's Castle of *Blackness*. Near the Palace, upon a Level with it, stands the Church, a curious Building of fine Stone. *Torpichen*, which lies South of *Linlithgow*, was once the Residence of the Knights of *Malta*, but now gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near the *Kipps*, South from *Linlithgow*, there is an ancient Altar of great unpolished Stones (commonly called

called *Arthur's Oven*, and thought by the Learned to be the Temple of *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*) leaning on one another in such a Manner, that they mutually support, and are supported by each other. Near this Altar are several great Stones; set in a Circle; and upon two adjacent Hills are Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones and ancient Graves. Hereabouts is also *Levingston*, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Levingston*, and now of ——— *Cunningham*, Bart. Some Miles also to the West of *Queen's-Ferry*, on the Sea-Coast, is *Abercorn-Castle*, near which Place, as *Bede* tells us, the *Roman* Wall began: One may trace it along toward *Carridden*, where a figured Stone is to be seen, and some ancient Medals were found. About a Mile South of *Carridden*, there is a Village which still keeps the Remains of the Old Wall, and is called from it *Wall-Town*. From the Name of the artificial Mount cast up there, one would believe it to be the very Place which *Bede* calls *Penwall-Town*. The Track of the Wall appears in several Places between this and *Kennel*, and from thence to *Falkirk*; but of this Wall more hereafter.

Seats in **Linlithgowshire.**] *Blackness-Castle*, the King's; the Earl of *Buchan* present Governor; Palace of *Linlithgow*, the King's, and the late Earl of *Linlithgow* Heritable Keeper; *Kinniel*, Duke of *Hamilton's*; *Abercorn*, now *Hoptoun-House*, *Meidhope*, and *Nidary*, Earl of *Hoptoun's*; *Craigiball*, Marquiss of *Annandale's*; *Carridden*, Earl of *Dalhousie's*; *Castle of Bridgehouse*, Earl of *Linlithgow's*; *Kirkhill*, Earl of *Buchan's*; *Newlistown*, Earl of *Stairs's*; *Dundas*, *Dundas's* of that Ilk; *Binns*, Sir *Thomas Dalziel's*, Bart. *Livingston*, Sir *James Cunningham's*, Bart. *Dalmeny* and *Barnbogle*, Earl of *Roseberry's*.

Shire of the **Herns**, vid. **Kincardin**, supra.

22. Shire of **Nairn**;

So called from *Nairn*, a Royal Burgh, situate upon the Coast of *Murray Frith*, where the Water of *Nairn* runneth into the Sea. It comprehends the West Part of *Murray*, where the Air is very wholesome, and the Winter mild. The lower Part of the Country bears much Corn, which is soon ripe, but the high Country is fitter for Pasture. There are many great Woods of Fir, and other Trees in this Country. At the Ferry of *Artherfeer*, about six Miles North West of *Nairn*, and opposite to *Chanry*, a Fort is begun to be built, in the Place of *Fort-George*, at *Inverness*, demolish'd by the Rebels in 1746. The Situation of *Artherfeer-Fort*, will be very convenient for commanding the *Murray-Frith*. This County sends a Member to Parliament, only by turns with that of *Cromartie*. Vid.

Cromartie, supra.

Seats in **Nairnshire.**] *Kilravock* and *Geddes*, *Ross's*, Esq; *Calder*, *Artherfeer*, and *Moyness*, Sir *Hugh Campbell's* of *Calder*; *Clawa*,

Clava, Ross's, Esq; Penick, or Greenball, Brodie of that Ilk; Both, Dunbar's, Esq; Lochloy, Hay's, Esq; Kinstaire, Sutherland's, Esq; Budzet, Mr. William Dallas, Writer to the Signet.

23. Shire of **Peebles**, or **Tweeddale**,

To which the Royal Burgh *Peebles* gives the Name. It is seated in a pleasant Plain on the Side of the *Tweed*, over which is built a stately Bridge of five Arches, and has a fine Church. This Shire is otherwise called *Tweeddale*, from the River *Tweed*, which rising at a Place called *Tweed's Cross*, runs East the whole Length of the Shire, and for the most Part with a rapid Stream. It is bounded on the *East* with *Etrick Forest*, on the *South* with Part of the Forest of *St. Mary Lough* and *Annandale*, on the *West* with the *Overward of Clydesdale*, and on the *North* with Part of *Caldermoor*, and *Mid-Lothian*. In Length it is 26 Miles, and where it is broadest does not exceed 16; in which Compass are 17 Parishes that make up a Presbytery, called the Presbytery of *Peebles*. The Country is generally swelled with Hills, many of which are green and grassy, with pleasant and fertile Vallies between, well watered and adorned with Gentlemens Houses. Their Grain is generally Oats and Barley; and as for Planting, they make but little Use of it, except about the Houses of the Gentry. There are in it some Remains of Antiquity; the Place called *Randall's Trenches*, seems to have been a *Roman Camp*; and a Causeway leads from it half a Mile together, to the Town of *Lyne*.

Seats in **Peeblesshire**.] *Nidpath*, Earl of *March's*; *Traquair*, Earl of *Traquair's*; *Darwick*, *Cardon*, and *Passo*, Sir *James Nasmyth's* of *Darwick*, Bart. *Blackbarrony*, now *Darnhall*, Sir — *Murray's*, Bart. *Burghtoun-House*, Sir — *Murray's*, Bart.

24. Shire of **Perth**,

So called from *Perth* (otherwise called *St. Johnstoun*) a Royal Burgh, and Head Town of the County, has *Badenoch* on the *North*, on the *West*, *Argyleshire*, on the *South*, *Sterlingshire*, and to the *East*, *Angus* and part of *Fife*. The Length from *East* to *West* is above 52 Miles, and the Breadth about 48. The high Grounds are good Pasture, and the low very fruitful in Corn. This Sherifdom comprehends *Athol*, *Gowry*, *Monteith*, *Strathern*, and *Braid-Albin*. *Athol* is fruitful enough; the Places therein are of little Account, but the Ancestors of the Dukes, to whom it gives Title, have been very memorable. *Strathern*, i. e. the Vale along the *Erne*, seems to have been the *Terne* of the *Romans* (to which they give the Epithet of *Glacialis*) for in it are many *Roman Camps*; one particularly at *Ardoch*, the Figure and Description whereof may be seen in the Account of the *Thule* of the Ancients, written by Sir *Robert Sibald*; besides which there is a *Via Militaris*, or *Roman Highway*, towards *Perth*. Several *Roman Medals* have also been

been found there, and of late two *Fabulae* curiously enamelled, with a sepulchral Stone, the Inscriptions whereof are given us in the aforesaid Account of *Ibule*. The *Ochil* Hills, which run along the *South* Parts of this Shire, abound with Metals and Minerals; particularly they found good Copper and *Lapis Calaminaris*, and at *Glen-Lion* they meet with Lead. Here is great Want of Coal, but their excellent Peat, and the Abundance of Wood, supply that Defect. *Culrofs* is seated on a Descent, and its greatest Ornament is the stately House of the Earl of *Kincardin*, with the Gardens and Terrace-Walks about it, which has a pleasant Prospect to the very Mouth of the *Friith*. They have several Seats of the Nobility and Gentry: *Drummond-Castle*, formerly the chief Residence of the Earls of *Perth*; *Kincardin*, the Duke of *Montrose's*; *Dunkeild*, a very noble Seat, the Duke of *Athol's*. This Territory, as also *Monteith* adjoining, is under the Government of the Barons *Drummond*, Hereditary Stuarts of it. *Monteith*, as they say, has its Name from the River *Teith*; at *Kil-bridge*, the Earls of *Monteith* have their principal Seat; the ancient Earls of *Monteith* were of that *Ilk*, and sometimes of the Family of *Cumin*, but came into the Family of the *Suarts*, in the Person of *Robert* Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*, first Duke of *Albany*, after which it fell into the Crown by Forfeiture, and was given to *Malifus Grahame*, in Exchange for the Earldom of *Strathern*. *Garry* is celebrated for its Corn-Fields, and Excellency of its Soil. It lies along the other Side of the *Tay*, being a more level Country. *Braid-Albin* is the highest Part of *Scotland*, and is inhabited by the Successors of the true ancient *Scots*; they speak *Irish*, and call themselves *Albanich*; They are a People of firm and compact Bodies, of great Strength, and swift of Foot; of great Spirits, impatient of Servitude, born as it were for War, not willing to pass by Injuries without receiving Satisfaction. They formerly wore, after the Manner of the *Irish*, striped Mantles of divers Colours, called *Plaids*, with their Hair thick and long; living by Hunting, Fishing, and Fowling. In War their Armour is an Iron Head-piece, and a Coat of Mail; their Arms, a Musket, a broad Back-Sword, and a very mischievous Weapon, called a *Loquhaber-Ax*. They are divided into Families, which they call *Clans*; these *Clans* formerly harrassed one another almost perpetually with civil Wars within themselves; to prevent which, a Law was made in 1581, enacting, That if one of any Clan committed Robbery, or Murder, whoever of that Clan should chance to be apprehended, should repair the Damage, or suffer Death.

Seats in *Perthshire*.] Castle of *Blair* in *Athol*, *Dunkeild* and *Huntingtoun*, Duke of *Athol's*; *Arrol*, Earl of *Northesk*; *Castle-Lion*, Earl of *Strathmore's*; *Drummie*, Lord *Kinnaird's*; *Eulargie* and *Taymouth*, Earl of *Brodalbin's*; *Castle-Drummond* and *Stob-Hall*, formerly the Earl of *Perth's*; *Diplin*, *Keiller*, and

and *Coupmalindie*, Earl of *Kinnoul's*; *Cardrofs*, Earl of *Buchan's*; *Ballenton*, Lord *Napier's*; *Innerpawry*, Viscount of *Strathallen's*; *Scoon*, a royal Palace; *Nairn* and *Strathurd*, late Lord *Nairn's*; *Duncrup*, Lord *Rollo's*; *Alberuchil* and *Kilbride*, Sir *James Campbell's* of *Alberuchil*, Bart. *Balmanno*, Sir *John Hepburn's*, alias *Murray's*, Bart. *Ardoch*, Sir *Harry Stirling's*, Bart. *Ecclesmagirdle* and *Pottie*, *Carmuchael's* of *Balmmedy*; *Moncrief*, Sir *Thomas Moncrief*, of that *Ilk*, Bart. *Elquho*, Earl of *Weems's*; *Mecklebourne*, Sir *Laurence Mercer* of *Aldie*; *Evelick*, Sir *Alexander Lindsay's*, Bart. *Monibaird* and *Oughtertyre*, Sir *Patrick Murray's*, Bart. *Weem*, Sir *Alexander Menzies* of that *Ilk*; *Valleyfield*, Sir *George Presun's*, Bart. *Bamsf*, Sir *James Ramsey's*, Bart. *Blair-Hall*, Sir *Dougal Stuart's*.

25. Shire of *Renfrew*,

Is separated from *Argyleshire* and *Dumbartonshire*, on the *West* and *North* by the *River Clyde*, which carries up Ships of great Burden ten Miles within the Country: On the *East* it is joined by *Lanerkshire*, and on the *South* and *South-West* by the Sheriffdom of *Aire*. It is in Length 20 Miles, and in Breadth, where broadest, 13; in most Places about 8. That Part which is near the *Clyde*, is pleasant and fertile, without Mountains, only has some small Risings; but that to the *South* and *South-West* is more hilly, barren and moorish. This Country is full of Nobility and Gentry, who, by frequent Intermarriages, are most of them related to one another. The Conveniency of the *Firth* and *Clyde*, the Coast whereof is all along very safe for Ships to ride in, has caused great Improvements in these Parts. At the *West* End of a fair Bay stands *Gowrock* Town and Castle, belonging to Sir ——— *Stuart*, Bart. where there is a good Road and Harbour lately fitted up. More inward stands *Greenock*, a well built Town and a good Harbour in *Hewn-Stone*, belonging to Sir ——— *Sharw*, Bart. one of the most considerable upon all that Coast; the chief Seat is the Herring-Fishing of the *West* Seas, where the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a House for the Conveniency of Trade. Near this Place is *Crawford-Dyke*, where good Houses are lately built; and a little more to the *South*, *New-work*, where the Town of *Glasgow* have built a new Port, and named it *Port-Glasgow*, with a large Publick-house. Here is the Custom-house for all this Coast, and the Town of *Glasgow* has obliged the Merchants to load and unload here. Ten Miles up the River from *Port-Glasgow*, stands *Passey*, two Miles from *Clyde*, formerly a very noble Monastery; the Abbey and Church, with fair Gardens and Orchards, and a little Park for Fallow-Deer, are all inclosed with a Stone-Wall about a Mile in Circuit. At this Town there is a large *Roman* Camp, with a *Prætorium* at the *West* End, on a rising Ground, upon the *Descent* whereof the Town of *Passey* stands. The *Prætorium* is
not

not large, but has been well fortified with three Fosses and Dykes of Earth, of which so much is still remaining, that a Man on Horieback cannot see over them. It seems to have included all that Ground which the Town stands upon, and may have been a Mile in Compass. When one treads upon the Ground of the *Prætorium*, it gives a Sound as if it were hollow, occasioned probably by some Vaults underneath, such as are at *Camelon* and *Ardoch*, two others of their Camps. At *Langside* also there is an Appearance of an old Camp on the Top of the Hills. Here the Battle was fought between Queen *Mary* and the Earl of *Murray*, called the *Langside* Fields. In the Lands of *New-yards*, near *Pasley*, there is a remarkable Spring which ebbs and flows with the Tide, though it be on a far higher Ground than any Place where the Tide comes. The Water of the River *Whitecart*, upon which *Pasley* stands, is commended for its Largeness, and the Fineness of the Pearls that are frequently found thereabouts, and 3 Miles above. They commonly fish for them in Summer-time, and meet with them in the Bottom of the Water in a Shell-Fish, which is much larger than the ordinary Musclee. This County gives the Title of Baron to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

Seats in *Kentrevshire*.] *Castle-Semple*, Lord *Semple*'s; *Pasley*, *Cochran* and *Catwall*, Earl of *Dundonald*'s; *Hawkhead* and *Stonely*, Lord *Ross*'s; *Areskin*, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Areskin*'s, now Lord *Blantyre*'s; *Finlajoun*, Earl of *Glencairn*'s; *Blackball*, *Adagowan*, and *Castle-Merris*, Sir *Archibald Stuart*'s, of *Blackball*, Bart. *Greenock*, Sir *John Schaw*'s, Bart. *Castle-Croixtoun*, and *Inchannon*, the Duke of *Montross*'s; *Bisbopstoun*, *Wakingshaw*'s of that Ilk; *Houstoun*, Sir *John Houstoun*'s of that Ilk, Bart. *Southbar* belongs to *George Maxwell*, an immediate Cadet of the Family of *Niddisdale*; *Cathcart*, Sir *William Semple*'s, Bart. *Overpollock*, Sir *Robert Pollock*'s of that Ilk; *Neiherpollock*, Sir *John Maxwell*'s, Bart. *Kelley*, Sir *John Maxwell*'s of *Pollock*.

26. Shire of *Ross*,

Is the only Country in *Scotland*, which preserving its Name, reaches from Sea to Sea. Where it bears upon the Western Ocean, it is woody, mountainous, and abounding with Deer of all Sorts, and Wild-Fowl: On the other Side it is adorned with Corn-Fields and Pastures, and the People are much more civil. *Fortrose*, *Tayn*, from which the Shire has sometimes been denominated, and *Dingwall*, are in this Shire. *Tayn* stands upon a *Frith* of the same Name, 30 Miles long, but not very safe for Shipping.

Seats in *Rosshire*.] *Braban*, *Daunting-Island*, and *Chanry* of *Ross*, Earl of *Seaforth*'s; *Balnagowan*, — *Ross*'s, Esq; *Coul*, *Knelland* and *Inverlaol*, Sir *Lewis Mackenzie*'s, Bart. *Findron* and *Pittinaubli*, Sir *Alexander Mackenzie*'s of *Seaforth*, Bart.

Bart. *Rosekeen* and *Inverbroike*, Sir *John Gordon's*, Bart. *Foulis*, Sir *Henry Munro's*, Bart. *Tulloch* and *Dalnise*, — *Bain's*, Esq; *Kinkel* and *Garlock*, Sir — *Mackenzie's*, Bart. *Dachmatuak*, *Mackenzie's*, Esq; *Calrossie*, *Thomas Ross's*, Esq; *Catbol*, — *Macleod's*, Esq; *Mountgerald*, *Colin Mackenzie's*, Esq; *Ardross*, — *Mackenzie's*, Esq; *Culcairn*, — *Munro's*, Esq; *Culram*, — *Munro's*, Esq;

27. Shire of Roxburgh.

Roxburgh, sometimes called *Marchiden*, or *Marchemont*, which also gives the Title to the *Marchemont* Herald, from its being seated in the *Marches*, was anciently a Royal Burgh, containing several Parishes and Schools, as appears from the Cartuary of *Kelsœ*; but by reason of the Wars between the two Nations, the Castle was razed, the Town ruined, and its Royalty transmitted to *Jedburgh*, the chief Royal Burgh of the Shire. The Shire contains *Tiwiotdale*, *Liddisdale*, *Esdale*, and *Eusdale*, and is in Length from *Riddingburn* on the East, to *Anandale* on the West, about 30 Miles; and in Breadth, from the Border to the *Blue-Garn* in *Laudermoor*, about 14 or 15. Its Soil is good, proper either for Grass or Corn, and watered with several Rivulets that run into *Tiwiot* and *Tweed*. The Lower Grounds abound with Corn, especially Oats, little inferior to any Shire in *Scotland* for the Goodness of the Grain; great Quantities whereof are carried into *England*. The High Grounds are furnished with excellent Grass, produce great Store of Cattle of all Kinds, and of the best Breed in *Scotland*, both for Largeness and Goodness. Here are great Remains of Roman Antiquities, such as Footsteps of their Encampments; and a Military Way runs from *Hounam* to *Tweed*, called *The Roman Causey*; and by the Vulgar, *The rugged Causey*. The most eminent Mountains in it are *Cockercaw*, from which runs a Tract of Hills Westward, dividing *Scotland* from *England*, which are only passable in some Places. *Roxburghshire* contains the Regalities of *Jedburgh-Forest*, belonging to the Duke of *Douglafs*; of *Harwick*, belonging to the Duke of *Buccleugh*; and *Mellross*, once a very famous Monastery belonging to the Earl of *Haddington*. Several ancient Families of Gentlemen, and of considerable Estates, inhabit this Country. In this Shire are three Presbyteries, *Jedburgh*, *Kelso*, and *Mellross*. After *Tiwiotdale* follows *Liddisdale*, where is a high Prospect, and an ancient Hermitage, now a very strong Castle belonging to the *Hepburns*. *Esdale* and *Eusdale*, which are also reckoned Part of *Roxburghshire*, have little in them worthy of Observation.

Seats in *Roxburghshire*.] The *Flores* and *Friars* and *Holydane*, the Duke of *Roxburgh's*; *Braxolin*, Duke of *Buccleugh's*; *Crailing*, Lord *Cranstoun's*; *Fernherst*, Lord *Jedburgh's*; *Lintumlie*, Duke of *Douglafs's*; *Cavers*, *Douglafs's*, Esq; *Stitchel*, Sir — *Pringle*, Bart. *Marlefield*, Sir — *Bennet's* of *Grubbet*,

Grubbet, Bart. *Kiddel*, Sir ——— *Ruddel's* of that Ilk, Bart. *Ancram*, Sir — *Scot's*, Bart. *Stob*, Sir *Gilbert Eliot's* of *Stob*, Bart. *Minto*, Sir *Gilbert Eliot's*, Bart. a Lord of the Sessions; *Newton*, Sir *James Don's*, Bart. *Long-Newton*, Sir *Patrick Scot's*, Bart. *Rutherford*, Sir *Alexander Don's*, Bart. *Gala*, Sir *James Scot's*, Bart.

28. Shire of **Helkirk**.

Is otherwise called the Sheriffdom of the Forest of *Ettrick*, because it was formerly almost wholly covered with Woods, which were once well stocked with Red and Fallow Deer, but now are in a great measure destroyed. It is properly Part of *Teviotdale*; on the North it is partly bounded by *Tweeddale*, and partly by the Regality of *Stow* in *Midlothian*; on the East and South by the rest of the *Teviotdale*, and partly by *Annandale*. The Figure of this Shire is very near a Square, whose Side is about 16 Miles long. The Inhabitants have generally strong Bodies, are sober, frugal in their Diet, and maintain themselves by raising and feeding of Cattle, in which they have a good Trade with *England* for their Wool, Sheep, and Cows.

Seats in **Helkirkshire**.] *Hangingshaw*, *Murray's* of *Philiphaugh*, Esq; *Headshaw*, Sir ——— *Elliot's* of *Minto*; *Newark*, the Duke of *Buccleugh's*.

29. Shire of **Stirling**, or **Stribeling**.

Otherwise called *Stirlingshire*, is encompassed to the West with *Dumbartonshire*, to the East with *Linlithgowshire*, to the South with *Clidisdale*, and to the North with *Perthshire*: Where it is longest, it is about 20 Miles, and where broadest, 12 Miles over. The South Part is high, hilly, somewhat moorish, and fit for Pasture; but that Part which lies upon the *Forth* is very fertile, and abounds with Coal. *Stirling* is a Royal Burgh, where the Courts are kept. At the Head of the Town stands a well fortified Castle belonging to the Crown, of which the late Earl of *Marre* was Heritable Governor. Not far from the Church are the Houses of the Duke of *Argyle*, and the late Earl of *Marre*, which are large and noble Buildings. *Kilgob* is a Burgh of Barony. *Falkirk*, famous for a Battle between the *English* and *Scots* in the Year 1298, is another Burgh of Barony, well built, upon a rising Ground, much beautified with Buildings by the first Earl of *Calendar*, Brother to the Earl of *Linlithgow*, whose Name is *Livingstone*. *Elphinstone*, anciently called *Earthberg*; but since *Elphinstone* and *East-Lothian* passed from this Family, it has been called by the Name of *Elphinstone*, and been the Residence of the Lord of that Name, adorned with a large Wood of Firs, &c. with several other Seats. Near *Stirling* stands the Abby of *Cambuskeneth*, which belonged formerly to the *Augustine* Monks, and was founded by King *David I.* *Emanuel* was a Nunnery of the *Cistercian* Order, founded by *Malcolm IV.* and stands upon *Evan Water*.

Other Seats in **Stirlingshire.**] *Stirling-Castle*, the King's, whereof *John Earl of Rothes* is Governor; *Calender*, late Earl of *Linlithgow's*; *Elphinstoun*, Lord *Elphinstoun's*; *Mugdock* and *Buchannen*, Duke of *Montrose's*; *Gurgennock*, Sir *James Campbell's* of *Arkinlafs*, Bart. *Glero*, Sir *Mungo Stirling's*, Bart. *Bannockburn*, Sir *Hugh Paterson's*, Bart. *Karse*, Sir *Alexander Hope's*, Bart. *Stennis*, Sir *William Bruce's*, Bart. *Torwoodhead* and *Lethem*, Lord *Forrester's*; *Abbey of Cambuskenneth*, Sir *John Aresken* of *Alba*; *Woodside*, Sir *Harry Rollo's*; *Colliam* and *Kilgib*, the late Viscount of *Kilgib's*.

30. The Shire of **Sutherland**, which also takes in **Strath-nabern** and **Jayut**.

Is one of the most Northerly Shires of *Scotland*, much fitter for Pasture than Corn: It abounds with Hills of White Marble, but it is of little Use to the Inhabitants, and less to others, for want of Convenience of Exportation. The black Cattle of this County are small indeed, but noted for making the finest Beef of any in *Scotland*; a *Sutherland* Cow's Flesh being much esteemed both at Home, and in the North of *England*, whither, notwithstanding the great Distance, several thousands of them are yearly carried in large Drovers. Most of the Heritors of this Shire hold of the Earls. The Earls, for some Time past, have re-assumed their ancient Name of *Sutherland*. This Shire is 55 Miles long from East to West, and 22 Miles broad from North to South. *Dunrobin* is the chief Seat of the Earl of *Sutherland*, and *Dornock* in this County is a Royal Burgh, sometime the See of the Bishop of *Caithness*.

Seats in **Sutherlandshire.**] *Castle of Dunrobin* and *Helmisdale*, Earl of *Sutherland's*; *Uppart*, Sir ——— *Gordon's*, of *Dalfolly*, Bart. *Clyne*, *Sutherland's*, Esq; *Skelkbo*, the late Lord *Duffus's*; *Skibo*, *Gray's*, Esq; *Pulrossie*, *Murray's*, Esq; *Embo*, Sir — *Gordon's* of *Embo*, Bart. *Ewilloch*, *Sutherland's*, Esq; *Durness* and *Tounge*, the Lord *Rae's*.

31. Shire of **Wigtoun**,

So called from *Wigtoun*, the chief Burgh in the Country, where the Courts for the Administration of Justice are held, and which gives Title to the *Flemmings*, Earls of *Wigtoun*; comprehends the West Part of *Galloway*. *Galloway* is a hilly Country, fitter for breeding Cattle than bearing Corn. The Inhabitants follow Fishing, as well in the Sea, as in the Rivers and Loughs, that lie every where under the Hills; in which, about *September*, they catch an incredible Number of excellent Eels, by which they are no less Gainers than by their little Horses, which for the Compactness of their Bodies, and Hardiness in enduring Labour, are frequently bought up in *England*. *Galloway* had anciently its own Princes and Lords, but now is an Earldom in the Family of the *Stuarts*.

Seats

Seats in **Wigtounshire.**] *Castle Kennedy* and *Corse-crough*, Earl of *Stairs's*; *Martin* and *Monteith*, Sir *Alexander Maxwell's* of *Monteith*, Bart. *Glassartoun* and *Clay*, the Earl of *Galloway's*; *Garthland*, *Mac Dougal's*, Esq; *Mocrum*, Sir *James Dumber's*, Bart. *Sorbie*, Col. *Stuart's*; *Park*, Sir *Charles Hay's*, Bart.

Besides these 31 Sheriffdoms, which sent Members to Parliament under that Denomination, there are two Stuartries that differ from the Shires only by the Title of the chief Officer, who in the one is called Sheriff, in the other Stuart: These are *Kircudbright* and *Orkney*.

1. Kircudbright.

This Stuartry takes its Name from *Kircudbright*, a Sea-Port Town and good Harbour in *Galloway*, situate upon the River *Dee*; a Town which lies as conveniently for Trade as any one upon that Coast, It sends a Member to Parliament.

Seats in **Kircudbright.**] *Castle of Charlies*, Earl of *Galloway's*; *Castle of Tarreagles*, Earl of *Nithisdale's*; *Castle of Kenmure*, Viscount of *Kenmure's*; *Orchardtoun*, Sir *George Maxwell's*, Bart.

2. Orkney,

Contains the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*. These Islands were long subject to the Kings of *Norway*. The last Session of the *Scottish* Parliament restored the present Earl of *Morton* to the Crown Rents, formerly enjoyed by his Ancestors, but still redeemable by the Crown; and during his Possession, he is obliged to pay yearly to his Majesty's Treasury 500*l. Sterling*. The Earl of *Morton* names the Stewart of *Orkney* and *Schetland*. The King has only the Bishop's Rents in those Isles. They send a Member to Parliament.

Seats in **Orkney** and **Schetland.**] The *Castle of Kirkwall*, *Palace of Brisay*, and the *Castle of Nautland*, the Earl of *Morton's*; *Burray* and *Cara*, Sir *James Stewart's* of *Burray*, Bart. *Egleshaw*, Sir *Alex. Douglass's*; *Gairsey*, Sir *William Craigie's*.

These Shires and Stuartries which are here ranged, were called over in the Rolls of Parliament before the Union, in the following Orders:

	Members.		Members.
1 E <i>Dinburgh</i>	4	9 <i>Wigtown</i>	4
2 H <i>Haddington</i>	4	10 <i>Aire</i>	4
3 <i>Berwick</i>	4	11 <i>Dumbarton</i>	2
4 <i>Roxburgh</i>	4	12 <i>Buse</i>	2
5 <i>Selkirk</i>	2	13 <i>Renfrew</i>	3
6 <i>Peebles</i>	2	14 <i>Striveling</i>	3
7 <i>Lanerk</i>	4	15 <i>Linlithgow</i>	2
8 <i>Dumfreis</i>	4	16 <i>Perth</i>	4
			17

	<i>Members.</i>		<i>Members.</i>
17 Kincardine	2	27 Sutherland	2
18 Aberdeen	4	28 Caithness	2
19 Inverness	2	29 Agin	2
20 Nairn	2	30 Orkney	2
21 Cromertie	2	31 Clackmannan	1
22 Argyle	3	32 Ross	2
23 Fife	4	33 Kinross	1
24 Forfar	4		
25 Bamff	2		
26 Kircudbright	2		
		In all	91

The Royal Burghs which sent Commissioners to Parliament, were these:

	<i>Members.</i>		<i>Members.</i>
E Dinburgh	2	Crail	1
Perth	1	Tayne	1
Dundee	1	Culross	1
Aberdeen	1	Bamff	1
Striveling	1	Withern	1
Linlithgow	1	Forfar	1
St. Andrews	1	Rothesay	1
Glasgow	1	Nairn	1
Aire	1	Forres	1
Haddington	1	Rutherglin	1
Dysert	1	North Berwick	1
Kirkaldie	1	Anstruther Wester	1
Montrose	1	Cullen	1
Cowper	1	Lawder	1
Anstruther Easter	1	Kintore	1
Dumfreis	1	Annan	1
Inverness	1	Lochmaban	1
Burnt-Island	1	Sanquhar	1
Kinghorn	1	New Galloway	1
Breichen	1	Kilrenny	1
Irwin	1	Fortrose	1
Jedburgh	1	Dingwall	1
Kircudbright	1	Dornock	1
Wigtown	1	Queensferry	1
Dumferling	1	Inverrary	1
Pittenweem	1	Inverurie	1
Selkirk	1	Week	1
Dumbarton	1	Kirkwall	1
Renfrew	1	Inverberry	1
Dumbar	1	Stranraer	1
Lanerk	1	Campbeltown	1
Aberbrothock	1		
Elgin	1		
Peebles	1		
		In all	66
		By	

By the Articles of the Union this Number was retrenched, and now the Shires and Stuartries return 30 Members, *i. e.* every Shire or Stuartry one Member a-piece, except *Bute* and *Caitbness*, which return one by turns, and *Bute* is to choose first; *Nairn* and *Gromerty* one, *Nairn* having the first Turn; *Clackmannan* and *Kinross* one, *Clackmannan* choosing first.

The Burghs also which send 15 Members to the *British* Parliament, are now divided into the following Classes: *Edinburgh*, one; *Kirkwall*, *Week*, *Dornock*, *Dingwall* and *Tayne*, one; *Fortrose*, *Inverness*, *Nairn* and *Forreßs*, one; *Elgin*, *Cullen*, *Bamff*, *Inverury*, and *Kentore*, one; *Aberdeen*, *Inverberny*, *Montrose*, *Aberbrothock*, and *Breichen*, one; *Forfar*, *Perth*, *Dundee*, *Coupar*, and *St. Andrew's*, one; *Crail*, *Kilrenny*, *Anstruther Easter*, *Anstruther Wester*, and *Pittenweem*, one; *Dysert*, *Kirkaldy*, *Kinghorn*, and *Burnt-Island*, one; *Innerkething*, *Dumferling*, *Queensferry*, *Culross*, and *Stirling*, one; *Glasgow*, *Renfrew*, *Rutherglen*, and *Dumbarton*, one; *Haddington*, *Dunbarr*, *North Berwick*, *Lauder*, and *Jedburgh*, one; *Selkirk*, *Peebles*, *Linlithgow*, and *Lanerk*, one; *Dumfreis*, *Sanguabar*, *Annan*, *Lochmaban*, and *Kircudbright*, one; *Wigtoun*, *New Galloway*, *Stranra-ver*, and *Whitehern*, one; *Aire*, *Irwin*, *Rothefay*, *Campbeltoun*, and *Inverary*, one.

The Western Isles of Scotland.

These Islands (called by the Ancients *Hebrides*, or *Æbude*) which are very many, and several very large and well-inhabited, have been known to the World little more than by Name, 'till very lately. Mr. *Martin* observes, that before him they never had been described by any Man that was a Native of the Country, or had been in all of them. But his Care and Pains has removed that Defect, and we now, by his Means, know as much of them as of any other Part of his Majesty's Dominions. From him therefore I shall borrow what I have to say of them, and shall keep to his Method in the naming of them, beginning first with those that lie most Northerly, and so coming down to the South.

I. *Lewes*, by the Islanders called the *Long Island*, is 100 Miles long from N. to S. and from 3 to 14 broad from E. to W. It belongs to the Shire of *Ross*, and was once in the Diocese of the *Isles*. It does not all go by one Name. The Northern Part, which keeps the Name of *Lewes*, is but 36 Miles long, and 10, in some Places 12, Miles broad; it reaches from the North of *Bowlinghead* to the South of *Haffiness*; the Soil generally sandy, and fruitful in Barley, Oats and Rye; it bears also Flax and Hemp: With their Oats distilled the Natives make *Uiquebaugh*, which by frequent Distillations becomes excessively strong. There are many convenient Harbours in the Island, which abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and a great Variety of Oysters, Cockles, Muscles, Limpets, and other Sorts of Shell-Fish. Whales they have in great Numbers, and of several Sorts; the

lesser

leffer they eat, and find them tolerably wholesome. They have Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; their Beef is small, but very tender. Deer are plentiful in the Chace of *Oferwand*, which is 15 Miles round. The fresh Water Lakes with which the Island abounds, afford Trouts, Eels, and Salmon; every Lake has a River of its own which runs from thence into the Sea, which in Summer-time are stored with Salmon. The Herrings caught in the numerous Bays and Creeks of the *Lewes*, are greatly esteemed for their Goodness. The Southern Part is named *Harries*, which for Soil and Commodities is much the same with *Lewes*. The Shore on the *West-side* of the Island is stored with great Variety of curious Shells finely streaked with beautiful Colours. The Ground in *Bernera*, a small Island belonging to *Harries*, is so kindly, that when manured with Seaweed, which is the great Manure of those Islands, Barley will yield 20, sometimes 30 fold Increase. *Lewes* belongs to the Earl of *Seaforth*, and *Harries* to the Laird of *Macleod*. There are great Numbers of small Islands which depend upon *Lewes* and *Harries*, which adjoin to them severally.

II. *North-Vist*, about 9 Miles long from *North* to *South*, and 30 Miles in Circumference. The *West-side* is arable, and exceedingly fruitful, especially in Barley: It produces also Plenty of black Cattle and Sheep. It has an excellent Harbour called *Lochmaddy*, in which incredible Quantities of Herrings have been taken within the last 50 Years. Four hundred Sail of Ships have been loaded with Herrings in one Season. In King *Charles* the First's Time, a Magazine for Fishing was here begun and erected, but the Civil Wars put an End to that Design. Other Fish and Fowl are here much the same with those of the other *North-Western* Islands. It has several small Islands that belong to it. The Proprietor is Sir *Daniel Mac Donald* of *Slate*. The Inhabitants of *Lewes*, *Harries*, and *North-Vist* are all Protestants.

III. *Borera*, a small Island very near *North-Vist*, is possessed by Mr. *John Mac Lean*.

IV. *Benbecula*, 2 Miles *South* of *North-Vist*, is nearly round, 3 Miles in Diameter, and about 10 in Circumference. Soil and Produce the same as *North-Vist*; Proprietor *Ranald Mac Donald*. Inhabitants all Papists.

V. *South Vist*, 2 Miles *South* of *Benbecula*; 21 Miles long, and 3, in some Places 4; Miles broad. Soil fruitful, and produces Barley, Rye and Oats plentifully. Lakes full of Trouts and Eels. Inhabitants healthy: One Man lately lived 130 Years, and retained his Understanding. The *Irish* Tongue is here spoken in great Perfection. *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moydart*, descended from *Mac Donald*, once King of these Islands, is Proprietor. He, and most of the Inhabitants are Papists.

VI. *Barry*, 2 Leagues and an half *South-West* of *South-Vist*, 3 Miles long, 3 broad; in all respects like the Islands which lie north of it. This, with several smaller Islands which lie near

it, belong to *Mac Neil*, who pretends to be the 34th of that Name by lineal Descent. He holds his Lands of *Sir Donald Mac Donald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays 40 *l. Scots per Annum*, and a Hawk, if desired. He and his Tenants are all Papists; they pay great Reverence to *St. Barr*, who is, as they suppose, their Tutelar Saint. All those Islands lie in a Row Southwards one of the other, from *Lewes* down to *Barry*.

VII. Between *Harries* and *Rofs* lies *Sky*, the second for Bigness of all the *Western* Islands. It is 40 Miles long, and in some Places 30, in others 20 Miles broad, and near 100 Miles in Circumference. It belongs to the Shire of *Inverness*, from which in the *South* it is not above 3 Leagues distant, and at the Ferry not a Mile broad: It is navigable by the largest Ships of War; the Current there is so violent, that no Vessel is able to sail against it, though the Wind prove never so fair, so that the Tide must always be observed. The Way of Ferrying Cows in the narrow Ferry, called the *Kyle*, where the said Tide is so rapid, is thus: They tie a With about the Cow's lower Jaw, and so bind 5 of them together; after which, a Man in the End of a Boat holds the With that ties the foremost, and so rows over, carrying in the Space of a few Hours, at low Water, 3 or 400 Cows. The Soil is fruitful enough in the flat Grounds, and produces those Species of Corn and Cattle plentifully, which are to be found in the other *Western* Islands. Herring, Cod, and Ling, are common upon their Coasts, and the Herring in great Abundance; they have many and convenient Harbours for the taking of them. The Country is populous, the People handsome, and very healthy. It is divided into 3 Parts, possessed by 3 different Proprietors. Sir — *Mac Donald*, Bart. first, or Chief of his Name, either in the Isles or Continent, descended from *Summerfed*, Thane of *Argyle*, whose Son *Donald* stiled himself *King of the Isles*, possesses the *Southern* Part, which is called *Slate*, with a good Part of the *Northern*: The *Strath* belongs to *Mac Kinnor*, Head of an ancient Tribe. The *North-West* is possessed by *Mac Leod*, Head also of another ancient Family, who derives from *Leod*, the *Black Prince of Man*. Almost all the Inhabitants of *Sky* are Protestants; none of them possess any Land.

VIII. and IX. *Bute* and *Arran*, both belonging to the Shire of *Bute*, have been mentioned already.

X. *Islisay* is a large Rock, *S. W.* of *Arran* 6 Leagues, belonging to the Earl of *Cassiles*, who receives, by the Produce of Hogs, Fowl, Down and Fish, about 100 Marks *Scots* yearly from this small Spot of Ground.

XI. *Gigay* lies *West* of *Cantire*, 4 Miles long, one broad, belonging to the Shire of *Argyle*. Soil good for Pasture and Arable. *Mac Neils* are Proprietors; Inhabitants Protestants: Near it is *Caray*, a little Island about a Mile round, belonging to *Mac Alister* of *Lergy* in *Cantire*, of the Tribe of *Mac Donald*.

XII. To the *N. W.* of *Cantire* lies *Jura*, 24 Miles long, and 6 or 7 Miles broad, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, and is Part of the Shire of *Argyle*. The Ground is fruitful, and lies high, especially towards the Middle, where two very high Mountains, called *The Paps of Jura*, are noted Sea-Marks for a very great Way. This is esteemed the wholesomest Spot of Ground belonging to the Isle of *Great-Britain*. From *March* to *September* the Air is perfectly pure. No epidemical Diseases are ever known here; Gouts, Agues, Consumptions, Palsies, Lethargies, Rickets, Coughs, are very rarely heard of; and Madness has never been observed in this Island. When Mr. *Martin* was there, no Woman had died in Child-bed among them for 35 Years. It is no Wonder then that they live to a very great Age. *Gillour Mac Crain* (who died about 58 Years ago) kept 180 *Christmasses* in his own House: A Woman in *Scorba*, a small Island just by, lived 140 Years; and to live 90 or 100 Years, was not rare. The Inhabitants, who speak *Irish*, are Protestants.

XIII. About a Mile *S. W.* of *Jura* lies *Isla*, or *Ila*, now remarkable for giving the Title of Earl to Lord *Archibald Campbel*, now Duke of *Argyle*: From *S.* to *N.* it is 24 Miles long, and from *E.* to *W.* 18. In the Center of this Island is *Loch Finlagan*, in which lies *Finlagan Island*, formerly the Residence of the *Mac Donalds*, Kings of the Isles, the Ruins of whose Houses are still visible. This Island belongs to *Gilbert Campbel* of *Calder*, Esquire. The Country is indifferently fruitful; it lies lower than *Jura*, and consequently wetter and more unwholesome. The Inhabitants are Protestants.

XIV, XV. Two Leagues *N.* of *Ila* lies *Oronsay*, which is separated from *Colonsay* only by the Tide of Flood. *Oronsay* is about 4 Miles in Circumference; Soil dry and sandy, yet fruitful in Corn and Grass. It has a Church, Chapel and Monastery; built as it is said, by *Columba*. Proprietor, *Mac Duff*. *Colonsay* is from *E.* to *W.* 4 Miles long, and above a Mile over; Soil not so fruitful as *Oronsay*; Cattle small; Inhabitants Protestants. Proprietor, Duke of *Argyle*.

XVI. West of *Loquhabar* lies *Mull*, 24 Miles long from East to West, and about that Breadth from North to South. It belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. The *Mac Leans* were formerly Proprietors of the greatest Part of the Island, and upon the Forfeiture of Sir *John Mac Lean*, the Duke of *Argyle* got it for a Debt owing him by that Family. The Soil is generally fruitful, fit for Pasture and Corn. Inhabitants Protestants.

XVII. *Jona*, an Isle renowned for being the Habitation of St. *Columba*, that great Apostle of the *Northern Picts*, is a small Island about 2 Miles long, and one Mile over, lying to the West of *Mull*. The *Irish* call it *J. Columbin*, i. e. the Island of *Columba* the Monk. Here is St. *Mary's* Church, formerly the

the Cathedral of the Bishop of the *Isles*, a very beautiful though not a very large Building. St. *Columba* planted here a Monastery and a Nunnery, which continued 'till the Reformation. This Island was anciently the Burying-place of the Kings of *Scotland*, *Norway* and *Ireland*, and of all the Heads of Tribes in the *Isles* and Continent.

XVIII. Eight Leagues to the *West* of *Jona*, lies *Tyre-ty*, an Island about 5 Miles long from *S. E.* to *N. W.* The Soil is extraordinary fruitful, but lying low, the People are not very healthy. Inhabitants Protestants. It is Part of *Mac Lean's* Estate.

XIX. *Coll* lies half a League *E. N. E.* of *Tyre-ty*. It is 10 Miles long, and 3 broad. They have a Notion here, that *Tyre-ty* breeds more Women than Men, and *Coll* more Men than Women; that so these two Islands may people one another without the Assistance of their Neighbours. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Protestants.

XX. *Rum* lies 4 Leagues *South* of *Sky*. It is 5 Miles long from *S.* to *N.* and 3 from *S.* to *W.* Country fruitful, especially in Fish and Fowl. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Protestants.

XXI. *South-West* of *Rum* lies *Muc*, a small Island, 4 Miles about, which has nothing particular different from its Neighbours.

XXII. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Cannry*, 2 Miles long, from *South* to *North*, and a Mile from *East* to *West*. In the *North* End of this Island there is a Hill that disorders the Needle to that Degree, that when Mr. *Martin* laid the Compass on a stony Ground near it, he found, that after the Needle had turned round swiftly several times, at last it settled due *East*. *Allan Mac Donald* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Papists.

XXIII. *Egg* lies *South* of *Sky* 4 Leagues, 3 Miles long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mile broad, and about 9 Miles round. Soil indifferent good for Pasture and Tillage. Inhabitants Papists, and bigotted in their Way. Proprietors *Allan Mac Donald* of *Moydart*, and *Allan Mac Donald* of *Moron*.

XXIV. The remotest of all the *N. W.* Islands of *Scotland* is *St. Kilda*, or *Hirt*. It is faced all round with a steep Rock, except a Bay at *South-East*, which is not a Harbour fit for a Vessel, so that there is no landing but in a Calm, and that by climbing. The Soil is not unfruitful, especially of Barley, which is the largest in the *Western Isles*. There are about 27 Families in the Island, who live chiefly upon Fish and Fowl, and the Eggs of their Sea-Fowl, of which they have incredible Quantities. The Inhabitants, who are Protestants, are a very sincere kind of People, separated from the World, of which they know little, and see less; truly religious, and every Way what we may imagine the Inhabitants of the old World to have been before the Arts of Luxury got footing amongst Mankind.

Mankind. They pay a small Homage to the *Mac Leods*, a Cadet of which Family comes sometimes to receive his Tribute, which is paid in Down, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Cows, Horses, Fowl, Oil and Barley. Money they have none, nor do they know the Use of it.

XXV. *Lismore*, *Lismoir*, or *Lessimore*, is about 8 Miles long, and 2 or 3 broad. It was formerly the Seat of the Bishop of *Argyle*, called from thence *Episcopus Lismorensis*. It lies eastward from *Mull*, in the Mouth of *Loch-yol*, which goes up to *Fort-William*, in the southmost Part of *Loquhaber*.

The Number of the People in these Islands are computed at 48,000. The natural Ports which they abound with, and the great, and indeed the almost incredible Quantity of Herring, Cod and Ling, with which their Coasts swarm, together with the Fertility of the Soil of most of them, and the Industry and natural Sagacity of the Inhabitants, are great Encouragements to set up a Fishery among them. The blessed Union which the late Queen's Reign produced, will, without doubt, be felt among those innocent and diligent People in a short Time; and since they only want to be set at Work, we ought not to think so ill of the present Generation, as to imagine that they will neglect to do it. One wonderful Qualification that some of these Islanders are possessed of, ought not to be over-looked: It is too well attested to be called in question, though if it were not so, no Man without Folly could believe it; that is, the *Second Sight*. It is a Faculty of seeing absent Persons, and Things to come, represented to their Imaginations as if they were actually visible and present. Thus if a Man is to die, his Image shall appear in its natural and distinct Shape in a Shroud, to one that perhaps never saw his Face; and some Time after the Man whose Image so appears shall die. This Quality of *Second Sightedness* is not Hereditary, the Person who has it, cannot exert it at Pleasure, nor can he communicate it to another, but it comes of itself, and exercises itself wholly against the Will; and often, especially in young Seers, to the great Trouble and Consternation of those whom it possesses. Observation teaches you to judge of those Visions; and they are scarce ever known to fail.

The Islands of Orkney, or the Orcades.

THIS Collection of Islands in our Tongue is called the Isles of *Orkney*, and by the *Latins*, both ancient and modern, *Orcades*. They lie in *Longitude* 22 d. 11 m. *Latitude* 59 d. 2 m. The longest Day is 18 Hours, and some odd Minutes. The Winters, as in most small Islands, and indeed always near the Sea, are generally more subject to Rain than Snow: The Frost and Snow does not continue long, but the

Wind is very boisterous; and it rains sometimes not by Drops, but by Spouts of Water, as if the whole Clouds fell at once.

Pentland Frith,] which divides the Southermost Islands from *Caithness*, is in Breadth about 12 Miles. The Islands of *Orkney* are 26 in Number, which are inhabited; viz. *South Ronaldsay, Stromay, Hoy and Waes, Burra, Lambholm, Flota, Faira, Cava, Gramseye, Pomona, or Mainland, Coppinseye, Shapinseye, Damsay, Inballo-Stronsa, Papa-Stronsa, Sanda, North Ronaldsa, Eda, Rousa, Wyre, Gairsa, Eglesba, North Faira, Westra, Papa Westra*; the rest of the Islands are called *Holms* (*Holm* in the old *Norwegian* signifying an Island) and are only for Pasture; all of them being separated one from another by some narrow Streights. The People in these Islands are generally Civil, Sagacious, Circumspect, Piously inclined, and given to Hospitality. The Women in these Islands are very handsome, and bring forth Children at a very great Age. One *Margery Bembister*, in the Parish of *Ewie*, was, in the Year 1683, brought to Bed of a Male Child in the 63d Year of her Age. By reason of the Temperance of their Diet, and Wholesomeness of the Air, the People usually live very long. Their Diseases are the *Scurvy, Ague, Consumptions*, &c. All speak *English* after the *Scots* Way, with as good an Accent as any in the Kingdom; only some of the common People speak a Language among themselves, which they call *Norns*, i. e. *Norræna*, or the *Norwegian* Tongue, which they learnt from their first Planters the *Norwegians*, who peopled these Islands about the Time that they made their other Settlements in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; that is, the old *Danish* Tongue, which is still spoken in great Perfection in *Iceland*, and was spoken by the *Danes* that invaded *Britain* in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Centuries. Their Corn-Land is every where inclosed, and without these Inclosures, their Sheep and Swine, and most of their Cattie go loose, without a Herdsman to keep them. The only remarkable Town in all this Country is *Kirkwall*, a Royal Borough long possess'd by the *Norwegians*: It is built upon a pleasant *Oyle*, or Inlet of the Sea, near the Middle of the *Main-Land*; its Streets are narrow: It is about a Mile in Length, having a very safe Harbour and Road for Ships. Here is the Seat of *Justice*: The Steward, Sheriff, and Commissary, do all keep their several Courts in this Place. Here is a publick School for the teaching of Grammar, endowed with a competent Salary: And at the *North-End* of the Town is a Fort built by the *English* during *Cromwell's* Usurpation, ditch'd about, with a Breast-work, and other Fortifications, on which they have some Cannon planted for the Defence of the Harbour. This Town had been erected into a free Borough in the Time of the *Norwegians*: And, Anno 1486, King *James* the

Third gave them a Charter of Privileges, which was confirmed by King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1662, and by the Parliament at *Edinburgh* 1670. The Cathedral Church dedicated to *St. Magnus*, a *Danish* Saint, stands in *Kirkwall*; it was founded by *Rolland*, Earl of *Orkney*; but it has been enlarged by some of the pious Bishops of that See. It is a beautiful and stately Structure, longer than that of *Giles's* at *Edinburgh*. The Steeple is very high, and has a Set of as tunable Bells as any Cathedral of the Kingdom. Besides a Cathedral, there are 31 Churches more in this Country, and above 100 ancient Chapels. The *Christian Faith* was greatly promoted in this Country about the Beginning of the 5th Century, *Eugenius* II. being then King of *Scotland*, at which Time *Palladius* was sent by Pope *Celestin* to convert that Kingdom.

The first Planters and Possessors of this Country were the *Picts*, as the Generality of our Historians affirm, who call *Orkney*, *Antiquum Pictorum Regnum*: And these Verses of the Poet *Claudian*,

————— *Maduerunt Saxone Fuso*
Orcades; incaluit Pictorum Sanguine Thule

do evidently shew, that the *Picts* at that Time were the Possessors and Inhabitants of these *Northern Islands*.

This Country was anciently govern'd by Kings, after the Manner of the *Picts*, and other Nations; but by the Injury of Time, and Carelessness of Writers, only two of them are mention'd: One was *Belus* King of *Orkney*, whom *Hollingshead* calls *Bladus*, and *Boethius*, *Balus*. The other King of *Orkney* was called *Ganus*; he reigned in the Time of *Caractacus*, King of the *Britons*. These Islands continued, in all probability, under the Government of their own Princes 'till the utter Subversion of that Kingdom, *A. D.* 839, when *Kenneth* II. that Martial King of *Scots*, subdued these Isles, and added them to his other Dominions. But in the Year 1099, the *Norwegians* possessed themselves of this Country, and held it 164 Years; and then King *Magnus* of *Norway* sold it all again to King *Alexander* of *Scotland*, for 4000 Marks *Sterling*, and 100 Marks a Year. *Orkney* being thus recover'd from the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, it continued ever after annexed to the Crown of *Scotland*, King *Alexander* giving the Property of it to a Nobleman, surnamed *Speir*, Earl of *Caithness*, whose Son, *Magnus Speir*, Earl of *Caithness*, *Orkney* and *Schotland*, was in great Repute in the Days of King *Robert Bruce*; but he dying without Heirs Male, his Daughter *Elizabeth Speir* succeeding him in the Estate, was marry'd to Sir *William Sinclair*, who was succeeded by his Son *Robert Sinclair*, who being forfeited for Non-compearance to the Parliament,

ment, the Earldom of *Orkney* and Lordship of *Schetland* was again annexed to the Crown, and so continued 'till the Reign of *Queen Mary*, who conferred it upon *James Hepburne*, Earl of *Bothwell*; and, in order to make him her Husband, created him Duke of *Orkney*; but he dying as basely as he lived, after ten Years Imprisonment in *Denmark*, the Lord *Robert Stuart*, Natural Son of King *James V.* was made Earl of *Orkney*, in *August 1581*; and he being beheaded, and his Son hanged, *Orkney* had several Governors 'till the Year 1647, at which Time *William Douglas*, Earl of *Morton*, procured a Wadset, or Mortgage, of this Country from King *Charles I.* To him succeeded his Son *Robert Douglas*, Earl of *Morton*, Anno 1649, who was succeeded by his Son *Robert*, from whom *Orkney* and *Schetland* being redeemed, 1669, were all re-annexed to the Crown, except the Bishop's Interest. But the said Country, by the Union-Parliament, was dissolved from the Crown, and her late Majesty thereupon granted the same to the then Earl of *Morton*, for Payment of the yearly Sum of 500*l* and appointed him Stewart and Justicier within the Bounds thereof. Under the Stewarts are some Judges of his Creation and Appointment, called Bailiffs: In every Parish and Isle there is one. Their Office is to oversee the Manners of the Inhabitants; to hold Courts, and to determine in Civil Matters, to the Value of 10*l*. *Scots*, (16*s*. 8*d*. *English*); but if the Matter be above, it is referred to the Stewart, or his Deputy. Under, and subservient to those Bailiffs, are six or seven of the most honest and intelligent Persons within the Parish, call'd *Lawrightmen*. These in their respective Bounds, have the Oversight of the People, in manner of Constables, and they inform the Bailiffs of such Enormities as occasionally happen, which the Bailiffs punish according to the Importance and Circumstances of the Fault; and if it be above his Limits, or the Extent of his Power, he sends the Delinquent to the Seat of *Justice*, which is held by the Stewart, or his Deputy. These *Lawrightmen* have a Privilege inherent to their Office, by the Custom of the Country, which is not usual elsewhere; which is, if there be any Suspicion of Theft, they take some of their Neighbours with them, during the Silence of the Night, and make Search for the Theft, which is called *Ransacking*, from *Ransaka*, which is to make Enquiry, in the ancient *Danish*: They search every House they come to, and if the Theft be found, they seize him upon whom it is found, and bring him to the Seat of *Justice*.

The Isles of Schetland.

THE Isles of *Schetland*, being Part of the Stewartry of *Orkney*, are governed either by the Stewart, or his Deputy. They are placed by *Ptolomy* in the 63d Degree from the Equinoctial, between *Scotland* and *Norway*. The nearest

Part of the Isles of *Schetland* is about 80 Miles from *Orkney*, and the Sea between them is very turbulent and stormy. Those that are properly called Isles, are in Number about 46, with 10 Holmes and 30 Rocks; all which are ranked under the general Name of *Schetland*, though each of them has its particular Name. About 26 of them only are inhabited; others, though large enough, are only made use of to feed Cattle. Many of the Gentry of the Country have come from *Scotland* and settled here; but the common People, that are Natives, are descended from the *Norwegians*, and speak a corrupt Dialect of the *Norwegian* Tongue. They are generally healthy, commonly living to five, six, or sevenscore Years of Age. There are many Obelisks still standing, and many old Fabricks, which are said to have been built by the *Picts*: They are in the Fashion of *Pyramids*, with a winding Pair of Stairs within the Top. Under them they had Cells all vaulted over, and from the Top of them they made a Sign by Fire, when they apprehended any imminent Danger. The Ground is clean, and the Soil naturally inclines to a sandy Clay. The Produce of the Country is chiefly Fish, Butter, Oil, Wool, Feathers, Beef, Tallow, Hides, Stuffs, Stockings, Woollen Gloves and Garters. There has been at one Time in *Brossay* Sound, 1500 Sail of *Hollanders* employed about that profitable Fishery which they make about the *Scotch* Islands. After *Fara*, an Island lying in the Midway between *Orkney* and *Schetland*, the first Island that appears is called *Mainland*, as being the largest: It is about 60 Miles in Length, and 16 or 18 where broadest. In *Schetland* they have one Presbytery, which assembles at *Scalloway*.

*The THULE of the Ancients, as described by
Sir Robert Sibbald.*

Though the Ancients were at Variance about the particular Situation of *Thule*, yet they all agreed, that it was somewhere towards the North: Many make it to be one of the *British* Islands; and as *Conradus Celtes* said long ago, it was encompass'd with the Isles of *Orkney*, so I have also taken the Liberty to subjoin it to them. *Bochart* observes, that *Thule* in the *Syriac*, or *Chaldee*, which is a Dialect of the *Phœnicians*, signifies Darknes: And the Ancients had a mighty Notion of the Darknes of the Regions farthest North. That the *Phœnicians* sailed far beyond the *Mediterranean* is indisputable. It is probable, therefore, that when they came to Coasts where Fogs were thick, and Nights were long, they might call them by one general Name, *Thule*: Which Name the *Greeks*, and from them the *Romans*, not understanding, applied to some Island in the most Northerly Part

of *Britain*. That the *Roman Thule* must be placed there, will appear evidently from what follows. What *Cæsar* observed of the Ancient *Britons*, that they painted their Bodies blue, and fought in hooked Chariots, *Silius Italicus* affirms of the Inhabitants of *Thule*; and it is plain, the Poet could speak only of those whom the *Romans* fought with in his Time.

*Cærus haud aliter cum dimicat incola Thules
Agmina falcifero circumvenit acta Covino.*

Pliny was of the same Opinion, for he treats of *Thule* in the same Chapter with the *British Isles*; and *Tacitus*, in his *Life of Agricola*, says, that when the *Roman Navy* sailed about *Britain*, *despecta est & Thule*; they saw *Thule* as they sailed by the *Orcades*.

Sir Robert Sibbald thinks, that *Ireland* was the first of the *British Isles* that was called *Thule*, as being the first remarkable Island that the *Carthaginians* met with in their Course from *Cadin*, steering to the North, and also because *Statius* calls it *Hesperia* (or Western) *Thule*. But if *Ireland* was called so, that is not the *Thule* which is mentioned by the *Roman Writers*; for the *Romans* never carried their Arms into *Ireland*; and therefore what they say must refer to some *British Northern Isle*, which they invaded under *Agricola*, and which was then possessed by the *Picts*; whom *Statius* the Poet, who was contemporary with *Domician*, calls *Caledonians*. *Claudian* does yet more particularly give the Name of *Thule* to the North Part of *Britain*, when he speaks of the great Exploits done there by *Theodosius*, Father of *Theodosius* the Emperor, and Grandfather of *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, whom he makes to conquer the *Scots*, and the Inhabitants of *Thule*, in a cold frosty Country, and the *Moors* in a scorching one; where, by placing the *Moors* and *Britons* as the remotest People then known in their several Parts, he clearly demonstrates, that *Thule* must be somewhere near the North Parts of the Isle of *Britain*, then inhabited by the *Picts* and *Scots*.

Claudian's Words are these:

*Ille Caledoniis posuit qui castra pruinis
Maduerunt Saxone fuso
Orcades, incaluit PICTORUM SANGUINE THULE,
Scotorum cumulos flevit Glacialis Ferne.*

In *Caledonian Frosts* his Tents he pitch'd,
When *Orkney Isles* he dy'd with *Saxon Gore*;
Then *THULE* with the *Pictish Blood* grew hot,
Icy Strathern bemoan'd huge Heaps of *Scots*.

Jerne here is *Strathern*, i. e. the Valley of *Ern*; and had its Name from *Ireland*, or *Erin*, from whence these *Scots* came. *Juvenal* also calls it by the same Name, when he says, *Arma quod ultra Litora Juvernæ promovimus*, in which he alludes to *Agricola's* Conquests; as he does also to that great General's Care to instruct the *Britons* in the *Roman Arts*, in this Verse, *De conducendo loquitur jam Rhetore Thule*: Which last Verse demonstrates that *Thule* belong'd to *Britain*, and tho' it was far North, whence it is called *Ultima*, yet it could not be beyond that Island, because the *Romans* never carried their Arms any farther. *Jerne* therefore lying upon the West Coast, *Thule* seems to be upon the Eastern, and is most probably what is now called *East-Ross*, *Sutherland* and *Caithness*; for there the *Picts*, or as *Silius Italicus* calls them, the blue Inhabitants of *Thule*, were anciently settled, when the Southern Countries became Part of the *Roman Province*. Before that Time the *Britons* were all *Picts*, that is, were all painted, and the *Bri-gantes* were blue in *Seneca's* Time. We are sure *Thule* lies far North, *Theodosius* was there; and as he killed the *Scots* in *Jerne*, so he killed the *Picts* in *Thule*. Now *Claudian's* *Jerne* is not *Ireland*, because we have no Account that the *Romans* ever carried their Arms into *Ireland*, nor were any *Roman* Antiquities ever found there. Besides, the thick Woods in *Caithness* would appear very dark to Navigators, and so might well deserve the Name of *Thule*; though we rather think that the *Phœnician Thule* was *Ireland*, which was anciently very woody, and consequently very foggy; and that the *Romans* afterwards applied that Name, which they did not thoroughly understand, to the *Pictish* Coasts, meaning thereby only an Island, or rather Peninsula, that was very far North, as the first *Thule* was described to be. The Ancient *Norwegians*, who sailed round *Britain*, and were Lords of the North and West Isles for some Time, called the Western Islands *Ilar*, or *Thile*, but which of them we know not. Of this *Snorro Sturlison*, the Islandish Historian of *Norway*, who lived 500 Years ago, is a certain Evidence. For in his Account of *Magnus Olafson*, King of *Norway's* Expedition in the Year 1095, towards the *British* Isles, he says, That King *Magnus* went with a mighty Fleet westward to the Isles of *Orkney*, which he conquered, and placed a Viceroy over them. Then he went to the Southern Isles, i. e. the *Hebrides*, which lie S. W. of *Orkney*, where he wasted, and burned, and forced the Inhabitants to fly, some into *Scotland*, and some into *Ireland*: That he particularly landed in *Jona*, where he suffered no Man to hurt the People, or the Church; and from thence went to the Island *Thile*, and from thence to *Satires Mulls*, plundering both the *Scotch* and *Irish* Coasts all along as he went. This shews what Opinion the Ancient *Danes* had of the Situation of *Thule*: And that one of the Western Islands was so called, is unquestionable. But

Part of *Norway* is also called *Thulemark*. Were there not therefore anciently more Regions towards the North, than one called by that Name? It is most probable there were. And one may safely affirm, that *Juvenal*, *Statius*, and *Claudian*, went no farther than the North *British* Coasts for their *Thule*, wheresoever they placed it.

The ROMAN WALL in SCOTLAND.

The first Occasion of building the *Roman Wall*, which now goes by the Name of *Grabme's-Dyke*, was given by *Julius Agricola*, to exclude the *Scotish Highlanders*; for the Wall being built upon that Isthmus, or Neck of Land, betwixt the River *Forth* and *Clyde*, which is not above 16 Miles over, the Enemy was by this means removed as it were into another Island: But here we must not imagine that this Wall was built by *Agricola*, since it is affirmed by no Historian. He contented himself only with placing Garrisons at convenient Distances, that his Forces might easily draw together upon the first Apprehension of Danger. The Garrisons probably settled by him (for those upon the Wall must necessarily have been settled by others) were, 1. *Coria Damniorum*, which the Neighbours at this Day call *Camelon*; where the Remains of the Fortification are yet to be seen, and a *Roman Military Way* begins there, and runs to the South. Here also they discover old Vaults, and meet with *Roman Coins*. The second seems to have been about six Miles distant to the North-West, where the Town of *Sterling* now stands; for besides that the Narrowness of the River *Forth*, which has now a Bridge over it in this Place, required a Garrison there; there is upon a Rock an ancient Inscription, intimating that a Legion once kept a Garrison there. The third Garrison was placed about eight Miles N. W. from the Second, where *Roman Medals* have been found, and not far from it runs a *Roman Military Way*. The fourth seems to be that which *Bede* calls *Guidi*, now called *Kirkintilloch*, situate upon the Wall, where are still to be seen the Ruins of great Fortifications, and near it several Inscriptions have been found. The fifth was where the Town of *Paisly* is now seated. The sixth was the most remote to the West, called at this Day *Dumbarton*, conveniently situated in a Point, where the *Leven* runneth into the *Clyde*; but if this Convenience was not a sufficient Testimony, the Inscriptions that are found in the Neighbourhood, would put it beyond all dispute. The placing these Garrisons was probably the Occasion of building the Wall afterward along this Tract; but in building they took the directest Line, which must be the Cause why some of the Garrisons are at a Distance from it. It seems also to have been built at several Times, and by different Persons, as the Situation of the Ground required for repelling the Enemy, and

covering the Provincial Britons against their Invasions. The Wall first began where the River *Forth* was narrow, and so was carried along the Neck of Land between the *Frith* of *Clyde* and *Forth*, but afterwards was carried farther East. The *Penwabel*, or *Penueltuin*, where *Bede* says it began, is at this Day called *Walltoun*, where there is an artificial Mount dik'd about; but the Manner of the Wall is best understood by Mr. *Pont*'s Description in Dr. *Gibson*'s (late Bishop of London) Translation of *Cambden's Britannia*, p. 959. First, there appears a Ditch of 12 Foot wide before the Wall, towards the Enemy's Country; the Wall itself is ten Foot thick, but it is not known how high it was at first; there is a paved Way at the Foot of the Wall, five Foot broad, Watch-Towers within Call of one another, where Centinels kept Watch Day and Night, a Court of Guard to lodge a sufficient Number of Soldiers against all sudden Alarms, and a Void within for the Soldiers Lodgings. Besides these, there are along the Wall great and noble Forts, strongly intrench'd, and though within the Wall, able to receive a whole Army together. The Forts which remained in Mr. *Pont*'s Time, who traced them all, were these, one at *Langtoun*, a Mile East of *Falkirk*; one just at *Rouintree Burnhead*; one at *Wester-Gowden*, about St. *Helen's* Chapel; one at the *Croykill*; a very great one at the Top of the *Ban-hill*; one at *Atchindewy*; one at *Kerkintilloch*; or *Merpencolloch*; one at *East-Calder*; one at *Hilltoun-Calder*; one at *Balmudy*; one at *Simerstone*, and over *Kilvix* River, and *Wrestoun*; one at *Atermynie*; one at *Balcastle*, over-against *Ban-hill*; one at *Kaethybe*, over against *Croy-bill*; one at the *Ban-hill*, over-against the *West-Wood*; a large one at *Bankyir*, over-against *Castle-Cairy*; one at *Dumbase*. In the Ruins of one at *Bankyir* was found a large Iron Shovel, or some Instrument resembling it, so weighty, that it could hardly be lifted by one Man. At the same Fort also were discovered several Sepulchres cover'd with large rough Stones; and at *Dun-Chroer*, by *Mony-Abroch*, were formerly large Buildings. The Length of the Wall was 36 Scotch Miles, beginning between *Green's-Ferry* and *Abercorn*; it rang'd along West by the *Grange* and *Kinail*, to *Innerewing*, so on to *Falkirk*, from whence it proceeded directly to the Forest of *Cumernald*; next it ran to the great Fort at the *Ban-hill*, where have been found several Stones, some with Pictures engraven upon them, and with Inscriptions. From whence it went to the Peel of *Kirkintilloch*, the greatest Fort of all, and so Westward to *Dumbarton*, with a great Ditch upon the North-side of the Wall all along. It was also many square Fortifications in Form of Roman Camps.

C H A P. III.

Of its Air, Soil, and Commodities.

Air.] IT was not without Reason, that *Cæsar* said of *Britannia* in general, *Cælum Gallico temperatius*; for even in the most Northern Parts of the Island, the Air is generally serene, seldom clouded by Mists, or Fogs, more mild and temperate than in the Continent under the same Climate, by reason of the warm Vapours from the Sea upon all Sides; and for the same Reason, the continual Breezes of the Wind cause the Heats in Summer to be no ways scorching. The constant Winds purify the Air, and keep it always in Motion; so that it is seldom known, that an Epidemical Distemper rages in the Country.

Soil.] The Country is for the most part hilly and mountainous, there being but few Plains, and they of no great Extent; and those they have are generally by the Sea-side, from whence the Ground rises sensibly, the farther in the Country the higher; so that the greatest Hills are in the Middle of the Kingdom. The Quality of the Soil, compared with that of *England*, is, take it altogether, not so good. 'Tis commonly more fit for Pasture than Corn, and for that Purpose is very well watered. Where the Surface is leanest, there are found Metals and Minerals, and considerable Quantities of Lead are yearly exported: There is also Plenty of other good Ores, if the Inhabitants would be persuaded to take Pains to work them. In a great Part of the Inland-Country, especially where it lies upon some of the Friths, the Soil is very good, and there grow all the Sorts of Grain that are to be found in the South Parts of *Britain*. In the Low Grounds they have Store of Pease and Beans, which for the Strength of their Nourishment are much used by the labouring People. In the Skirts of the Country, which are not so fit for Grain, there grow great Woods of Timber to a vast Bigness, especially Fir-Trees, which thrive best in rocky and mountainous Countries. Springs of Medicinal Waters are common enough: no Country is better provided with Fish, which would turn to a good Account, if their Fisheries were managed to the best Advantage: Besides Shoals of smaller Whales, the Porpoise and the Meer-Swine are frequently seen upon their Coasts: And the great Whales of the *Baleen*, or Whalebone Kind, and those of the *Sperma-Ceti* Kind, are cast now and then upon several Parts of the Shore.

The Hills, especially upon the Skirts of the Country, breed abundance of Cows, which not only afford Store of Butter and Cheese for the Use of the Inhabitants, but considerable Profit.

Profit, by vending their Hides and Tallow, and by the great Numbers that are sold into *England*. The Size of their Cows and Sheep, as in all cold Regions, is but small, but the Flesh of both is exceeding delicious, and very nourishing. The Highlands breed great Flocks of Goats, with Store of Deer, and abundance of Rabbits.

Commodities.] It abounds with all Necessaries of Life; and in respect of solid wholesome Food, stands in need of no Assistance from its Neighbours. There is very great Plenty of Cows, Oxen, Sheep, Goats, Conies, and, in the North, of Red and Fallow-Deer; of Wild and Tame Fowl, such as Partridges, Sea-Plovers, Pewets, Woodcocks, Dotterels, Snipes, Plovers, Quails, Larks, Herons, &c. of Hens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons, &c.

For *Fish*, no Country exceeds it for extraordinary Plenty of Salmon, besides Trouts, Carps, Pikes, Eels, and other River-Fish; Herrings they have in such abundance, that the *Dutch* drive a considerable Trade in foreign Parts with the Herrings they take in the Northern Seas. Oysters, Cockles, Lobsters, Cod, Ling, Scates, Turbots, Mackrels, and Whittings, with other Sorts of excellent Sea-Fish, they have in great Abundance.

Beer and Ale in *Scotland* is very good, and the *Scotch* are not ignorant of the Art of Distilling Brandy and Usquebaugh to great Perfection.

Gardens for the Use of the Kitchen are not wanting; Orchards for Fruit are common, and for the most part the Pears are better than the Apples; yet here they have the Rennet and the Golden Pippin in great Perfection; and the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are adorn'd with Flower Gardens, and Wall-Fruit, better than one would expect to find so far North. For all those Fruits which can be ripen'd in the Summer Months, such as Melons, Figs, Apricocks, and Peaches, are produced in their Gardens, with their true and natural Flavour, and Taste.

The *Woods*, which are very large, some of them above ten Miles long, do not only abound with Timber-Trees, especially Oaks, Firs, and Birch, but also with great Variety of Physical Herbs, and Plants.

For *Cloathing*, *Scotland* knows no want of very fine Wool, of which they make very good Stuffs and Broad-Cloth for the better Sort, and Freezes for the Country People, to defend them in their Work from the Cold. Besides, of their Wool, and by their dexterity in Knitting, they make the finest Worsted-Stockings in the World; some of them exceeding those of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, which they sell for a greater Price than Silk. Some are sold 30s. a Pair.

There

There is also great Plenty of Hemp and Flax ; their *Linnen Cloth* is inferior to few for its Goodness, and the Manufactory of it, by Exportation into other Countries, is very beneficial to the Inhabitants.

Leather dress'd in *Scotland* is good ; though it is not so nicely dressed as in several Places in *England* : It is thinner than ours, by reason of the hard Feeding of their Cattle, yet it is strong and durable ; but not very plentiful, because not so generally worn in Breeches, Doublets and Aprons, Boots and Shoes, among the common People ; and besides, they find it turns to as good, and much quicker Account, to sell their Hides raw to the *English*.

For *Building* they want no Timber, though it is not so much used in this Country as in others for that Purpose ; because they have great Variety of excellent Stones, such as Sand-Stone, Marble, Alabaſter and Slate, with abundance of Chalk and Lime-Stone.

For *Firing*, they have Sea-Coal, or Pit-Coal, and the last in great Perfection almost every where, at a very small Price ; and where that is wanting, there is in some Places Wood, and in others great Plenty of Turf and Peat.

For *Shipping*, which has been too long neglected, the Woods and Forests of *Scotland* yield very good Oaks, fit for Beams, Plank, or Knee Timber ; Firs fit for Masts and Yards ; and the Ground affords Hemp for Cordage.

The *Scotch Horses* are generally small, but so well made, that they are very fit for Labour, or Travelling ; there are also some of a large Breed in the Hands of the Nobility and Gentry. They have also Dogs of all Sorts and Sizes, and for all Uses.

Besides great Quantities of *Lead*, *Iron*, *Brass*, and *Copper Ore*, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, which is the chief Ingredient in making Brass, there are several rich Silver Mines in *Scotland* ; so that in respect of them only, *Scotland* is said to be richer under ground than above : Nay, *James Atkinson*, Assay-Master of the Mint at *Edinburgh*, in the Reign of *James VI.* assures us, that Natural, or Native Gold was to be found in several Places in this Country ; as one Mine on *Crawford Moor* and *Friar Moor* in *Chidesdale* ; two on *Robburt Moor* and *Mannock Moor* in *Nidisdale* ; three on *Glangabar Water* in *Inderland*, in the Forest of *Etiric*, and in many other Combes, or Valleys. It is commonly found, says he, after great Rains, link'd fast to the *Sappare-Stone*, just as Lead-Oar and White-Spar grow sometimes together. This is certain, that one *Cornelius*, a *German*, who in that Time was by Patent created Superior of the Gold Mines of the King of *Scots*, discovered Gold Mines at *Crawford John*, and in 30 Days Time brought into the King's Mint at *Edinburgh*, 80 Pounds Troy Weight of Natural Gold, which was worth 4500 *l. Sterling*.

Besides

Besides *Grain*, and other Commodities already mentioned, the Merchants export Marble, Alabaster, Linnen and Woollen Cloth, Freezes, Plaid, Plaiding-Stuffs, Stockings, Malt, Hops, Meal, Hides, Rabbits and Hare-Skins, Fish, Eggs, Oaker, Coals, and Salt. To conclude; though some Countries may pride themselves in being richer, their Seas being better navigated, and their Lands more fertile, yet *Scotland* wants nothing that is necessary for the Life of Man; and what should put Life into future Endeavours, the Country is capable of great Improvements, and having many safe and convenient Ports and Havens, if encouraged, it cannot long want a profitable Trade by Sea. These concurring with a prudent and industrious Management of the Inland Trade and Manufactories, cannot fail of making that Part of *Great-Britain* much richer, and, consequently, much more considerable than it is at present, or indeed, than ever it was.

C H A P. IV.

Of its Inhabitants, *their* Number, Language, and Character.

Inhabitants.] DURING the *Roman* Empire, the *North-Eastern* Part of *Scotland*, which was free, was inhabited chiefly by the *Picts*, who in all Probability were *Britons*, that still retained the Custom of painting their Bodies. I say chiefly, because it is most probable, that the *Scots* came thither very early out of *Ireland*, especially into the *West-Highlands*, though perhaps, not in great Numbers. Afterwards came in the *Saxons*, and then the *Danes*, who were long Masters of the *Orcades*, which have been claimed by the Kings of *Denmark*, as Part of the Kingdom of *Norway*, till very lately; so that the present Inhabitants of *Scotland* are a Mixture of *Picts*, *i. e.* ancient *Britons*; of *Scots*, *i. e.* ancient *Irish*; of *Saxons*, and of *Danes*; of *Romans*, 'tis probable, there may be some few, but so blended with other Nations, that 'tis impossible, either by Names, or any other Mark, to distinguish any Families at this Day, and ascertain their Descent from the *Roman* Stock.

Their Number.] Though *Scotland* be without Comparison more barren than many Parts of *England*, yet for want of Trade, and those other Encouragements which naturally bring People together, and keep them together when once they are gathered, it is certain that 'tis much thinner of People than otherwise it need be, or than *England* is. A Million and half of People is the most that has been reckoned, though if the

PART II.

D

Fishing

Fishing Trade and Husbandry were encouraged as far as they might, it would maintain above double that Number.

Their Language.] The Inhabitants of the *Southern* Provinces speak *English*, varied only in Pronunciation: Their Language approaches indeed nearer to the *Dane-Saxon* in many of its peculiar Words, than any other Dialect of the *English* Tongue, and for that Reason, those Writings which are true *Scotish*, such as *Garwen Douglas's* Translation of *Virgil's Æneid*; *The Cherry and the Sloe*, a Poem so called; and others, are very useful to those that are curious in searching out the Originals of our own Language. The *Highlanders* speak a sort of *Irish*, which they call *Albanach*, and which they have both from the ancient *Scots*, who came out of *Ireland*, and from the *Picts*, who were originally *Britons*. For the *British*, which is now preserved in *Wales*, and the *Irish*, were both different Dialects of the ancient *Celtic*; from which, and from the ancient *Gothic*, almost all the Languages of the *Northern* and the *North-Western* Nations of *Europe* are derived. In the *Orcades* the Old *Norwegian* Tongue, spoken still in tolerable Purity in *Iceland*, is preserved. Their Court-Rolls, Records, and Proceedings in Law, have been written for several Ages in *Latin*, of which the *Scotish* Lawyers are, generally speaking, great Masters. Sir *John Skene* assigns the Reasons of their Laws being written in *Latin*, to their having been drawn up by the *Roman* Clergy, who always endeavoured to keep the People in Ignorance, which is one of the great Pillars of the Pope's Authority; though the truer Reason seems to be, because the Civil Law, which was always the common Law of *Scotland*, was written in that Language. There are also in the *Scotish* Tongue more *French* Words than in the *English*, which has been occasioned by the long and frequent Intercourses which the *Scots* have had with *France*.

Character.] The Air being very serene, and the Climate temperate in *Scotland*, the Natives partake accordingly of both. They have clear Understandings, are sagacious, quick at finding out their Interest, and diligent in pursuing it. Abroad in foreign Countries, whether Necessity or Curiosity often drives them; they are industrious, frugal, and very dexterous in accommodating themselves to the Manners of the People with whom they live. The Gentlemen are well bred, and as generally learned as in any other Country in *Europe*. The Women of Condition are handsome, fruitful, and modest, and very careful in that which is their great Business, *viz.* managing their Families, and educating their Children. The People are generally religious, and very zealous in adhering to that Sect which they profess. They are very temperate in eating and drinking, even in Countries where Luxury and Excess in both is too much practised: Zealous Lovers of their Country, though very willing to settle abroad when they have any Oppor-

Opportunity of doing so: Fearless of Danger, and patient to endure the Hardships and Fatigues of War. In a Word, they are a People who have always been tenacious of their Liberty, and whom no Threatening, nor any Prospect of Advantage could make to yield to Conquerors, though more rich and powerful than themselves.

The *Scots*, especially the *Islanders*, are generally longer lived than in the more Southern Parts of the World; a Man being scarce thought old at 80; several living to above 100, in their Islands to 140; and at that Age able to gain their Bread by their Labour: All which is ascribed to their Temperance and frugal Way of living, being utter Strangers to the Luxury of wealthier Nations; but, of late, excessive Drinking prevails in some Places; and the main Ambition of some Country Gentlemen is, to be reckoned good Fellows.

Names.] In the South Parts of *Scotland*, where the Inhabitants are descended chiefly from the *Saxons* and *Danes*, their Names agree with those of *England*, both Christian and Surnames. Christian Names common, are, *James, John, Thomas, Alexander, David, William, Robert, Charles, Colin* usual among the *Campbels*; *Norman* and *Gilbert* derived from the *Danes, Archibald, &c.* Surnames among the Lowlanders are either local, as *Douglas, Campbell, Hamilton, Maxwell, Dalrymple, Spotswood, Lesly, Lindeſay, Murray, Leith, &c.* or derived from their Parents, as *Davidſon, Ferguſon, Henderſon, Youngſon, Adamſon, Anderſon, Paterſon, i. e. Patrickſon, Johnſon* (which in *Scotland* is usually written *Johnſoun*, as if it were local) &c. or from Offices or Trades, as *Stuart, Fletcher, Clerk, Bailey, Falconer, Juſtice, Miller, Smith, Taylor, &c.* Saxon and *Daniſh* Names they have ſeveral, *Sibbald* (i. e. *ſo bald*, the bold courageous Man) *Ettrick*, which gives Title to the Earl of *Dumbarton's* eldeſt Son, from *Heydreck*, a famous Hero of the North; *Clogie*, which ſtill ſignifies *Wiſe* in *Daniſh, Graham, Daniſh; Gram, Dempſter, i. e. Judge; Cunningham, or Kunningham*, which in *Daniſh* is the King's Helmet. *Bruce, Daniſh; Bruſe, Bolloc, Daniſh; Hrollang, Kerr, Logy* (*Loge Norwegian, Flame*) &c. The *Highlanders*, who are the old *Scots* and *Picts* blended together, keep their old *Scotiſh* Names pretty entire, as *Malcolm, Duncan, Donald, Murdoc, Kennedy, &c.* and thoſe that begin with *Mac, i. e. Son*, are numerous; as *Mac Kenzy, Mac Kay, Mac Leod, Mac Lean, Mac Pherson, Mac Cleland, Mac Gill, Mac Dougal, Mac Guffoc, &c.* Where *Mac Kenzy*, is the Son of *Kennedy, or Kennet*; *Mac Leod* is the Son of the People, for that *Leod* ſignifies in *Saxon*; *Mac Pherson*, the Son of a *Priest*; *Mac Guffoc*, the Son of *Guffoc*; *Mac Gill*, the Son of *Gilbert*. How far an Enquiry into the Etymology of the Surnames of the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain* may go, to determine the Nation from whence every Family ſprung, is a Subject well worth the Pains of a ſkilful and judicious Antiquary.

tiquary. This is certain, it can never be done well without a competent Knowledge of the *Celtic* and *Gothic* Languages, and of the several Dialects which have been in use in these *Northern* and *North-Western* Parts of the World, from these two great Originals.

CHAP. V.

Of the Religion of Scotland.

THE Christian Religion was, without all Controversy, preached very early in *Scotland*; but how soon we do not certainly know. *Tertullian* says, Christianity was preached in the *British* Islands in Places where the *Romans* never came; whether he meant *Ireland*, or the *North* of *Scotland*, is uncertain. King *Donald* the First, who is said to have begun his Reign in the Year 199, is also said to have desired Preachers from *P. Victor*, who went into *Scotland*, and planted Christianity in that Country. These Preachers are said to have lived in Purity, without any Episcopal Government; nor is any Bishop said to have come into *Scotland* before *Palladius*, who was sent by Pope *Celestine* to convert the *Scots*, in the Year 431. [But this does not prove that Presbytery or Calvinism was the Religion of *Scotland* originally, any more than that it was originally the Religion of all the *English* Plantations in *America*, whither no Bishops have been yet sent, and yet they are most of them, and have been from the first Plantation, under Episcopal Government, subject in Spirituals to the Bishop of *London*, and their Priests episcopally ordained, as those no doubt were, who first planted Christianity in *Scotland*; because all the Churches of Christendom were then governed by Bishops.]

This however is certain, that from the Fifth or Sixth Century, down to the Sixteenth, the Government of the Church of *Scotland* has been by Bishops; and that it was altered in Queen *Mary's* Time, and since, every body knows; but perhaps the Steps by which that Alteration was effected, may not be so generally known. The Nature of my Design will not let me run out far into Particulars; but a short Account of what was done in *Scotland*, relating to Religion, from the Year 1562, to the Re-establishment of Episcopacy in that Kingdom, by King *James VI.* in 1603, will make what I shall hereafter say concerning the Kirk of *Scotland* better understood.

In the Reformation of *England*, under King *Edward VI.* the Bishops generally joined, and that was attended with a perfect Acquiescence in their Government, the Lawfulness of which was never questioned all that Reign. Whether some Ceremonies and Vestments should be retained, was debated

but *Hooper*, Bishop of *Gloicester*, who scrupled the Use of the Episcopal Robes, at last complied. The Exiles in Queen *Mary's* Time resumed those Debates at *Frankfort* and *Geneva*, in which last Place was the famous *John Knox*, who joined with those that opposed the Use of Ceremonies. Queen *Mary* dying, her Sister, Queen *Elizabeth*, continued Episcopacy, and the Ceremonies now retained in our Church: soon after the *Scottish* Reformation follow'd, in which *Knox* was the chief Agent. By his Persuasion the Ceremonies were by general Consent laid aside, and in the *Confession of Faith*, which he offer'd to be confirm'd in Parliament, 1567, Chap. xxi. is this Clause: *That as Ceremonies are but Temporal, so may and ought they to be changed, when they rather foster Superstition, than edify the Kirk using the same.* And by the Sixth Act of that Parliament it is enacted, *That the Ministers of the Blessed Evangelist of Jesus Christ, whom God of his Mercy hath now raised up amongst us, or hereafter shall raise, agreeing with them that now live in the Administration of the Sacraments, and the People of this Realm professing Jesus Christ, &c. according to the Confession of the Faith, are declared to be the only true and holy Kirk of this Realm.* So far the Act of Parliament.

The Bishops in that Parliament generally adhering to Popery, and refusing to sign the Confession of Faith, were laid aside; but in their stead Superintendants were appointed in some Districts, differing both in Number and Bounds from the Bishops and their Dioceses. Other Persons also having Commissions from the *Kirk*, executed particular Parts of the Ministerial Function committed to them. From these Commissioners Appeals lay to Provincial Synods, or National or General Assemblies, as appears by Act VIIth of that Parliament. Two Bishops turned Protestants, and they were continued in their Bishopricks and Dignity; namely, *Bothwel*, Bishop of *Orkney*, and *Gordon*, Bishop of *Galloway*. *Bothwel* afterwards was deposed for marrying the Queen to the Earl of *Bothwel*, but was restored again, and being an eminent Lawyer, continued long a Lord of the Session, and is marked in the Rolls of Parliament as a Bishop; *Gordon* soon fell off to Queen *Mary*, and probably relapsed to Popery. Of the Abbots, some turned Protestants, the *Abbacies* of others were given to Laymen in *Commendam*, and they, under the Name of Commendators, sat in Parliament, and made up the first State of the Clergy, and had the Administration of their Titles and Temporal Baronies. The *Scots* Church of those Times owned the Church of *England* for their Brethren, and Pastors and Guides of Christ's Flock, as appears by a Letter from the General Assembly of *Scotland* to the *English* Bishops, dated *December 27th*, 1556. It is subscribed thus: *The Superintendants, Ministers, and Commissioners within the Realm of Scotland, to their Brethren the Bishops and Pastors of England, who have renounced the Roman Antichrist,*

and do profess with them the Lord Jesus in Sincerity, with the Increase of the Holy Spirit.

During this Time, the Queen, who was a Papist, and her Popish Servants, hindered the Ratification of the Acts for Reformation, and the Great Men that had Grants of the Church-Lands were unwilling that the Ministers Maintenance should be settled; and this increased Divisions in the Kingdom. A Book of Discipline was drawn up, and signed by many of the Nobility, which was never ratified in Parliament. The Ministers however sat still, out of fear of bringing in Popery again; and keeping well with the Body of the Nobility, Gentry, and People, waited for more favourable Times, which Times soon happened. For the Murder of King Henry; the Acquittal of the Earl of *Bothwell* upon the not proving of the Libel; the denying to the Earl of *Lenox*, the murdered King's Father, a competent Time to make good his Accusation; *Bothwell's* hasty Divorce from his own Lady, and yet more hasty Marriage with the Queen, and his inducing the Nobility to subscribe Bonds, declaring their Approbation of that Marriage, put every thing into a Flame; the Queen was forced to quit her Army, and leave *Bothwell* to shift for himself; and soon after she resigned her Crown to her Son, and the Nobility and Great Men engaged themselves under a Bond to crown the Child, and to stand by him. This was done in 1567, and Papists as well as Protestants signed the Bond. This Association did not indeed long continue in its full Strength; for before the Meeting of the Parliament in December 1567, some fell off, and after the Queen's Escape from *Loch-leven*, many eminent Men of both Religions joined to her. In this Time the Assembly met, and passed several Acts relating to the Church, Universities, Colleges, Schools, and Patrimony of the Church, to which they assigned the Thirds of great Benefices, and some small ones: These Thirds were ill paid in many Places, and absolutely denied to be collected in others. At last a sort of a Form of Policy was settled for the Government of twelve Persons, half Laity, and half Clergy, which Form approached nearly to the Episcopal Government. *Hamilton*, the Popish Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, dying by the Hand of Justice, Mr. *John Dundas* was nominated in his Place; Mr. *Robert Boyd* was made Archbishop of *Glasgow*, Mr. *James Paton* Bishop of *Dunkeld*, and Mr. *Andrew Graham* Bishop of *Dunblane*. This was done in Pursuance of the Conclusions that were made in the Assembly that was held at *Perth*, August 1572. Some of the old Superintendants remained within the Bounds first assigned them, and the chief Power remained in the General Assembly, who deposed and restored Ministers as they saw good, as appears by their deposing and restoring Bishop *Bothwell*. This Power of deposing Ministers was neither granted to Superintendants, nor to the newly nominated Bishops.

The

The Earl of *Morton*, the next Regent, had been Chancellor of *Scotland* during the three former Regencies, and some time under Queen *Mary*; he was acceptable to Queen *Elizabeth*, which facilitated his being chosen. But the Church, which expected to have its Maintenance increased under his Government, miss'd its Aim, and was deprived of the Thirds of the Benefices that it had formerly enjoy'd, and was forced to depend upon the Court for all it received. This made the Ministers join with the Queen's Friends, and others that envy'd the Regent's Greatness; and the Assembly, in the Year 1575, restrained and lessened the Power which was given to the Bishops in the Year 1571. *Boyd*, Archbishop of *Glasgow*, and some other Bishops and Superintendants, were present at that Assembly. The Bishops were commanded to betake themselves to particular Cures, and *Paton*, Bishop of *Dunkeld*, was deprived for Misdemeanors. Upon the Death of Archbishop *Dundas*, the Regent nominated Mr. *Patrick Adamson* to succeed him in the See of *St. Andrews*; but he being elected without the Consent of the Assembly, was prohibited to exercise any Part of his Jurisdiction, till he should be authorized thereunto. The Nobility also uniting against the Earl of *Morton*, he laid down, and the King took upon him the Government.

In 1578, the Assembly presented to the Parliament a Draught of Ecclesiastical Polity, for setting up an exact Pattern of Presbyterian Government. It was referred to a Committee, and was not agreed to in all its Articles, but was generally put in Execution by the Authority of the Assembly. In 1580, the Lord *Aubigné*, a Papist, Cousin-German to the King's Father, came out of *France* into *Scotland*, where the King soon created him first Earl, then Duke of *Lenox*. This disgusted the Kirk exceedingly. The King also in Council suspended several Ecclesiastical Censures and Excommunications; many Priests also and Jesuits, and others who were relapsed to Popery, flocked into the Kingdom. *Lenox* indeed publicly renounced Popery, but the Suspicions concerning his Religion still continued; especially after some Dispensations from *Rome* had been intercepted, giving a Liberty to Papists to swear and subscribe the Confession of Faith to be drawn up, in which all the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome* in Faith and Rites were particularly abjured, with a Declaration, that that Declaration was made without any mental Reservation or Equivocation whatsoever. This was sworn to by the King, the Council, and the Court; and this is the Declaration which was afterwards renewed in the Year 1683, by the Name of the NATIONAL COVENANT. The next Year the Great Men contrived to cut off the Earl of *Morton*, upon an Accusation of being Art and Part in the Murder of King *Henry* (King *James VI's* Father) leaving the Church to secure themselves in an Assembly at *Dundee*, where the Office of a Bishop, as it was then used,

was condemned, and the Bishops commanded to desist from the Exercise of their Episcopal Functions, till they were re-admitted by the Assembly, upon Pain of Excommunication. In the Parliament of 1584, the King's Declaration concerning the Treasonableness of the Surprize at *Ruthven* was ratified, his Authority over all Persons in all Causes confirmed, and the declining the Judgment of his Majesty and Council declared to be Treason. This is said to be the first Time in which the King's Supremacy was enacted by the Parliament in *Scotland*. But all these Measures were overturned by the Pacification which was made in the Year 1585; and in 1588, several Noblemen and others were forefaulted for their being concerned in the *Spanish* Invasion. In 1592, Presbytery was fully settled and established by Act of Parliament. In that Act it was declared, That the Kirk might lawfully hold and keep general Assemblies, once a Year at least, provided that either the King's Majesty, or a Commissioner by him appointed, were present at every Assembly, and that before it was dissolved, they nominated and appointed Time and Place where the next General Assembly should be kept and held, as it used to be in former Times. In the same Act was a Clause rescinding the Act of 1584, which granted Commissions to Bishops and other Judges to proceed in Ecclesiastical Causes, ordaining all Presentations to be directed to the particular Presbyteries, and requiring that all Matters and Causes Ecclesiastical within their Bounds, be tried according to the Discipline of the Kirk.

All this while, the Patrimony of the Church was quite ruined; for in 1578, the Temporalities of Benefices were annexed to the Crown; which at first pleased the Church, because they thought the Church-Lands were safest in the King's Hands; but they were soon granted away, and even a great Part of the Tythes, which were thought a sufficient Maintenance for the Clergy, were lessened by long Leases for small Reservations. They had indeed some Relief by an Act in 1592, by which it was forbidden to erect Kirk-Lands and Tythes into Temporal Lordships; and the Act which fixed the Stipends of the Ministers was confirmed.

In 1603, King *James VI.* succeeded to the Crown of *England*, vacant by Queen *Elizabeth's* Death. Being then free from the Influence [What is here called *Influence*, ought to be termed *Force*, for the King was in a manner Prisoner to the Kirk till he ascended the Throne of *England*; and was compelled to pass all the Acts mentioned for the Establishment of their Kirk] of the *Kirk*, resolved to introduce Episcopacy into *Scotland* again; and accordingly he nominated Bishops into every See, and by his Commissioners to the General Assembly, he procur'd their Meetings to be continued beyond the Year, from *July* 1604, to *July* 1605; and then the Commissioners of the Church were order'd to desert the Diet, and make no Indiction of

of another Assembly, till the King should be acquainted with it. Accordingly, the King's Commissioners having intimated his Pleasure to the Assembly, a few met in the Year 1605, at *Aberdeen*, and they by Warrant from the Privy-Council were discharged by the King's Commissioner for meeting in an Assembly, and he commanded the Assembly to be dissolved: But those that were met, chose Mr. *John Forbes* first for their Moderator, and then continued the Assembly to *September* following. Upon this these Ministers were denounced Rebels, and cited to appear before the Privy-Council, who imprisoned them. But they persisted in what they had done, and declin'd the King's Authority as incompetent in that Matter, appealing to a General Assembly as the only proper Judges. Hereupon they were try'd for Treason upon the Statute of 1584, which establish'd the King's Supremacy in Causes Ecclesiastical. They defended themselves upon the Statute of 1592, which gives the Kirk a Right of keeping General Assemblies. Six of the Ministers were found guilty of Treason, and their Sentence of Death was turned into Banishment. In the Parliament held 1606, the Temporalities of the Bishops were restor'd, and the King's Supremacy again asserted. The General Assembly which met that Year, appointed constant Moderators in every Presbytery, and Bishops for the Time being, to moderate in Synods of the Dioceses, only accountable to the General Assemblies.

The Establishment of the Church by constant Moderators, which was made by this General Assembly, having a great Resemblance to the first Settlement of Superintendants at the Beginning of the Reformation, might have proved a lasting Settlement, if the Ministers had not entertained a Suspicion, that this was only a Cover to introduce such Diocesan Episcopacy as was in Use in the Church of *England*, which indeed was shortly after done. For as yet, though King *James VI.* had filled up the Sees, the Bishops had no Consecration, nor indeed Ordination, from any other Bishops; and the Discipline of 1592 was still on Foot.

In 1610 a General Assembly met at *Glasgow*, in which Archbishop *Spotswood* was elected to preside: There the King's Prerogative in calling of General Assemblies was acknowledged, Synods were order'd to be kept half yearly, and the Archbishops or Bishops of the Dioceses were directed to preside in them; the Jurisdiction of the Church was wholly committed to their Care; and Ministers at their Admission were commanded to swear Obedience to their Ordinaries. This Assembly was ratified in Parliament 1612; and the Act of Parliament in 1592 rescinded, so far as it was inconsistent with this new Act. Archbishop *Spotswood*, and the Bishops of *Breiden* and *Galloway* were called to Court after the Assembly was up, to be consecrated in *England*, there not being a sufficient

sufficient Number of Bishops of *Scotland* to do that Business canonically, so that upon their Return they might consecrate the rest. To shun the Question of Primacy, a Commission was directed to the Bishops of *London*, *Ely*, and *Bath and Wells*, who consecrated them in the Chapel at *London-House*, on the Twenty-first of *October* 1610. The same Year a High Commission was appointed in Matters Ecclesiastical; one Article of whose Instruction was, That Ordination of Ministers should only be by Bishops, assisted by two or three Presbyters; and another, That General Assemblies should always be called by the King, who should be supplicated for that Purpose, and that no Ministers should be present but those that were elected by the rest, and that they, the Bishops, Deans, and Archdeacons, should in all Time coming constitute the General Assemblies. In 1614, Archbishop *Spotswood* prosecuted one *Ogilvy* a Jesuit, who was executed for his treasonable Positions, and indeed that Archbishop was always zealous against Papists. In 1615, upon Archbishop *Cladstone's* Death, he was translated to *St. Andrews*.

King *James* began now to be in earnest with the Primate to establish a Liturgy, and a Book of Canons for the Church of *Scotland*, by his Royal Authority and the High Commission. He desired likewise, that these five Articles might be passed into a Law. I. That the Lord's Supper should be received kneeling. II. That sick Persons might receive it at home. III. That Baptism might be administered, in case of Necessity, in private Houses. IV. That *Christmas Day*, *Good-Friday*, *Easter-Day*, *Ascension-Day*, and *Whitsunday*, should be religiously observed. V. That Children, well instructed in the Principles of Christianity, should be confirmed by the Bishop. And in 1617, he called a Parliament at *Edinburgh*, where these and other Matters, Civil and Ecclesiastical, were to be settled. Among the Articles, the King got this to pass, *That whatsoever Conclusion was taken by his Majesty, with Advice of the Archbishops and Bishops, and a competent Number of the Ministers, in Matters of external Policy, the same should have the Power and Strength of an Ecclesiastical Law*. Being confident, after that, of Success, they called an Assembly in 1618, at *Perth*, in which those five Articles were passed, which from that Assembly were afterwards called the five Articles of *Perth*. They did not pass however very easily; for several Ministers complained, that many of their Number were kept back by Banishment and Confinement, and that many Noblemen, Gentlemen, and some Ministers, were admitted without legal Commissions, and some gained by an Augmentation of their Stipends, and others frightened by the Menaces of the Court.

These Articles, thus passed, were published in all Churches, and authorized by the Privy Council; many Ministers and Congregations refusing to comply, were called before the High Commission,

Commission, and being enjoined Obedience, declined that Court, as not legally constituted by an Act of Assembly, or Parliament; whereupon several were confined, suspended, and deprived. In *Edinburgh* the Ministers being changed, Obedience was pretty generally given: But few Citizens, except those that were in public Places, would comply with the Kneeling at the Communion; for which several of them were banished the City, and confined to certain Places. These Men alledged in their Vindication, that those Articles had been condemned by former Assemblies, that had been ratified in Parliament.

In 1621, the Assembly of *Perth* had its proper Ratification in Parliament, but not without Complaints of undue Practices, and particularly, that Popish Lords voted by Proxy, who could neither sit, nor vote in Person.

In 1625, King *James VI.* died. He was succeeded by his Son King *Charles I.* who surrendered all the Tythes in his Hands to the Church, and was said to design a Revocation of all Erections of Kirk Lands into Lay-Baronies, with an Intention of bestowing them upon Churchmen, that they, as Abbots and Priors, might vote in Parliament. This displeased the Peers and Barons, who had Interest in those Lands and Tythes, exceedingly, and put them upon countenancing the disaffected Ministers, and others, who did not like the Ecclesiastical Government: [This was really the Occasion of the Rebellion in *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *Charles I.*] This appeared visibly in 1633, when the King held a Parliament himself: For when he urged, that the Ratification of his Royal Prerogative, and his Right of appointing the Apparel of Churchmen, might pass by the same Vote, some eminent Members agreed to the Church's Prerogative, but dissented to that of Churchmen's Apparel, as being apprehensive that it would bring on the *English* Schism. This moved the King so much, that he called for the Rolls of the Members, and said, he would mark the Votes of those that should dissent from his Prerogative. The Vote being then competently stated, twenty-six considerable Members dissented, who afterwards were very forward in the following unhappy Wars.

This is a short, and a faithful Account of the Government of the Church of *Scotland* till the Year 1638, when King *Charles I.* laboured to introduce the *English* Liturgy into *Scotland*, but without Success. The Opposition made to that Attempt, ended in the Abolition of Episcopacy, and the Re-establishment of Presbytery, as it was settled in 1592. So it continued till 1662, when King *Charles II.* restored Episcopacy. The Methods by which the Church and State were managed in *Scotland*, in his and his Brother's Reigns, unfortunately tended to increase the Alienation of the People against that Government, or rather against the Men who had exercised it among them. The Presbyterians therefore in 1689, laid hold of that Opportunity, and

and prevailed upon King *William* and Queen *Mary* to establish their Church-Government once more by Law; which Establishment still continues. *Vid.* Part II. B. 2. c. 3.

C H A P. VI.

Of T R A D E.

I Have already shewed in several Counties of *Scotland* what Plenty there are of Commodities fit for Exportation, as Corn, Cattle, Hides, Wool, Hemp, Flax, Linnen, Worsted, Stuffs, Timber, Tin, Lead, Copper, Alum, Hops, Fish, Salt, &c. besides other Commodities that the Inland Parts afford in great Plenty, and would turn to great Account, if improved to the best Advantage: But their Fishing is the Branch of Trade which may be carried on with more Ease and Profit in their own Seas, than can be done by any Foreign Nation whatsoever; by reason of the Conveniency and Plenty of their Loughs and Harbours, which are stored with almost infinite Numbers of Fish: They lie very conveniently for a Trade with *Denmark, Sweden, Hamburgh, Holland, Ireland, and France; Spain*, which is the best Market in the World for Fish, as the *Hollanders* experience, is not above ten Days Sailing from them with a favourable Wind. Many of the Natives of *Scotland* have not yet arrived to a sufficient Skill in Agriculture; which Cause many Tracts of rich Land lie neglected, or at best but meanly improved, to what they might be; and the more to be regretted, because there are many Parcels of Ground both in *Scotland* and the Islands, which, if improved, would maintain treble the Number of the present Inhabitants, and increase and preserve their Cattle; many of which, through the Scarcity of Hay and Straw, die in the Winter and Spring for want of Fodder.

It has been long observed, that the Islands of *Scotland*, especially the *Western*, lie more conveniently for carrying on, and bringing the Fishing Trade to Perfection, than any other Parts of *Europe*.

K. Charles I. first began the Experiment, as I mentioned before, in Conjunction with a Company of Merchants; but that Design miscarried by the Civil War, which unhappily broke out at that Time. The next Attempt was made by King *Charles II.* who also joined with some Merchants, and this succeeded well for a Time. Mr. *Martin* assures us, from such as saw the Fish that were caught by that Company, that they were reputed the best in *Europe* of their Kind, and accordingly fetched a greater Price; but this Design was ruined thus: The King having occasion for Money, was advised to withdraw that

which was employed in the Fishery; at which the Merchants being displeased, and disagreeing likewise among themselves, they also withdrew their Money, and that Design has never been renewed since that Time.

But the Revival of this Undertaking will, in all Probability, be one of the Blessings which this Island will reap by the late happy Union. What can't *English* Money, and *Scotish* Industry effect! [This Conjecture is now verified in fact, the *British* Fishery being established, with such ample Encouragement from the Government, as can hardly fail of answering the most sanguine Wish of every true *Briton*.]

The settling a Fishery in those Parts, will raise a Nursery of stout and able Seamen in a very short Time, to serve the Government on all Occasions. A new Colony need not be planted there, for the Inhabitants of the *Western* Isles are reckoned to be about 50,000; many of whom have no Employment, and are generally dexterous at the Oar, and only want to be furnished with proper Materials for the Fishing Trade, which would encourage the setting up other Manufactories. The Commodiousness and Safety of the numerous Bays and Harbours in those Isles, seem as if Nature had designed them for promoting Trade. They have such abundance of Turf and Peat for Fuel, as would furnish Salt-Pans with Fire all the Year round. The Coast of each Island affords many thousand Loads of *Sea-ware*, which, if preserved, might be successfully used for making Glass, and likewise *Kelp* for Soap. Several of the Islands afford great Quantities of fine Clay; which, if improved, might turn to good Account in making Earthen-Ware of all Sorts. Cod and Ling, as well as lesser Fish, are to be had on the Coasts of the lesser as well as the greater Islands; and what has been said of the *Western* Isles, may be said likewise of the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schotland*.





THE
Present State
 OF
SCOTLAND.

BOOK II.
GOVERNMENT.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of SCOTLAND in general.

Monarchy being the most ancient Government in the World, and most agreeable to the People of *Scotland*, it has continued under that Form ever since it became a distinct Kingdom from *South-Britain*. It has enjoyed the same Advantages which have distinguished the *English* Monarchy, that it has never been enslaved to the Will and Pleasure of Arbitrary and Tyrannical Sovereigns. It was Hereditary, the Crown descending from the Father to the

the Son, and to his Heirs; and for want of Sons, to the eldest Daughter and her Heirs; for want of Daughters, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for Want or Incapacity of a Brother, to the Sister and her Heirs. When the next Heir was under Age, or incapable of Government, the next of the Line was made King, who enjoyed the Crown during his Life; but it did not go to his Sons, but to the Heirs of the former King, provided they were of Age, and capable of the Administration. In those Days Superstition had not blinded Mens Eyes, or divested them of Reason so far as to think that there was any thing divine or sacred in any Race of Mankind which was *ex traduce*, and propagated from Father to Son in the ordinary Way of Generation. Whatever was sacred in Kings, the ancient *Scots* asserted it belonged to his Office, and that being derived from the People, they never dreamt it came from Heaven, as After-ages did, being deluded by *Romish* Priestcraft, whereby every civil Institution, nay even Lands, Persons, and whatever the Priest pleased, was made sacred; and these Artifices the Church of *Rome* borrowed from the *Egyptians* and *Eastern* Countries, which were ever prone to Idolatry, and fertile in Flattery, as we see from the sacred and profane Writers. The *Salique* Law, or Custom of *France*, *Turkey*, and other barbarous Countries, have no Force here. It was also an independent Monarchy, owning no Subjection to the Pope, or to any other Potentate in the World; nor did the Subjects pay Allegiance to any Prince but their own Native Sovereign.

It is true indeed, the Original of Government in *Scotland*, is a Point that has been much debated by some of their own Historians, who to this Day represent it very differently; some are so indulgent to the Peoples Claim of Right, that 'tis no Wonder to see their Followers carry it very high on that Side, and derive it expressly from the People; who when they were under a necessary Constraint by reason of Wars, transferred their Power to *Fergus* the Son of *Eric*, and created him their first King: But on the other hand, such Conclusions were drawn from those Principles, as were prejudicial to the Right of Princes in general, as well as the Monarchy of *Scotland* in particular; and this occasioned a severe Act of Parliament against the Slanderers of the King, his Progenitors, and the Estates of the Kingdom, in the Reign of King *James VI.* The Terror of this Statute, seconded by the Arguments of great and learned Men, prevailed for some time; but within half an Age, the Republicans, or rather the Opposers of the Power which the Kings of *Scotland* had formerly claimed, were as rife as ever, and their Libels against the Monarchy as numerous; but they were so effectually opposed by Arguments from Antiquity, Law, and the Reasons alledged against them, that they have almost totally disappeared in the

the present Age, the Men of which have universally condemn'd such Opinions, and now by joining with the *English* in settling the Succession upon the next Protestant Heir, have declared, that they are resolv'd to maintain that Succession, under which they have been so long, and so prosperously governed.

CHAP. II.

Of the KING of Scotland; and therein, of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy, and Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Respect.

Name.] **T**HE Name of *King* is contracted from *Coning*, or *Cyning*, an ancient *Saxon* Word, derived from Knowledge or Ability to do Business, which is the noblest Part of Government; the Surname of the *Scotish* Kings for 300 Years was *Stuart*, upon the Account of an Office given to *Walter*, the Father of *Robert II.* King of *Scotland*, from whom the Kings and Queens of that Race are descended. He was Grand *Seneschal*, or *High-Steward*, or *Stewart*, of *Scotland*, which (as other great Offices) became from a Personal Title to be used as a Surname of the Kings of *Scotland*, and of many illustrious Families descended from them.

Title.] The *Scots* Kings generally took the same Title as the *English*: King *Edgar* of *England* styled himself *Basileus*, and so did King *Edgar* of *Scotland*. King *John* of *England* changed the Singular Number into the Plural in all public Instruments; and soon after King *Alexander II.* of *Scotland* did the same. The common Compellation of the *Scotish* Kings, was *Dominus Rex*, and sometimes *Illustrissimus Dominus Ligens*, and about King *James* the Third's Time, *Metuendissimus*. In speaking to them they were called *Grace*, *Highness*, and at last *Majesty*: But their Titles have varied in some Reigns; for King *William I.* had the Title of *Defender of the Church* given him by the then reigning Pope; as that of *Protector of the Christian Faith* was afterwards conferred on King *James IV.* and there was no continued one peculiar to them except that, *By the Grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland*; which, till abrogated by the late Union of the Two Crowns, would otherwise have endured to Perpetuity. The King's only Testimony of any thing done in his Presence, is of as high a Nature and Credibility as any Record, and in all his Writs and other Dispatches of that Kind, he uses no other Witness but himself.

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As to what relates to the **Person, Office, Sovereignty, Power, or Privilege, Arms, &c.** of the *King*, the late Happy Union of the Two Kingdoms has rendered them one and the same almost in *England* and *Scotland*; and therefore we beg Leave, for Brevity, to refer the Reader to what has been said upon the same Subject in the Account of *England*.

Dominions.] The ancient Dominions of the Kings of *Scotland*, considered as an independant Country divided from *England*, extended over all that Tract of Land which reaches from the River *Tweed* to *Caithness*, as has been already described; encompassed on the *West* by the *Irish Sea*, on the *North* by the *Deucaledonian*, on the *East* by the *German Ocean*; together with all the Islands that encompass it to the *West* and to the *North*, which are of a considerable Extent, and would be of vast Advantage to the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, if they were improved as far as they are capable of Improvement.

Strength.] The great Power and Strength of *Scotland* may be seen by the Wars which for so many successive Ages they waged with the *Romans, Saxons, Danes, and English*; but though all the Subjects of *Scotland* be obliged to assist the Monarch in his Wars, yet a greater Enlargement of Power was added to that Foundation by Two Acts of Parliament. The Kingdom of *Scotland* offering the King to raise an Army of 20,000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, and to furnish them with 40 Days Provisions, to march into any Part of *Scotland, England, and Ireland*, or to be employed in any other Service: And these Forces, by another Act, were obliged to pay Obedience to all such Orders as should be given them by his Majesty's Privy-Council. And as they were thus strong by Land, their Naval Strength would soon have equalled it, were there a suitable Fund adapted to that Service, since they have all the necessary Materials for Shipping growing in their own Country, and Men and Provisions in great Plenty.

Patrimony.] The King's ancient Revenue consisted chiefly in Crown Lands, which could not be alienated but by Act of Parliament, and in the Wards and Marriages of those that held any thing of the Crown; but of late Years most of the former have been given away, and the Tenures of the latter changed, though there has been no general Law for taking away the Wards. The Revenues at this Day are raised and estimated as follows:

The Excise of Ale and Beer is 2 d. Sterling	} 50,000 00 00	l. s. d.
per Scots Gallon, now farm'd at 35,000 l. Sterling, but if exacted in the same Manner		
as in <i>England</i> , may amount to		

The Customs have been let at 34,000 <i>l. Sterl.</i>	}	50,000 00 00
and lately, in Time of War, for 28,500 <i>l.</i>		
with this Condition, that upon the Peace		
the Lords of the Treasury may let a new		
Lease amounting to		
The Crown Rents, <i>communibus annis</i> , about		5,500 00 00
The Casualty of Superiorities and Compositions	}	3,000 00 00
at the Exchequer, <i>communibus annis</i> , —		
The Post-Office farmed at 1194 <i>l.</i> but if col-	}	2,000 00 00
lected, may amount to ———		
The Imposition for Coinage ——— ———		1,500 00 00
The Land Tax is now 36,000 <i>l.</i> and to make	}	48,000 00 00
it equal to 4 <i>s. per Pound</i> in <i>England</i> , is		
settled at ——— ——— ———		
<i>The whole</i>		110,000 00 00

Arms.] The Ensigns Armorial of *Anne*, late Queen of *Scotland*, before the *Union*, were. *Or*, a Lion Rampant *Gules*, Armed and Langued, *Azure*, with a double Tressure, Flowered and Counterflowered with *Flowers-de-Lys* of the Second, encircled with the Order of *Scotland*, the same being composed of *Rue* and *Thistles*, having the Image of *St. Andrew* with his Cross on his Breast; above the Shield a Helmet, answerable to his present Majesty's High Quality and Jurisdiction, with a *Mantle*, *Or*, doubled, *Ermine*, adorned with an Imperial Crown, beautified with Crosses *Patée* and *Flowers-de-Lys*, surmounted on the Top, for his Majesty's Crest, with a Lion *Sejeant*, full-faced, *Gules*, Crowned, *Or*, holding in his *Dexter* Paw a naked Sword *Proper*, and in the *Sinister* a Scepter both erected *Pale-ways*, supported by two *Unicorns*, *Argent*, Crown'd with Imperial, and Gorged with open Crowns; the last Chains affixed, passing between their Fore-legs, and reflexed over their Backs, *Or*: He on the *Dexter*, embracing and bearing up a Banner of Cloth of Gold, charged with the Royal Arms of *Scotland*; and he on the *Sinister*, another Banner, *Azure*, charged with *St. Andrew's Cross*, *Argent*, both standing on a Compartment placed underneath, from which issue two *Thistles*, one towards each Side of the Escutcheon and for his Majesty's Motto, in a Scroll above all, *In Defensâ* and under, in the Table of the Compartment, *Nemo me impune* *laessit*.

The Royal Badges and Ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of *Scotland* are,

A *Thistle* of Gold Crowned.

The White Cross of *St. Andrew* in a blue Field, the Standard bearing.

As to the Succession to the Crown of *Scotland*, Name, Title, Genealogy, &c. of the present Sovereign, Account of the Princes of the Blood, &c. the Reader is desired to consult the State of *England* upon the said several Heads.

C H A P. III.

Of the Government of the Church of Scotland.

THE Government of the Church of *Scotland* is Presbyterian, *i. e.* by *Kirk-Sessions*, *Presbyteries*, *Provincial Synods*, and *General Assemblies*. These Ecclesiastical Judicatures are composed of Deacons, Ruling Elders, and Ministers, who are all reputed as Ecclesiastics in that Church.

Deacons.] A Deacon is a Man of good Character for Manners and Understanding, who having a Competency in the World, is chosen by the Kirk-Session in every Parish, approved by the Congregation, and set apart by the Minister solemnly before the Congregation, after a Sermon and Prayer for the Occasion, for his Office, which is during Life, unless he misbehaves himself in the Performance of his Duty.

His Business is to collect the Offerings for the Poor at the Church Doors, when there is a Sermon, which is the only public Way in *Scotland* of providing for the Poor: To enquire into the Necessities of the Parishioners, to visit and take Account of the Condition of poor sick People: To acquaint the Kirk-Session with their Case; and to distribute to them as the Kirk-Session shall appoint; to assist at the Communion; to attend the Ministers and Elders in the Visitation and examination of his particular District: In Kirk-Sessions he has no Vote, only may give his Advice, if asked, except in Matters relating to the Poor: Nor has he any Stipend from the Parish.

Ruling Elders.] A Ruling Elder should be a Man of a blameless Character, and of the principal Quality and Interest in the Parish. But no Persons of Quality ever sit in any Ecclesiastical Judicatories, unless they be Ruling Elders, their Quality otherwise giving them no Title to a Vote in those Courts.

He is chosen out of the Parish by the Kirk-Session. The Congregation approves of their Choice, after a Scrutiny first made of his Life and Manners: The Minister ordains him before the Congregation, after Sermon and Prayer on purpose: His Office is for Life, in case of no Misdemeanor on his Part.

His Business is to assist the Minister in Overseeing and Correcting the Manners of the People: To attend him in Visiting and Catechising his own District in the Parish: In praying with the Sick: In private Admonitions, and at the Communion-

Table: He is a Member of the Kirk-Sessions, in which he has a Vote in all Business, and may be chosen to assist in any other Church Judicatories, and in all Matters of Government and Discipline, has an equal Vote with the Minister.

Ministers, or Preaching Presbyters.] Their Office includes the Offices of Deacons and Ruling Elders. Besides, they only can preach, administer the Sacraments, catechise, pronounce Church Censures, ordain Deacons and Ruling Elders, assist at the Imposition of Hands upon other Ministers, and moderate or preside in all Ecclesiastical Judicatories.

Besides the Minister's Qualifications of Life and Manners, of which severe Scrutinies are always made, he ought to be competently learned in the Scriptures, the Learned Languages, and all sorts of Divinity. The Presbytery always tries him before he can be licensed to preach, in order to obtain a *Call* to be a Minister of any Parish; and usually in *Scotland*, all their Ministers have had University Education, and have commenced Masters in Arts.

None are ordained till they have obtained a *Call* to a particular Flock, which, when obtained, they cannot desert without the Authority of a Presbytery, or some superior Judicatory.

Pluralities, Curacies, and Non-Residences, are not practised in *Scotland*: To be guilty of the last, merits Deposition.

When a Parish wanted a Minister, formerly the Heritors and Elders, and in Royal Burghs the Magistrates, and Kirk-Session, and Heritors, chose a Probationer, *i. e.* one licensed by a Presbytery formerly to preach, or an ordained Minister, to be their Pastor. Him they proposed to the Presbytery, desiring them to appoint one of their Number to preach and preside among them: When the *Call* is to be signed in a public Meeting, the Person to be called is then named to the Congregation, who approve, or disapprove, with giving Reasons, of which the Presbytery is the Final Judge. At present, however, every Parish has a Patron, who nominates or presents a Minister qualified as above. In other respects the Form of Admission is the same as formerly. Vid. *infra*, Book III. p. 114.

If the *Call* be agreed to by the Congregation, the Minister present attests it by his Subscription in their Presence, and then reports it to the Presbytery, who acquaint the Person concerned with it as soon as possible. If the *Call* is accepted, and the Person not ordained, he again undergoes the same Trial which he did when he was made Probationer. If in the Trial he satisfies the Presbytery, they then issue out an Edict, *i. e.* an Order, that all who can object ought against this *Nominee*, should appear before the Presbytery, there to make good their Allegations.

If the Objections are of Weight, or even doubtful, the Ordination is suspended, till a more perfect Trial, otherwise they proceed to Ordination.

Upon the Ordination-Day, a Fast is strictly kept to implore God's Blessing upon the Work they are about: The Moderator preaches

preaches upon the Nature and Dignity of the Ministerial Office, then examines the Person to be ordained, of his Faith and Assent to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Kirk, of the Motive of his coming into the Ministry, and whether by any indirect Means he has obtained that Presentation or Call; of his Resolution to do his Duty faithfully in that Station, and to obey the several Judicatories of the Church in the Lord. Upon his answering to the Moderator's Satisfaction, the Parishioners are called upon to ratify their Choice by lifting up of their Hands. When that is done, the Moderator goes from the Pulpit into the Middle of the Church, and there he and the other Ministers then present, lay their Hands upon the Head of the Person that is to be ordained, and so ordain him Minister of the Gospel, and Pastor of that Congregation. The Ordination being over, the Elders, Heritors, and chief Parishioners, take their Minister by the Hand. If the *Nominee* had been ordained before, he is only recommended to the People with a suitable Sermon and Prayers by the Moderator, and the People take him by the Hand.

The Patron is bound to nominate or present, in six Months after a Vacancy, otherwise the Presbytery fills the Place *jure devoluto*; but that Privilege does not hold in Royal Burghs.

The Stipend for Ministers, at the very lowest, should, by Act of Parliament, be Eight Chalders of Victual, or eight hundred Merks *Scots*; and the Stipend of the Ministers of *Edinburgh* was, till of late, 2500 Merks; but now it is enacted by the Town-Council of that City, that none, who shall hereafter become Ministers there, shall have more than 2000 Merks, or 111 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.* *Sterling*,

A Minister that enters upon his Charge before *Whitsunday*, has on that Day a Right to the whole Years Stipend. If he enters between *Whitsunday* and *Michaelmas*, he has half, and his Predecessor, if translated, or deposed, has the other half. But if his Predecessor serves till after *Michaelmas*, he hath the whole of that Year's Stipend.

The Widow, Children, and nearest Kin to the Defunct have a Right by Act of Parliament to an Annate, *i. e.* half a Year's Stipend over and above what was due for his Incumbency. So *ex. gr.* if he dies between *Whitsunday* and *Michaelmas*, half is due for Incumbency, and half for Annate. If after *Michaelmas*, there is a whole Year's Stipend for Incumbency, and half the next Year's Stipend for Annate; the Annate is equally divided between Widow and Children, and in Default of both it goes to the nearest Kin. It is liable to pay no Debts, and cannot be devised by the Incumbent's Will or Assignment.

Kirk-Sessions.] In *Scotland* there are 890 Parishes, whereof thirty-one are Collegiate Churches, *i. e.* where the Cure is served by more than one Minister. Every Parish is divided according to their Extent, into particular Districts, each of which has its own Elders and Deacons to oversee it. A Consistory of Ministers,

flers, Elders, and Deacons, is called a Kirk-Session. This Consistory meets once a Week at least, to consider the Affairs of the Parish as a Religious Society. This is the lowest Ecclesiastical Judicatory in *Scotland*, and its Jurisdiction goes not beyond its own Parish. The Minister is always Moderator, but without a Negative; can call a Kirk-Session when he pleases, and, if at home, is always bound to attend: If absent, the Elders and Deacons may meet about the Affairs of the Poor without him, and can give also Testimonials to any Parishioner that would remove; but Matters of Scandal they cannot meddle with; in that Case they must send to the Presbytery, to send them a Minister to hold a Kirk-Session during such Absence of their own Minister.

The Kirk-Session can judge in Matters of lesser Scandal; greater, such as Adultery, &c. are left to the Presbytery: They can suspend from the Lord's Supper for a Time: Their Consent in the Call of a Minister and Precentor, (*i. e.* Parish-Clerk) is necessary: They provide all Necessaries for the Communion: They regulate all Particulars relating to public Worship, and give Notice of all Catechisings and Parochial Visitations. They have a Treasurer, who is chosen out of the Deacons, to keep and distribute the Poor's Money, which Distribution they direct. They keep two Registers, one of Births and Marriages, the other of their own Proceedings, which they must lay before the Presbytery. Appeals lie from them in all Cases to their own Presbytery, whom they are to contradict in nothing.

Presbyteries.] *Scotland* is divided into sixty-nine Presbyteries, each of which consists of a Number of contiguous Parishes, some containing more, some less.

The Ministers of these Parishes, with one Ruling Elder chosen half yearly out of every Kirk-Session, compose a Presbytery.

They meet in the Head Town, from whence the Presbytery is denominated, as often as they please, and choose their Moderator, who must be a Minister, half yearly; he is only their Prolocutor, and if he is absent, they choose another Moderator *pro tempore*. When immediate Business falls out within the Time of the Adjournment, the Moderator can summon a Presbytery to meet in the intermediate Time, as they call it, *pro re nata*. The adjacent Presbyteries usually send Correspondents to each other, who, upon producing their Commissions, have a Vote in the Presbyteries to which they are sent. By this means they can ask Advice of each other in difficult Cases, and they can give an Account of their own Determinations in parallel ones.

In ordinary Meetings there is always a Presbyterial Exercise upon a Text of Scripture appointed for that Purpose, performed in the Church by one or two Ministers, whose Names and Texts, with the Presbytery's Approbation, is recorded, if their Performance be approved. The Members Names that meet are registred, and the Absenters marked, in order to be examined concerning the Reason of their Absence.

Presby-

Presbyteries have no Jurisdiction beyond their own Bounds. They determine all Appeals from Kirk-Sessions, but can try nothing at the first Instance, which is cognizable before a Kirk-Session. They compose all Differences between Ministers and People, for which End they hold Presbyterial Visitations in every Parish, where they examine the Register of the Kirk-Sessions, and proceed accordingly to Censure, or Commend, as they find Cause.

They enquire into Repairs of Churches, and see that Glebes and Manfes suffer no Dilapidations: They appoint Schools in all Parishes, and see that the Funds settled by Act of Parliament for that Purpose be not misemployed: And the School-Masters are subject to their Censure and Examination.

They only can inflict the greater Excommunication, *i. e.* absolute Prohibition of the Communion of the Lord's Supper: They license Probationers, interpose in all Calls and Ordinations of Ministers to different Parishes, suspend and depose them, and, in short, determine Ecclesiastical Matters of all Sorts within their Bounds, but so as not to contravene any Act of Parliament. There lies an Appeal from the Presbyteries in all Cases to Provincial Synods. Before they inflict privy Censures, they observe a Fast. In these privy Censures every Minister withdraws by Turns, and the Moderator enquires of the rest concerning his Conduct and according to the Report, they are called in and commended and encouraged, or censured. All Ecclesiastical Judicatories begin, adjourn, and dissolve themselves by Prayer.

Provincial Synods.] These Synods are composed of several adjacent Presbyteries, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8. There are fifteen of them in the Kingdom.

The Members that constitute this Synod, are the same with those of the subordinate Presbyteries, *viz.* the Ministers and a Ruling Elder out of every Parish.

This Synod meets twice a Year, at the principal Town of its Bounds, and is opened by a Sermon preached by the preceding Moderator, whose Name and Text is registered. They choose a Moderator every ordinary Session, who is their Prolocutor without a Negative. They send to and receive Correspondents from the neighbouring Synods, as the several Presbyteries did before between one another, upon whom in every thing they are a Check, Appeals lying to them from Presbyteries, in all Cases whatsoever. If the Plurality of the Presbytery desire it, the Moderator can call an intermediate Session *pro re nata*. Presbyteries are subject to the privy Censures of the Synods, as Ministers are to the privy Censures of Presbyteries. At every ordinary Session a Diet is appointed, *i. e.* one certain Time, in which these privy Censures are performed. All the Acts of the Synods are subject to the Review of General Assemblies; for which Reason they keep exact Registers of all their Proceedings.

General Assemblies.] The General Assembly is the *Dernier Resort* of the Church of Scotland; to which Appeals lie from every Provincial Synod, and from which no Appeal lies to any Superior Court, the Parliament only excepted.

It consists of Commissioners from Presbyteries, Royal Burghs, and Universities. A Presbytery, consisting of under twelve Ministers, sends two Ministers and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between twelve and eighteen Ministers, it sends three, and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between eighteen and twenty-four Ministers, it sends four Ministers, and two Ruling Elders. But if the Presbytery has twenty-four Ministers, it sends five Ministers and two Ruling Elders. Every Royal Burgh sends one Ruling Elder, and *Edinburgh* two, whose Election must be attested by the respective Kirk-Session of their own Burghs. Every University sends one Commissioner, usually a Minister of their own Body. The Commissioners are chosen yearly, six Weeks before the Meeting of the Assembly. The Ruling Elders are usually of the first Quality of the Country.

This Assembly meets once a Year, and for the most part at *Edinburgh*. The Sovereign, or his Commissioner, is always present, but gives no Vote. Upon the Day appointed, the preceding Moderator makes a Sermon before the King's Commissioner and the Members. Sermon ended, they go to the Assembly-House, where the Commissioner being upon the Throne, they proceed to choose a Moderator. The Election is managed thus: The last Moderator nominates two or three Ministers, to whom the Assembly adds whom they please. The *Nominees* are said to be upon the List. Every Man upon the List gives his Vote and withdraws: Then the Assembly votes, and he that has the Majority is chosen, and takes the Chair at the Foot of the Throne.

The Moderator being chosen, the Commissioner produces his Commission, empowering him to sit there, with his Majesty's Letter to the Assembly; both which are read by the Clerk, all the Members standing. The Commissioner then makes a Speech, which is answer'd by the Moderator; and then Committees are appointed. This closes the first Day. Next Day is set apart for Prayers; the Commissioner certainly attends that Day. The Moderator nominates eight or nine successively to pray; after which the Assembly adjourns. Next Day they fall to Business. The Moderator has no Negative; he only sums up the Debates, and puts the Question. The first Business is always to answer the King's Letter; which is done by a Committee, whose Draught is read and examined, and altered, if Need be, and then approved finally by the House. Then the Moderator signs it in their Presence, and delivers it to the Commissioner, who sends it away to his Majesty. Though the Business is usually done by Committees, yet any Member may propose what he pleases in the Assembly. When a Motion is made, or any Business is brought in by a Committee, the Moderator names two or three of

of the most eminent Members to speak to it; after whom any Member may speak that pleases. When the Debate is over, it is put to the Vote, and carried, *Agree*, or *Disagree*, by the Majority.

Matters of great Weight, that bind the whole Church, are first brought in by way of Overtures, and then debated in the House; after which, if approved, they are transmitted to every Presbytery in *Scotland*, who return their Answers by their Commissioners to the next Assembly, who, according as they find them approved by the Presbyteries, pass them into Acts of Assembly, or reject them.

Once every Assembly a Diet is appointed, to inspect the Acts of the Provincial Synods, as they had before inspected the Proceedings of the Presbyteries. Before they arise, they nominate a Standing Commission of Ministers and Ruling Elders, chosen out of every Synod to attend the Affairs of the Church till the next Assembly meets. Of these twenty-one is a *Quorum*, of whom fifteen must be Ministers. The Moderator of the Assemblies moderates in the Commission, if present. They were obliged to sit the first Week of every Quarter, all Parliament-time before the Union, and as often else as they thought fit. They have the Power of an Assembly in all Matters referred to them from it; regularly they can act in nothing but what is recommended from the Assembly; but then that Recommendation often includes a General Clause, empowering them to act in every thing that may be for the Good of the Church. They are accountable to the next General Assembly, and therefore keep a Register of their Proceedings.

When the Assembly are to rise, the Moderator tells them, that it is Time to dissolve themselves, and appoint another Assembly in the Name of their Master, the Lord *Jesus Christ*: Then he speaks to the Commissioner in the Name of the Assembly, who returns an Answer, and then dissolves them in the King's Name, and fixes Time and Place of the New Assembly, which is always to be within a Year and a Day after the Dissolution of the old one. The Moderator then prays, and the Assembly sings a Psalm, after which the Moderator blesses them, and they arise.

Parochial Examinations and Catechising.] Before every Communion the Minister visits and examines every Family in his Parish, once at least; of this, the Lord's Day-preceding, Notice is given, that every District may know when he intends to visit them. He is accompanied with the Ruling Elder and Deacon of the particular District, and carries a Register Book with him, in which the Names of all the examinable Persons are entered. When he comes into any Family, he asks what Addition or Diminution there is since he was there last: If any Addition, he desires the New-comer to produce his Testimonial of Life and Manners from the last Place of his Abode, without which, by several Assembly-Acts, no Man can be admitted as a Member of

of any Congregation. Upon producing such a Certificate, his Name is registered: Upon failing, he is commanded to procure one, else he can be no Member of that Kirk. To live six Weeks in a Parish makes a Man a Parishioner, after which, if he leaves, he must get a Certificate of his good Behaviour, signed by the Minister, or Kirk-Session Clerk, in the Name, and with the Consent of the Kirk-Session. If the New-comer only removes from another Family in the Parish, his Name is transferred in the Register (or, as they call it, the Examination-Book) to its proper Place. Then he marks the Children, and enters them in his Examination-Book, if they are of a fit Age. He then exhorts every one to a strict Observance of their respective Duties, and particularly to Family-Prayer, Reading the Scriptures, and Singing of Psalms. To omit Family-Prayer is esteemed very scandalous; and the Omission of it is often punished with Excommunication. At parting the Minister usually prays with every Family.

Visitation being over, the Minister gives Notice when he will examine the Persons marked in his Book. Every District comes to Church by themselves at the Time appointed, and the Minister, accompanied with the Elder and Deacon of that District, examines them in order as they stand in the Examination-Book. He examines them out of the *Shorter Catechism*, and if the Person answers, he catechises upon these Questions, and instructs them in what is difficult. He marks also at every one's Name how they answer. *Adults*, who have been often examined, are not catechised, when they are found to be sufficiently knowing; this Exercise being chiefly intended for Children and ignorant Persons.

Preaching and Publick Worship.] Every Lord's Day there is public Worship twice in every Parish-Church in Scotland; the Method of which is this:

In the Morning, about Ten o'Clock, the Congregation meets, and when the Minister is come, a Psalm is sung, which is read and tuned by the *Precentor*; after which, the Minister prays, and then reads a Chapter or two out of the *Bible*, which he expounds for about half an Hour; this is called *Lecturing*; then another Psalm is sung, and then another Prayer; after which Sermon begins, which ended, there is another Prayer, and another Psalm, and then all is concluded with the Minister's Blessing. Service is usually done by a Quarter after Twelve.

In the Afternoon they meet about Two: The Order is the same as in the Morning, only there is no *Lecturing*. The Afternoon Sermon ought to be about some Question in the *Shorter Catechism*.

In most of the Royal Burghs and Towns there is once a Week a Week-day Sermon besides: In Villages only once a Fortnight, and in some Places only in Summer-time. They use no Instrumental Music, nor have they any Forms of Prayer: But in the *Directory* the *Lord's-Prayer* is recommended to be used, and
general

general Rules are there set down for Prayer, Preaching, Singing, and Administration of the Sacraments.

Baptism.] This Sacrament is administered by none but the Minister, who does it by Sprinkling only, not Immersion; whether it be administered at Church or at home, there is always a Sermon before it. The Father, if he lies under no public Scandal, and in his Absence, some reputable Neighbours, present the Infant to the Minister, who asks the Parent, if he desires the Child shall be received into the visible Church, and receive the Signs and Seals of the Covenant of Grace by Baptism? Upon his answering *Yea*, the Minister discourses concerning the Nature of Baptism, commands the Parent and the Congregation to stick to their Baptismal Vows, bids the Parent educate his Child in the Fear, Nurture, and Admonition of the Lord, and adhere to the Protestant Religion as contained in the Scriptures, the *Confession of Faith*, and the *Shorter* and *Larger Catechism*. This being promised by the Parent or Presenter, the Minister craves a Blessing upon the Ordinance, and sprinkles a little Water on the Child's Face, *in the Name of the Father, the Son, and of the Holy Ghost*.

Lord's-Supper.] Some Time before the Lord's Supper is administered, the Congregation is to have Notice of it from the Pulpit. The Week before, the Kirk-session meets, and draws up a List of all the Communicants in the Parish, according to the Minister's Examination-Book, and the Testimony of the Elders and Deacons. According to this List, Tickets are given out to the Elders to give to the Communicants, if required: The Minister and Elders give Tickets also to Strangers, who bring sufficient Testimonials; and none are ever allowed to communicate without such Tickets, which are produced at the Table. Those that never received, are instructed by the Minister, severally and by themselves, in the Nature of the Sacraments, and taught what is the proper Preparation thereunto.

The Communion is always celebrated upon the Lord's Day: The *Wednesday* or *Thursday* before there is a Solemn Fast, and on the *Saturday* there are two preparatory Sermons. On *Sunday* Morning, after Singing and Prayer as usual, the Minister of the Parish preaches a suitable Sermon; and when the ordinary Worship is ended, he, in the Name of Jesus Christ, forbids the Unworthy to approach, and invites the Penitent to come and receive the Sacrament. Then he goes into the Body of the Church, where one or two Tables, according to its Wideness, are placed, reaching from one End to the other, covered with a white Linnen Cloth, and Seats on both Sides for the Communicants. The Minister places himself at the Middle or End of the Table, on which the Elements are placed. After a short Discourse he reads the Institution, and blesses the Elements. Then he breaks the Bread, and distributes it and the Wine to those that are next him, who transmit them to their Neighbours; the Elders and Deacons attending

attending to serve, and to see that Things are done decently and in Order. Whilst these receive, the Ministers discourse concerning the Nature of this Sacrament. When the first Company has received, they withdraw, and others take their Places; and whilst the Companies are shifting, a Psalm is sung, and so they continue till all have communicated. The Minister then returns to the Pulpit, and discourses concerning the particular Cases of Communicants; and with Thanksgiving and Singing of Psalms the Morning Service is concluded. Then the Congregation are dismissed for an Hour, and so meet again, when they have the usual Afternoon-Worship; and on *Monday* about Nine o'Clock in the Morning, there is public Worship and two Sermons, which close the whole.

On these Occasions the Parish-Minister is assisted by two or three of his Neighbours, and seldom preaches oftner than the Morning of the Sacrament-Day. There are no private Communions allowed in *Scotland*.

Holy-Days.] No Holy-days are observed in *Scotland* besides the Lord's-day, which is observed with great Exactness. Fasts and Thanksgivings they likewise observe; in the appointing of which, though they attribute a Power to the Church, yet they generally have the Sanction of his Majesty's Privy-Council, that they may be the more religiously kept.

Marriages.] Marriage is solemnized by the Minister. None can marry that are nearer than Cousin-Germans; and prohibited Degrees in Blood, hold also in Affinity. *Banns* are always asked three several Lord's-days in Churches where both Parties live, before Marriage can be contracted; and the Minister that marries any Persons, ought to have sufficient Proof that *Banns* have been already proclaimed.

The Form of Matrimony is not unlike that used in the Church of *England*. The Minister first prays, then discourses upon the Institution, Use and Ends of Marriage, and the Duty either Party owes to other; after that he asks the Congregation if they have aught to object, and charges the Persons to be married, to declare before the Great God, if they know of any legal Impediment why they should not be lawfully married. If no Impediment be acknowledged, the Minister commands them to join Hands, the Man saying, *I A, do take thee B, to be my married Wife: and I do, in the Presence of God, and before these his People, promise to be a loving and faithful Husband unto thee, until God shall separate us by Death.* And the Woman saying, *I A, do take thee B, to be my married Husband; and I do, in the Presence of God, and before these his People, promise to be a loving, faithful, and obedient Wife unto thee, until God shall separate us by Death.* Then the Minister pronounces them to be Man and Wife, and concludes all with a Prayer.

Probationer.] No Man can lawfully preach in *Scotland*, unless he be licensed by a Presbytery so to do: And such Licence they

they rarely give to a Student in Divinity, unless he has first been admitted to Trials.

When a Student in Divinity brings a Certificate from a Professor in an University, of his having performed his Exercises to Approbation, and of his Manners, he is immediately tried by the Presbytery. Otherwise, if he has not studied at an University, they appoint a Committee to try him before they try him by themselves.

The *Trials* of Probationers are *Private* before a Presbytery, and *Public* before a Congregation, the Presbytery being present. The *private Trials* are a Homily or two, and an *Exegesis*, *i. e.* a Theological Subject is given in to the Presbytery in Theses, and the Probationer answers any Objection which any Minister in the Presbytery makes against those Theses. They examine in the Languages, and in Ecclesiastical History, and they put what Extempore Questions to him they please. The public Trials are a *Popular Sermon*, and an *Exercise and Addition*, *i. e.* a Text is handled half an Hour logically and critically, and for half an Hour more practically. If in all these he approves himself to the Satisfaction of the Presbytery, he signs the *Confession* of Faith, and owns the Presbyterian Government to be the *only Government of the Church within Scotland*, and promises Obedience to the Judicatories of the Kirk; after which the Presbytery give him a Licence to preach.

Though a *Probationer* may immediately after his Licence accept a Call to be a Minister of a Parish, yet it is usual to stay a Year before he is ordained, and in the mean time he can only preach and pray; but has no public Maintenance, nor can he administer any Sacrament.

Protestant Dissenters.] They are chiefly the *Episcopalians*. The rest for Numbers and Interest are very inconsiderable. These are either Lay or Ecclesiastical. *Lay Episcopalians* enjoy also the same civil Privileges with the established Church: They are under no Restrictions, are obliged to no Tests; but are employed in all Places of Trust, either Civil or Military, only taking the Oaths to the Government.

Episcopal Ministers, since the abolishing Episcopal Government in *Scotland*, were for some Time past liable to several Penal Laws, and were frequently disturbed and interrupted in their Religious Assemblies, and their Ministers prosecuted for reading the *English Service* in their Congregations, and for administering the Sacraments according to the Form and Manner prescribed in the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England*; which the Parliament of *Great-Britain* taking into their serious Consideration, to prevent such Disorders, and preserve the public Peace, in the tenth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, Enacted, That for the Time to come, it shall be free and lawful for all those of the Episcopal Communion, in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, to meet and assemble for the Exercise of Divine Worship.

to be performed after their Manner, by Pastors ordained by a *Protestant Bishop*, and to use in their Congregations the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England*, without any Let, Hindrance or Disturbance from any Person whatsoever, in any Town or Place, except Parish-Churches, within the Extent and Jurisdiction of that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*; and also to baptize Children, and solemnize Marriages, under certain Restrictions, Limitations and Qualifications, in the said Act mentioned, and required. *Vide* the Act. [This is to be understood only of those who are duly qualified, by taking the Oaths to the Government; for the nonjuring Episcopal Clergy are absolutely prohibited to preach, or perform any other Ecclesiastical Function.]

Method of Discipline.] The Discipline of the Church is regulated by two *Assembly Acts*; one dated *April 4, 1705*; in which it is Enacted, That in Cases of gross Scandal, where the Persons guilty appear oftner than once before the Congregation, the Kirk-Session shall declare to them, that they are unworthy of the Communion, or command them, penitent or not, to appear in Public, to be rebuked for their Sin, according to *St. Paul's* Command, *1 Tim. v. 20*. After such Rebuke, the Ministers and Elders shall instruct them in the Heinousness of their Sins; and when they are satisfied that these Offenders are truly penitent, shall admit them to public Profession of their Repentance, in order to Absolution. If they continue impenitent, the Kirk-Session shall consult its own Presbytery, who, if they see Cause, shall command the *Sentence of lesser Excommunication* to be denounced against them before the Congregation, which shall continue till the Sessions are satisfied of their Amendment. And this Sentence is to be intimated the Lord's-Day next before the Administration of the Sacrament.

The other *Assembly-Act* bears Date *April 18, 1717*. In that the whole Form of Process, with relation to *Scandals, Censures, and Absolutions*, is set down.

Nothing shall be esteemed *scandalous*, but what is accounted so by the Word of God, or by some Act of universal Custom of the Church of *Scotland* agreeable thereunto. If a Scandal is not notified in five Years, it shall not be revived so as to form a Process there anent, unless it becomes again flagrant; but in such Cases the Consciences of the Offenders ought to be dealt with in private, to bring them to a Sense of their Sin and Duty.

All Church Judicatories have Power to convene, examine, and censure every Person within their own Bounds, in all Ecclesiastical Causes cognizable before every such Judicatory.

Persons living without the Bounds of any Judicatory, shall not, for Order sake, be cited by them, but they shall desire the Judicatory, under whom such Persons live, to cause him to appear before the Judicatory, before whom the Cause is to be examined.

Ministers are not subject to their own *Kirk-Sessions*, but to the superior Judicatories of the Church.

When *Scandals* arise, the Minister ought first to be consulted, that so private Admonition may be used, according to *St. Matthew*, xviii. 15. in order to gain the Offender, and so prevent the spreading of the Scandal, by which he may be hardened, and Religion dishonoured.

In Causes where Persons or Parties are concerned, the Court must first give them a legal and timely Citation in Writing, setting forth the Causes, either at the Instance of the Complainant, or by Order of the Court. If the Person resides in the Parish, forty-eight Hours Notice is sufficient, and then the Officer must certify his proper Execution of the Summons, by calling the Party at his Door. This the Presbyteries and the superior Judicatories are very carefully to observe.

No Man is to be declared contumacious till he has been three times cited, either personally, or at his Dwelling-house, if the Cause be tried at the first Instance. But if it be in the Case of a Reference or Appeal, where the Person had actually appeared already before an inferior Court, a Citation *apud Litem* to appear before his Superior, is sufficient if it be minuted; and if instructed, infers Contumacy if not obeyed.

Though in these Cases a Man may forthwith be denounced contumacious upon his Non-appearance, and not producing any *relevant*, (*i. e.* sufficient) Excuse, yet the Court is advised to examine and try the Cause, either by Witnesses upon Oath, or otherwise, before they pronounce the Person cited contumacious.

If the Party appear, the Moderator is to acquaint him with the Cause, and to give him, if desired, a Note of the Cause, and the Witnesses that are to be made use of.

In Processes, where there is no formal Complainant, there is no need of Accusers or Informers, but the Party cited is peremptorily to answer the Questions put to him by the Court; but then if he be acquitted, the Court, whether he require it or not, ought to censure the Informers for Calumny or Impudence.

When Witnesses are to be examined, the Defender ought to have a List of their Names some Time before his Appearance, or then at least. They ought also to have timely Notice, that they may appear and give their Evidence. Upon their Refusal to appear after three Summons, they may be proceeded against as contumacious, and Application may be made to the Civil Magistrate to oblige them to appear.

Before the Witnesses can be judicially examined, the Party accused is to be called, and the Relevancy of the Libel (*i. e.* what he can object in his own Vindication) discussed. If the Court thinks the Objection to be relevant, the Witnesses are to be cast. An Informer may be a Witness where he does not formally complain for his own Interest, or where there are no pregnant Presumptions of Malice in the Accusation.

Witnesses, even where there is no *relevant* Objection, must purge themselves of Malice, Bribe, good Deed done or to be done, and partial Counsel.

Witnesses

Witnesses are to be sworn and examined before the Moderator, and the Person accused ; and if he appears, the Person may desire to have the Witnesses cross-examined, when they have given in all their Evidence.

Before the Proof is made, the Person accused may offer *Grounds of Exculpation*, i. e. may bring Witnesses to clear his Innocence, which, if he insists upon, must be allowed. If the *Exculpation* be fully proved, *ex. gr.* if the Libel be special as to Time and Place, and he can evidently prove himself to have been elsewhere at that Time, he must be acquitted. But after Depositions are once taken, there is no room for *Exculpation*.

Witnesses must subscribe all their Depositions either at length, if they can write, and if they cannot, the Moderator subscribes for them.

Depositions being taken, the Parties withdraw, and the Matter is calmly debated by the Presbytery alone by themselves.

Fugitives, whilst Process is depending, must first be cited to appear from the Pulpits of their proper Parishes, then from the Pulpits in every Parish in the Presbytery : If they do not at last appear, they are to be declared Fugitives from Church Discipline, and that Declaration must be intimated in all the Bounds of the Presbytery ; and Process is to stop till Notice can be got of those Persons.

In Cases of *Drunkennes*, *Disobedience to Parents*, *Sabbath-breaking*, *Swearing*, *Cursing*, *Scolding*, *Fighting*, *Lying*, *Cheating*, or *Stealing*, the Persons guilty are ordinarily admonished in private only, for the first Offence.

For the second Offence they ought to be judicially rebuked by the Session, and on Promise of Amendment, there they are to stop. If no Amendment follows, the *Kirk-Session* ought to proceed to the Sentence of *Lesser Excommunication*, under which the censured Person is to lie till Amendment appears.

If the guilty Person lying under this Sentence neglects to take it off, and still relapses into the Vices for which he is censured, it may be construed to be such a Degree of Contumacy as may merit the greater Excommunication, which may accordingly be inflicted or not, as shall be judged convenient.

In Cases of Uncleannefs, where there is no Child, the *Kirk-Session* ought to be very cautious how they admit a public Process without good Warrant, unless the Scandal be very flagrant.

If a married Woman, whose Husband has been known to have been absent longer than Women go with Child, be with Child, it may give Ground for the *Kirk-Session* to proceed against her ; but then, in such Case, they ought to act prudentially, and to enquire into her former and present Fame.

If an unmarried Woman be with Child, the *Kirk-Session* ought to proceed against her ; and if she will not declare the Father, they may pronounce her contumacious. If she does declare the Father, the Session may deal with him privately, if they judge

it for Education, to bring him to an Acknowledgement of his Crime.

When the delated Father, *i. e.* the Man whom the Woman chargeth, appears, he is examin'd, and if he denies, is confront- ed with the Woman, and treated with Meekness privately, to bring him to confess: If he persists, the Presumptions are care- fully weighed; and if he cannot clear himself, the Court are to exhort him to be publicly rebuked therefore. If he will not submit to that, it is advis'd that a Narrative of the Case be laid before the Congregation, and that Process should stop without proceeding to higher Excommunication. But if he requires it, he may purge himself by Oath, of his not having any carnal Knowledge with the Woman who accuses him; and this Oath the Presbytery may admit, if they shall judge it to be for Edi- fication, and removing of the Scandal. But the Presbytery are advis'd to act with great Caution in this Matter, and never to press any Man to take such an Oath, and never to accept it, but when Presumptions create such Jealousy, that nothing less than the Man's Oath of Purgation shall remove the Scandal, and even then, the Session is never to give this Oath, but by Advice of the Presbytery.

This Oath may be taken before either the Kirk-Session, the Presbytery, or the Congregation, as the Presbytery shall deter- mine: And if it be taken before the Session of Presbytery, the Congregation must be publicly acquainted with it, that so the Person accused may be declared free from the alledged Scandal.

When this is done, the Woman is to be press'd to declare the true Father; and if she will name nobody else, she is to be cen- sur'd according to the Quality of her Offence, without naming the Person whom she before delated.

If a Woman with Child declares she knows not the Father, but was forced in a lonely Place, her former Behaviour must be examin'd, and if her Character has been clear, she may, by the Consent of the Presbytery, clear herself as if she were upon Oath; if she owns she was not forced, but knows not whether the Man was married or unmarried, she shall be censured as in Case of Adultery.

If a Person voluntarily confesses Uncleaness, where there is no Child, the Session must proceed warily, and examine the Presumptions carefully, and enquire whether any By-end might move the Person to make that Confession. And if there appear no Grounds for the Confession, the Person confessing is to be censured for defaming himself, and slandering his Neigh- bour; and the Civil Magistrate is further to be desired to pro- ceed against him according to Law.

When the Persons concerned in an Accusation of Unclean- ness live in different Parishes, Censures are to be pass'd where the Woman lives, or where the Scandal is notorious.

If the Scandal is committed where neither Party resides, as at a Fair, or Market, Process is to go out where the Persons abide, unless that be at a great Distance, and the Scandal be greatest in the Place where it was committed.

The Session where the Scandal is committed, are to acquaint the Session where the Parties reside, of the Process, and they are obliged to require the Parties to appear before that Session where that Scandal is to be tried.

If the Censure of *Lesser Excommunication* be inflicted upon a Man, in a foreign Session, where he does not live, it is enough, that upon Notice, which must always be given, the Censure be intimated in his own Parish.

If a Man be absolved in a foreign Session, he must bring a Testimonial of his Absolution, and cause it to be intimated in the Congregation where he lives, if the Scandal has been also flagrant there: Otherwise Intimation to the Session will be sufficient.

All Persons that think themselves injured by a Sentence of a *Kirk-Session*, may appeal to the Presbytery of the Bounds: But this must be done when Sentence is pass'd; the Appellant must give in his Appeal with his Reasons to the Clerk of the Session, and within ten Days to the Presbytery: If at the Time of hearing, the Appellant fails, the Appeal *ipso facto* becomes null, and the Appellant is to be proceeded against as contumacious by the *Kirk-Session*.

If the Matter of the Appeal be of such a Nature as would in Course of Discipline have come to the Presbytery before it could have been finally determined, they may, to save themselves Time, fall immediately upon the Merits of the Cause, without concerning themselves whether the Appeal be rightly made or not.

But if it is a Cause determinable by a *Kirk-Session*, and they have proceeded regularly, the Presbytery ought not to accept of the Appeal.

If the Presbytery refuse the Appeal, and find that the Appellant was to blame to make his Appeal, they are to inflict some Censure upon him as a Punishment for making that unnecessary Appeal, and to send him back to the *Kirk-Session*, that he may abide by what they do, or have done already.

If they accept the Appeal, and in the Course of the Process find the Appellant censurable, let the Censure of the original Scandal be what it will, yet he ought to be censured for appealing, either before the *Kirk-Session*, or the Congregation he belongs to, that so Presbyteries may not be burthened with Appeals.

But if the Presbytery find that the *Kirk-Session* have wronged the Appellant, either by increasing the Scandal, or censuring without Cause, they are to acquit the Appellant, and to take care that his Innocence be cleared in the Place where he has been injured. But this is to be done with great Prudence, that

so, wh^lst they clear^d the Innocent, they may not weaken the Authority of the *Kirk-Session* with their Congregation, if they can help it.

Upon such an Emergency, the Presbytery may give the *Kirk-Session* Instructions, and private Admonitions, and may visit their *Session Register*.

The same Method is to be used in Appeals from Presbyteries to Synods, and from Synods to Assemblies.

An Appeal being made, the Execution of the Sentence appealed from, is to stop till the Matter be discussed by the Court appealed to, or till they throw it out.

Cases of Incest, Adultery, Relapse in Fornication, Murder, Atheism, Idolatry, Witchcraft, Charming, Heresy, or Error publicly vented, Schism, and some others, though they properly begin at the *Kirk-Session*, yet are not determined there. But the *Kirk-Session*, if they find Ground for a Process, persuade the accused Person to satisfy the Church by Confession, which when done, they send an Extract of what they have done to the Presbytery.

If there be no Confession, the *Kirk-Session* are not to examine into the Merits of the Cause till the Presbytery commands it. When by the Presbytery's Order they examine the Matter, their Examinations are to be laid before the Presbytery, who then may inflict what Censure they please.

If the Persons accused acknowledge their Faults, and express sorrow for their Offence before the Presbytery, they are then to determine the Censure, and to appoint Time and Place in which they are to profess their Repentance, which ought to be where the Process began; that Scandal there given may be removed: Or else they may remit them to the Session, to receive Orders from them.

Scandals ought to be removed in the Congregations where they have been most flagrant. But though the *Kirk-Session* may be applied to for a Relaxation, yet no Absolution ought in these Cases to be granted, but by Advice and Order of the Presbytery.

Processes against Ministers begin always before their Presbyteries, and never before the *Kirk-Session* of their own Parishes.

Presbyteries are carefully to consider how Complaints arise against Ministers, and they ought not to receive any Informations, unless either the Informer engages under his Hand to make the Libel good, on Pain of being censured otherwise as a Slanderer, or the public Cry be so great, that they are obliged to begin the Process without any particular Accuser.

When a Process is to be begun, the Presbytery are first to consider the Libel, and the Witnesses who are to prove it; then they must cite the Person accused, either personally, or at his Dwelling-house; and they are to allow him ten Days at least to justify himself. When the Day of Trial comes, if he appears, they are to read the Libel to him, and he is exhorted to give in his Answer,

swer, which the Presbytery is to discuss. If they find Cause to insist, they are to admonish him to glorify God by an ingenuous Confession. If he confesses, and the Matter be gross, and such as ought to be censured in another Man, let him appear never so penitent, the Presbytery are instantly to deprive him, and to appoint him a Time in which he is publicly to profess his Repentance before his own Congregation.

But if he absents, he is to be cited again by his own Church when the Congregation is met, and then if he continue contumacious, and makes no relevant Excuse, he is to be holden confessed, and to be deposed and censured instantly with the *Lesser Excommunication*. And if he still appears not, the Judicatory may proceed to *Greater Excommunication*, if they see Cause.

If he appears, and denies the Fact, the Presbytery are to examine the Witnesses, and to hear what he can object against their Depositions. He may hear the Examination, and cross-interrogate, but with Modesty: The Reputation of the Witnesses ought also to be inquired into; and then if the Judicatory thinks the Scandal is sufficiently proved, they are to proceed to Deposition, as above.

If the Accusation relate to Practices destructive of the Peace and Unity of the Church, or to false Doctrine, the Presbytery are diligently to inquire into the Understanding and Knowledge of the Witnesses: If the Errors be not gross, and not pertinaciously adhered to, they ought mildly to endeavour to reclaim without cutting off, and, if the Matter will admit of Delay, they may advise with their Synod, or General Assembly.

When Complaints are made for many small Things, such as Acts of Negligence, and the like put together, the Presbytery are to visit that Parish presbyterially, and there inquire whether any of these Things were committed before their last Visitation; and if they were, whether Information was then made of them; and if no Information was then made, why it was made now? But if the Offences were committed since the last Visitation, then the Presbytery is to inquire whether the Minister has been acquainted with them, and whether he has given Offence that Way, since he knew Offence had been taken. They should inquire also, whether any Neighbouring Ministers had been prudently and privately informed of these Offences before they came to be so many and so public, and they are to judge accordingly.

If upon Trial it be found that these Offences have proceeded from Infirmary, or Passion, they are with all possible Circumspection to endeavour to satisfy and reclaim both Minister and People, and do away the Offence.

When a Minister is deposed, the Sentence ought to be intimated in the Congregation, and the Church declared vacant; and they ought to put another Minister into it forthwith; it being almost impossible that he should do any good there for the future. Nor is he again to be restored to the Exercise of his Ministry, till he

he has given full and long Proofs of the Sincerity of his Repentance.

The last Sentence which the Church inflicts upon the most obstinate Offenders, is the *Greater Excommunication*: That is, the Expulsion of the Offender from the Communion of the Faithful, a debarring him from all the Privileges of Church Membership; and, in the Words of the Apostle, *a Delivery of him over to Satan*.

This Sentence is ordinarily executed upon none but those that obstinately continue in manifest Contumacy, unless where the Scandal is notorious and horrible, and that to shew the Church's Abhorrence of such Wickedness.

In ordinary Cases the *Lesser Excommunication* only is inflicted; and then before the *Kirk-Session* executes it, they lay a full Account of the Cause in Writing before the Presbytery, that they may be thoroughly apprised of the whole Matter. If the Presbytery finds that the *Kirk-Session* has proceeded regularly, and that the *Lesser Excommunication* is not sufficient, they cite the scandalous Person by their own Officer. If he appears, and denies the Accusation, they examine Witnesses, as in other Cases. If he appears not, and contemns the Citation, they order him to be cited three Times, and after that, another Time out of the Pulpit; and Intimation is made that the Judicatory will proceed and inquire into the Cause, even though the Delinquent be absent.

When this is done, the Minister of the Parish where the scandalous Person lives, does by the Presbytery's Order acquaint the Congregation with the Steps which the *Kirk-Session* and the Presbytery have taken in that Affair, and with the Offender's Contumacy; and (if present) the Minister admonishes him to repent and submit to the Church-Discipline, threatening him otherwise with Excommunication. This Admonition is to be repeated three times, and the Presbytery are to meet between every Admonition. If he still continues obstinate, the Presbytery commands public Prayers to be put up for him three several Sabbath-Days, the Presbytery also meeting between each public Prayer, both to shew their Tendernefs towards their relapsed Brother, and to strike a Terror of this dreadful Sentence into the People.

If then after all this the Offender continues still impenitent, the Presbytery passes Sentence, and commands the Minister to publish it upon some *Sunday* which they shall name. When the Day comes, the Minister either in a Sermon on purpose, or after Sermon, acquaints the People with the whole Process, and desires them to join with him in Prayer, that God would bless his own Ordinance for their Edification, and for the reclaiming the obstinate Sinner. He then, with great Gravity and Authority, pronounces the Censure in the Name and by the Power of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ. But if, any Time before the Sentence passes, the Offender expresses Signs of Repentance, the Minister may delay to pronounce Sentence, and lay this Matter

before the Presbytery, who may proceed farther as they shall see Cause.

Sentence being passed, the People are exhorted not to hold unnecessary Communication with this Man, though Excommunication dissolves no civil or natural Rights, nor does it exempt from the Duties belonging to them.

If when all this is done, it be found ineffectual for the Purposes thereby intended, the Civil Magistrate ought to be desired to use his coercive Power to suppress all such Offences, and to vindicate the Discipline of the Church from Contempt.

The End of Church-Censures being the Repentance of the Sinner, if he shews real Signs of godly Sorrow; and if, upon Application to the *Presbytery* first made, they give a Warrant for his Absolution, he is to be brought before the Congregation, and there confess his Sin, and express his Sorrow for it. This is to be repeated as often as the *Presbytery* and *Kirk-Session* shall judge convenient. When the Congregation is thus satisfied of his Repentance, the Minister is, in a Prayer with the Congregation, to desire our Lord Jesus Christ, who has instituted the Ordinance of Excommunication, *i. e.* of Binding and Loosing the Sins of Men upon Earth, with a Promise of ratifying above the rightful Sentence that shall be passed here below, to accept of this Man's Repentance, to forgive his former Disobedience, and to assist him with his Spirit, that he may never again relapse into the like Offences. And then, Prayer being ended, he pronounces the Sentence of Absolution, by which he wholly takes off the former Sentence, and receives him into the Communion of the Church, and the free Use of all the Ordinances of Christ. Sentence being passed, the Minister exhorts him as a Brother to Perseverance in his godly Resolution, the Elders embrace him, and the Congregation thence-forward communicate with him as a Member of their own Body; and where-ever the Sentence of Excommunication had been published, the Sentence of Absolution is also expressly intimated.

In all Matters of Church-Discipline, there never is one Penny of Fee or Reward required or taken: Citations, Examinations, Censures and Absolutions, are never expensive in the least to the Delinquent, nor have any Members of any Ecclesiastical Judiciary in *Scotland* any manner of Gain thereby: Nor is there any civil Penalty incurred by being censured by the Church, all the severe Laws against excommunicated Persons, formerly in Force, having been repealed since the happy *Revolution*.

Burials.] The Church of *Scotland* uses neither Funeral Sermons, or any public Prayers at the Burial of the Dead.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland, and first of the Great Officers of State, and the Crown, as they stood before, and since, the late Happy Union.

THE Ancient Kingdom of *Scotland* being governed by Kings, upon the Death, Abdication, or Incapacity of any of them, there was always an extraordinary Meeting of the Three Estates, called a *Convention*, who appointed Governours during the *Inter-Regnum*, and proclaimed the next King. They had no Power to make Laws, but only to lay Impositions upon the Subjects for some Exigencies. A King being once thus proclaimed, by virtue of his Office inherent in the Crown, though he wanted the Ceremony or Solemnity of Coronation, named all the greater or lesser Officers of State, appointed the Judges of all Sovereign and Inferior Courts and Jurisdictions; and granted Commissions to the Officers of the Crown, and of the Army; to the *Lion-Herald*, the Governours of Forts, and all other inferior Officers, Civil and Military.

The Officers of State before the late *Union* were in Number Eight; whereof Four were called the Great, and Four the Lesser Officers of State.

The Four Great Officers of State were, <i>The Lord High-Chancellor,</i> <i>The Lord High-Treasurer,</i> <i>The Lord Privy-Seal,</i> <i>The Lord Secretary.</i>	The Four Lesser Officers of State were, <i>The Lord Register,</i> <i>The Lord Advocate,</i> <i>The Lord Treasurer Depute,</i> <i>The Lord Justice-Clerk.</i>
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The last Three did often contend for the Precedency, but they were so ranked in the Rolls of Parliament.

All these Officers of State were appointed by the King, by Commissions under the Great-Seal; and even since the *Union*, the Lord *Privy-Seal*, Lord *Register*, Lord *Advocate*, and Lord *Justice-Clerk* do continue; and in the *Scotish* Records are sometimes called Officers of the Crown. But there were Officers of the Crown, such as the *High-Chamberlain*, *Constable*, *Admiral*, and *Marshal*, who were not Officers of State, and had no Interest to Sit and Vote in any public Meetings by virtue of their Office.

Of old, the *Comptroller* and *Master of Requests* were reckoned amongst the Officers of State, but of late Times the Office of the first was joined with the *Treasurer*, as that of the last with the *Secretary*.

Lord-Chancellor.] The first *Officer of State* was the *Lord High-Chancellor*, who by virtue of his Office was *President* of all Courts whereof he was a Member, except the *Exchequer*, when the *Treasurer* was present.

This Office was a Place of great Trust and Honour, for the *Chancellor* took Place next to the *Princes of the Blood*: He was *Keeper of the Great-Seal* of the Kingdom, upon which was engraven the King's Image on Horse-back, and on the Reverse the Royal Arms. He had always attending him two Gentlemen, who rode in the Coach with him, and walked bare-headed before him, that bore the Badges of his Office. The first Attendant who walked next him, carried a large Crimson Velvet Purse, having the Royal Arms in very rich Embroidery of Gold and Silver, and from thence was called the *Purse-bearer*. The second, who carried a large massy Silver Mace, finely gilded, and from thence was called *Mace-bearer*. And both these had considerable Allowance for their Fees. The *Chancellor* had the Power of Calling and Adjourning the *Dyet* of Privy Council, and in the Interval of an Adjournment, if Occasion required, could convene the Privy-Council. Sometimes this Office was granted during Life, sometimes only during Pleasure.

The *Great-Seal*, whereof the *Lord-Chancellor* was *Keeper*, being only appended to such Writs as were dispatched and registered at the *Chancellery*, it may not be improper to give a short View thereof.

Of old the Dues of this Office belonged to the *Chancellor*, and the *Director* of *Chancellery* was his *Clerk*, but now the *Director* is appointed by the King, and has his Commission under the *Great-Seal*, and a Right to the Profits of the Office. The *Director* and his *Deputies* cause to be writ and register'd all *Charters*, *Patents of Dignities*, *Gifts of Offices*, *Remissions*, or *Pardons*, *Legitimations*, *Birth-Brieves*, *Presentations*, *Commissions for Brieves*, *Retours*, *Precepts* thereon, and all other Writs of whatsoever Nature and Quality, the same which by Law, Custom, or Warrant of the King, are appointed to pass the *Great Seal*, or *Testimonial* thereof, commonly called the *Quarter-Seal*. The *Director* has the Custody of this *Quarter-Seal*, and appends it to such Writs which pass under it.

In all Writs extended in the *Chancellery*, the *Director* and his *Deputies* do observe a certain *Formula*, which they keep in Record by them, and is called the *Order of the Chancellery*.

Lord-Treasurer.] The second *Officer of State* was the *Lord High-Treasurer*, *Comptroller*, *Collector*, and *Receiver-General*, which was an Officer of great Honour and Profit. He took Place of all the Nobility, and, as the Badge of his Office, carried a White Rod in his Hand, and had a Mace carried before him, and was *President of the Exchequer*, though the *Chancellor* were present.

Lord Privy-Seal.] The third *Officer of State* was the *Lord Privy-Seal*: He is rank'd before the Nobility, next and immediately after the *President of the Privy-Council*: He has the Custody of the *Privy-Seal*, which is appended to all Charters that pass the *Great-Seal*; for the *Precept* that passes the *Privy-Seal* is the Warrant for the *Great-Seal*. The *Privy-Seal* is also appended to *Seal-Writings* which pass no other Seals, such as *Gifts of Escheat, Ward, Non-Entry, Marriages*, and of several Offices.

As the *Director of the Chancery* writes and extends all Writs that pass under the *Great-Seal*, so there is also one commissioned by the King, to be *Writer and Clerk to the Privy-Seal*, who writes and registers all Writs that pass that Seal. Of old, they were not registered 'till after sealing, but now they are registered before sealing.

Lord Secretary.] The fourth *Officer of State* was the *Lord Secretary*, who took Place of all of his Rank; that is, if he was Duke, of all Dukes; if Marquis, of all Marquisses, and so forth; and whatever his Quality were, he took Place of the four *lesser Officers of State*.

Lord Register.] The fifth *Officer of State* was the *Lord Register*, who is *Clerk to the Parliament, Convention, Treasury, Exchequer and Session*, and *Keeper* of all the Public Records, Registers and Rolls. He hath Power to constitute Deputies in all these Offices; and like-wise has the Power of appointing Clerks for *Registration of Seisines and Admissions of Notars*. All which being *Lucrative Offices*, he receives large Compositions when any Vacancy falls; for albeit, he has only his own Office during the King's Pleasure, yet he has Power to grant *Deputations* during Life.

All the Clerks of Scotland are appointed to transmit the Registers of their respective Courts to this Register, and the Notars their *Protocols*. All the Registers are kept in two lower Rooms in the *Parliament-house*, where the Register keeps some under him, daily attending; and the Records are so orderly disposed, that, upon Demand, the Leidges can have a View of any Writs which the Law requires necessarily to be register'd, or which Parties for their Security have thought fit to record; and may also have Extracts, which is of unexpressible Advantage to the Leidges for Security of their Estates.

Lord Advocate.] The sixth *Officer of State* was the *Lord Advocate*; he is always a Person chosen by the King, most eminent for Eloquence and Knowledge of the Laws; for to him belongs the giving the King and his Ministers Advice in making and executing Laws. He is to defend the King's Right and Interest in all public Meetings by Law and Reason. He is the Pursuer of all capital Crimes before the Justiciary, and likewise concurs in all Pursuits before Sovereign Courts for Breaches of the Peace; and also in all Matters Civil, wherein the King or his Donator has Interest: But he intends no Process of Treason,

son, except by Warrant of Privy-Council. As this Charge is of great Weight and Burden, so none have been advanced there-to but Persons of singular Endowments, and who are in great Esteem. The *Lord Advocate* is sometimes also an ordinary Lord of the Session; and there he only pleads in the King's Causes: But when he is not Judge, he has Liberty to plead in all Causes, and has a Seat appointed for him within the Bar. In former Times when the Lords advised with close Doors, the *Lord Advocate* was called to be present when he was not employed in the Cause: And he pleads covered, whereas all other Advocates plead uncovered.

The King also nominates an eminent Lawyer or two for his Solicitors, who take care of the dispatching and transmitting of the King or Council's Orders through the Kingdom; and are assistant to the *Advocate* in the King's Concerns, and Processes, and Affairs, in Absence of the *Advocate*.

Lord Treasurer Depute.] The seventh *Officer of State* was the *Lord Treasurer Depute*, whose Commission ran in the same Terms with that given to the *Treasurer Principal*, or the Commissioners of *Treasury*: His Office was chiefly to be a Check upon them; and in Absence of the *Treasurer* and *Lord-Chancellor*, he claim'd to be *President of the Exchequer*.

Lord Justice-Clerk.] The eighth *Officer of State* was the *Lord Justice-Clerk*; he is the second Person in the Justice Court, being next to the *Justice-General*, but now he is one of the Officers of State, though the *Justice-General* be none.

*The Officers of the Crown, besides those of State,
before the Union, were,*

President.] THE *Lord President of the Council* took Place next to the *Chancellor*, and had a Pension: Under whom were *Collector-General*, *Director of the Chancery*, an ancient and honourable Office, and had the Emolument belonging to it, and the *Director of the Rolls*.

Chamberlain.] The *Lord High-Chamberlain*, *Camerarius Domini Regis*, was in all the old Writers placed as Witness before all the other Officers, next to the *Chancellor*: This Office of *Chamberlainry* was possessed heretably of late by the Dukes of *Lenox*; and the Badge was a *Golden Key*.

Steward.] The *Lord High-Steward of Scotland*, *Seneschallus Domini Regis*, was a very ancient Officer, and in the old Charters placed before the *Constable* and *Marshal*; and it appears that he was also *Steward of the King's Household*, and performed all the Offices thereunto belonging, as well as to the other: For some Ages the Prince of Scotland was *Seneschallus natus Scotie*, born *Steward of Scotland*.

Constable.] The *Lord High-Constable* took Place as an *Officer of the Crown*, but according to his Creation in the Degrees of Nobility. This Office has been but in few Families: The *Morwils* enjoyed it under King *David I.* and his Grand-Children, King *Malcolm* and King *William*. From them it came by Descent to the Lords of *Galloway*; and from them in the same manner to *John Baliol*. By King *Robert Bruce* it was bestowed upon Sir *Gilbert Hay* of *Errol*, whose Hereditary Successor was *Charles* Earl of *Errol*, High-Constable of *Scotland* at the Time of the Union. Its Badge was a naked Sword. Sir *George Mackenzie* thinks, that the Reason why the Offices of *Constable* and *Marshal* have not risen in their Precedency with other Officers, is, because of late the *Scottish* Armies have been commanded by other Officers, and there was little Use of the *Constable* or *Marshal*.

Marshal.] The *Lord Marshal* took no Place by virtue of his Office, but according to his Precedency in the Degrees of Nobility; the Reason whereof was, because of old, Offices did not prefer those who possessed them, but they took Place according to their Creation; whereas now the *Privy-Seal* precedes all *Dukes*, and the *Secretary* took Place before all of his own Rank; but the *Constable* and *Marshal* being now the only two Officers of the *Crown* that were heretable in *Scotland*, continue to possess them as they did formerly. The Office of *Lord-Marshal* was always in the Family of *Keith*, and the *Ax* was the Badge of his Office, but is now forfeited.

These two last Officers before the Union exercised their Jurisdiction, and kept their Guards in *Edinburgh* and the *Parliament-House*, in the Time of the Meeting of the *Great States of Parliament* or *Convention*, and were attended by

The Heretable Usher,
The Crown-Bearer,
The Sceptre-Bearer,
The Purse-Bearer,
The Sword-Bearer,

} Before the King, or his Commissioner, in Time of Parliament.

In our first Edition of the *State of Great-Britain*, we treated largely of the *Scottish Parliament*, *Convention of States*, *Privy-Council*, &c. all which being extinguished by the *Treaty of Union*, or subsequent Acts of the *British Parliament*, we shall take no further Notice of them.

C H A P. V.

Of Particular Governments, and first of the Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military Government of the King's Household in Scotland.

And first of the Ecclesiastical Government of his Majesty's Court, &c.

THE first Ecclesiastical Officer of the King's Household, is the

Almoner;] Who takes care of the King's Poor, to catechise and instruct them. The Number of which is according to the Years of the King's Age. And as their Badge they wear a Blue Gown, which is given them yearly on his Majesty's Birthday, with as many Pence as his Majesty has lived Years. And on his Birthday the *Almoner* distributes Money also among the common Poor.

Chaplains;] The *Chaplains* are named out of the Established Clergy. There are Two of them, who are to wait by Turns when the King is in Scotland.

Of the Civil Government of the King's Court.

Lord-Steward of the King's Household.] The *Lord Steward of the King's Household* was the same Officer, who was otherwise called, *Lord High-Steward of Scotland*: His was an Heretable Office belonging of Right to the King's Eldest Son, the Prince of Scotland, under whom were anciently placed the *Panetarius*, who commanded over all the *Bakers*, and the *Butlerius*, who commanded over all the *Keepers of Taverns*, and other Officers of that Nature.

Lord-Chamberlain.] This seems to be an Office of great Trust, as appears by the *Iter Camerarij*, in the old Laws of Scotland, published by *Shene*, in the Book which passes under the Name of *Regiam Majestatem*. This Officer was to take care that the Magistrates of Burghs did rightly manage and administer their common Good. Few of late Times have enjoyed this Office, for the Duke of Monmouth had the last Commission of this Nature.

Master of the Horse.] This Office has been sunk ever since James VI. translated the Seat of his Empire from Edinburgh to London.

Comptroller.] Is the same with *Treasurer of the Household* in England: He was an Officer of State, 'till the Order of Parliament restraining the Number to Eight besides the Chancellor, whereof

whereof the *Master of Requests* was one, now confounded with the *Secretary*; and so the *Treasurer* is now come into the Place of the *Comptroller*.

Officer of the Household.] This is a Place of great Dignity in *Scotland*, and by Inheritance belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*; and as a Badge of his Office he carries a Baton covered with Crimson Velvet, powder'd with Gold Thistles, adorn'd with Imperial Crowns. This Office appears to be the same with the *Deputer* or *Seneschallus*, who was *Dominus Domi Regis*, and afterwards was called *Seneschallus Scotiae*. And after the *English* came to the Crown, these Officers were called *Magistri Hospitii Regis*.

King's Usher.] This Office is equivalent to that of *Master of the Ceremonies* of *England*, for he was anciently the Introducer of Ambassadors to the Kings of *Scotland*; he also attended the King or his *High-Commissioner*, and by virtue of his Office rid in the solemn Cavalcade to Parliament: 'Tis an old Office, and belongs Heretably to the Family of the *Cockburns* of *Lanton*.

Herald's Office.] The first Constitution of this Office was certainly design'd to reward, with Coat Armour, and proper Badges of Honour, such as had done great Service to their Prince and Country, the King at Arms being the competent Judge of the Bearer's Merit. The Title of King at Arms is *Lion*, so called from the Royal Bearing of *Scotland*. He holds his Office by *Patent* under the *Great-Seal*; and there are considerable Fees belonging to it: He attended formerly on the Parliament, assisted on Coronations, and still walks or rides in Processions and Cavalcades: He is at all solemn Proclamations, and wears on those Occasions a rich Coat of Arms, and sometimes a long Crimson Robe; and at Coronations he wore a Crown gilt: He has a rich Foot-Mantle, and suitable Horse-Ornaments at Cavalcades, and *Batroun Senée of Thistles*: He is Principal Herald of the Order of *St. Andrew*, or the *Thistle*, and wears the Order in Gold about his Neck, hanging down on his Breast: He has Power to give, and difference Arms; he admits all the *Heralds*, *Pursuivants* and *Messengers at Arms*; and of old admitted both *Macers* and *Trumpets*: He holds two solemn Head Courts in the Year, on the 6th of *May*, and the 6th of *November*, when all *Messengers* are obliged to appear before him, and at other Times as often as he has Occasion to call one: He has one or more *Deputies*, who ordinarily sit with him; the *Heralds* also sit and vote; but though the *Pursuivants* sit, they have no Vote: He has a *Clerk*, *Fiscal*, and *Officer*; and all Magistrates are obliged to concur with him, and affords Prisons for punishing Offenders: He attests all *Genealogies* under his Hand and Seal, which bear Faith Abroad as well as at Home: He and the other *Heralds* and *Pursuivants*, according to their respective Stations, denounce War, and proclaim

claim Peace, command the Subjects to lay down their Arms, make Citations in Actions of *Treason*, and do all Things proper to the Office of an *Herald* here, or in any other Kingdom; and besides, *Lion* and his *Brethren* enjoy many other Privileges, Honours, Dignities, and Immunities.

There are Six *Heralds*, *Albany*, *Rothsay*, *Snadown*, *Marchmont*, *Vla*, and *Ross*.

There are also Six *Pursuivants*, *Unicorn*, *Kintire*, *Bute*, *Dingwall*, *Ormond*, and *Garrick*.

The *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* take Place according to their *Patents*.

There are also Six *Trumpets*, who are called *The King's Ordinary Trumpets*, who are obliged to attend upon the Orders of the *Herald's Office*.

Lion King at Arms is invested and crown'd in a most solemn Manner, as will appear by the Order, which is hereto subjoined, that was observed at the Coronation of Sir *Alexander Arskine of Combo*, Kt. and Bart then *Lion* King at Arms, which was performed by King *James VII.* then Duke of *York*, as representing his Brother King *Charles II.*

To *Lion*, and his Brethren *Heralds*, belongs the publishing the King's Proclamations.

If the Proclamation be very solemn, such as of Peace, or War, or Indemnity, the *Lion*, *Heralds*, and *Pursuivants*, begin their Procession from the Door of the Council-Chamber, and walk to the Market-Cross, the *Trumpets* founding before them, and walking Two by Two, the Youngest always first, and *Lion* last, with the *Clerks of the Council*.

If it be an ordinary Thing, only the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* go from *Lion's Office*, and return in the same manner.

When they are come to the Cross, the *Trumpets* give three Sounds, and they pulling off their Hats, *Lion* himself, in extraordinary Causes, and in ordinary ones the eldest *Herald*, makes Proclamation of what is privately read by the *Clerk of the Council*, who stands before the *Proclaimer*; and then the *Trumpets* found, and they return as they came.

After the same manner also are published the Acts of *Parliament*, and *Conventions*.

When the Sovereign is to be proclaimed, the Privy-Council, in a Body, usher'd in by *Lion*, with the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants*, and the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* in their Formalities, go to the Cross, and assist at the Proclamation, there being a Theatre erected below the Cross for the Magistrates, and such of the Nobility as cannot get Room on the Cross; nay, sometimes the whole *Convention of Estates* or *Parliaments* have gone in a Body from the *Parliament-House*, to grace that Solemnity.

Sometimes also the *Chancellor* hath proclaimed, and the *Register* read, *Lion* and his Brethren standing by.

Ordinarily

Ordinarily the Proclamation begins and ends with, *God save the King.*

When War is proclaimed, it is done on the *Cross*, at the *Castle-Gate*, and *Peer and Shore of Leith.*

The Ordering and Marshalling of *Funeral Solemnities* belonged also formerly to the *Kings at Arms.*

The *Reversing* of Arms after *Sentence of Forfeiture*, belongs also to the *King at Arms*, and is thus performed :

When the *Sentence of Forfeiture* is pronounced against any Man in Parliament, the great Doors are cast open, *Lion*, *Heralds*, and *Pursuivants*, preceded by the *Trumpets* in their Formalities, come in and advance with Sound of *Trumpet*, till they be within the inner Bar, when the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* stand at the End of the Table, and the *Trumpeters* on a Bench hard by the Bar, and the *King at Arms* advances to the Throne, and stepping up, stands a Degree below the *Chancellor* until the Sentence be read, and then, after Sound of *Trumpet*, he or his Deputy holding in his Hand *One Escutcheon* of the Arms of the fore-faulted Person (every one of the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* holding the like) say thus, *Conform to this Sentence of his Majesty's High Commissioner, and States of Parliament now pronounced against A. B. finding him guilty of the Crime Treason, fore-faulting him in Life and Fortune, and ordering his Arms to be reversed and torn in Manner therein contained: I, his Majesty's Lion King at Arms, assisted by my Brethren the Herald and Pursuivants, do in his Majesty's Name, and by his Authority, openly reverse, tear, and trample under Foot* [at which Words they first reverse, and then tear and throw away the Arms] *these Armorial Ensigns of the said A. B. and intimate the same to be cancelled, delate, and rased forth of the Books and public Registers of Arms; and declare the said A. B. as being a Traitor, and disloyal, and the Descendants of his Body to be henceforth unable and unworthy to bear any Coat-Armour, or any Mark or Token of Honour for ever.* From thence they go to the *Cross* and do the same.

If the *Sentence* be pronounced by the *Lords of the Justiciary*, a like Form is used.

If the Person be of ordinary Quality, the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* do it; if he be a *Peer*, *Lion* or his Deputy is present.

Last of all, some *Escutcheons* of the Arms reversed are affixed on the *Cross*, with the fore-faulted Person's Name, and the Word of a *Traitor*; and if any such Person have their Arms register'd in the *Lion's Books*, they are rased out.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland in the respective Courts of Judicature.

THE Privy-Council of *Scotland* was sometimes said to be the Spring of the Government, seeing all Parliaments and Conventions of Estates were called by their Advice; and the Writs issuing under the *Great-Seal* for summoning Parliaments were directed to them, and the Members elected were returned by them: But now the Union of the Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* being happily effected, the whole Island is thereby subjected to one Sovereignty, and represented by one Parliament. The Privy-Council of *Scotland* was abolished *Anno Sexto Annæ Reginæ*; in the Act of Parliament of *Great-Britain*, intitled, *An Act for the rendering the Union of the Two Kingdoms more compleat*: Wherein it was enacted, That from and after the First Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, the Queen's Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, shall have but one Privy-Council in or for the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, to be sworn to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, as Sovereigns of *Great-Britain*; and such Privy-Council shall have the same Powers and Authorities as the Privy-Council of *England* lawfully had, used, and exercised at the Time of the Union, and none others. Which Act has also lodged the Powers of summoning and returning Members of Parliament in other Hands.

The Courts of Judicature.

The College of Justice.] This Court, which was instituted by King *James V.* *Anno* 1532, is one of the most noble, decent, and orderly Courts in *Europe*, both upon account of its first Foundation, and of the latter Constitution made by the said King *James V.* who by its newer Foundation created it a *College of Justice*, after the Form of the Supreme Sovereign Court of *Parliament* of *Paris*, and gave it great Privileges, Emoluments, and Immunities. Before this second Erection, it was called in *Scotland* the King's Council, and the Lords were called Lords of Council and Session, which Title they still carry, being at first no more than a *Committee of Parliament*, and ambulatory by Circuits; it is supposed that it had even then a cumulative and distributive Jurisdiction centered in one, which made it both Civil and Criminal. This Court now consists of one constant President, and fourteen other Members. The *Lord High-Chancellor* presides here when present, but speaks little unless he is bred a Lawyer: The

The King names several other extraordinary Lords, who sit, but are not obliged to Attendance, because they have no Salaries, but vote among the rest. The Court sits from the First of *November* to the Last of *February*; and from the First of *June* to the Last of *July*, all inclusive; and the same is ordained by Act of Parliament for all the other *Judicatories* in *Scotland*, which sit at the same time, without Regard to the *Christmas Vacation*. [See the late Statutes relating to this *Vacation* at the End of this Tract.] In Time of Session they sit from Nine o'Clock to Twelve in the Forenoon, every Day in the Week but *Sunday* and *Monday*: Sometimes they sit in the Afternoon, to end concluded Causes, or to hear such long Debates as the Forenoon was too short to hear, which gives a great Dispatch to Causes that come before them. The Lords, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, when in the *Inner-House*, sit on a semicircular Bench in their Robes, to hear Petitions and Processes resumed by the Clerks: The Advocates debate their *Clients* Causes before them. Here are six principal *Clerks*, who minute the Heads of great and weighty Causes and Debates, and write the Deliverance of Bills, Interlocutory and Definitive Sentences by the Lords in the *Inner-House*, who alone make *Decrets*, and determine all Business in that Court, there being no Appeal from it to any other Court, but by Applications to themselves before Extract, Reduction or Suspension in common Form; which in the second Instance comes always before themselves, and must be upon other new Grounds than was formerly represented. Nine of the Lords make a *Quorum* in the *Inner-House*, otherwise they can't vote in any Case, except in particular Cases referred to one or more of the whole Lords; and one of the *Members* (the *President* being always excepted) is weekly appointed Judge in the *Outer-House*, for discussing of ordinary Actions, who sits upon a Bench, where the six Underclerks are sitting before him, who minute likewise in their Course, they do in the *Inner-House*, all Debates or Writs, Signatures and Sentences of ordinary Causes decided by the Ordinary, who sits with no extraordinary Case, except where it is remitted to him by all the Lords to be discussed in the *Outer-House* for dispatch. There is a Roll of ordinary Actions, such as Summons, simple Reduction, Improbation, Recognition, &c. Adjudications and Suspensions in another Roll, for the *Outer-House*, when these are called, Terms granted, Acts extracted, which when called here, are either Sentences pronounced by the Ordinary in the *Outer-House*, and so decreeted, or else the Parties give a Representation of one Point or more to the whole Lords, where the Ordinary is to make a Report of their *Interloquitor*, which he reports in the *Outer-House* the next Day ordinarily, or at the *Bar* the next Week; but most of the Causes of the *Outer-House*, especially of Consequence, come to the *Inner-House*, by giving an *Avissandum* to all the Lords, and is inrolled in Court Warrant in the *Inner-House* Roll of ordinary Actions, which

in its Course comes again to be called in the *Inner-House* before the whole Lords; and, after debating, there is either a Decision, or the Cause is concluded. Where there is any Probation led or inrolled *de novo*, in the Roll of concluded Causes in the *Inner-House*, it is advised by the Lords (in some special Cases, in which they are allowed to remove all but the Parties and their Prosecutors) with close Doors; and where there is any Difficulty after, the *President* resumes the whole, causes a Debate, and the Lords call the Parties and their Proctors, to hear if they have any thing further to say; and commonly they have nothing material further to add. Then the Lords order them to remove, and upon serious Deliberation they debate and vote, and call in the Parties and their Advocates, and by the Mouth of their *President* declare their *Sentence definitive*, which is a *Decreet* to be extracted, as all other *Decrets* are, by the Clerks, conform to the Minutes and Warrants of the *Process*. If there be more Sheets than one in the *Decreet*, the principal Clerk side-signs the joining of every two Sheets, and the *Lord Register* subscribes the last Sheet of the *Decreet*, which contains the whole Libel, as it is in the Summons, the Executions, Debates, and *Interlocutors* of the *Outer* and *Inner-House*, and the Lords *Sentence*.

Observe, That none may presume to speak after the Lords begin to advise, unless by them desired, under the Pain of Imprisonment. That the Lords may have Time to read Informations, Petitions, and the *Leiges* be eased of the Trouble of going with them to their Lodgings, every Lord has a Box standing upon a Table in the *Waiting-Room* in the *Inner-House* from Two to Four o'Clock in the Afternoon; wherein all who have Papers to offer may put them, by a Slit in the Cover. Each of the principal Clerks have also a Box, and Parties must put their Bills or Answers, or Informations of Causes to be reported, in the Clerk of the *Process*'s Box, when they are put in the Lords Boxes, except such Bills as pass of Course, or relate to Acts of *Decrets* ready to be extracted. Clerks are not to receive or present reclaiming Bills against *Interlocutors in præsentia*, unless offered within six Days of the pronouncing, nor more than three Bills from the same Party against one *Interlocutor*.

Note also, That the Lords of Session are now authorized by Act of Parliament to judge in all Causes formerly belonging to the Cognizance of the Commission, *viz.* the planting Churches, modifying and augmenting Ministers Stipends, Valuation and Sale of Tythes, Erection of new Churches, uniting and dismembring Parishes, &c. and meet for that End weekly in Time of Session upon *Wednesday* at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, and sit so long as they think fit, judging Causes conform to the Order of a Roll. The *Dyets* of this Court are peremptory, and Causes are advised with close Doors.

This is a *Vidimus* of the Procedure of the Lords of Session; but of all the Courts of this Kingdom, their *Decrets* and Procedure

ture are most formal: So that the Lords by their Constitution are obliged to do nothing but upon the greatest Deliberation in the World. Upon these *Decrets* the Parties raise *Horning* (*i. e.* *Out-Law*) and other *Diligence*, (*i. e.* issue out Writs of Arrest) under the King's Signet, for Payment of the Debt, or securing the Debtor's Estate for Payment of it. In a word, the Method of doing Business in the Session is more desirable and safe to Parties interested, than the Form of Process in any Court of *Europe*: For the Rolls bring in all Causes in their due Order, without Partiality or Respect of Persons. Causes of the greatest Consequence are at first advised by the whole Lords in the *Inner-House*; other Causes are called of course before an Ordinary in the *Out-House*, who decides the Controversy, if clear, without farther Trouble or Expence; and, in case of Difficulty, takes some little Time to advise it himself, or to advise with the whole Lords upon it. When he agrees to make an *Avifandum* with the Matter to the whole Lords, he acquaints the Parties what Day he will report it, that they may the Night before put Informations *thereanent* in the Lords Boxes. If the Ordinary be clear to pronounce an *Interloquitor* to the Dissatisfaction of either Party, he who thinks himself *lesed*, may either get Redress by putting a *Written Representation* in his Box, and procuring a new Calling of the Cause at the *Side Bar*, to clear any Mistake. And if the Ordinary do, notwithstanding, adhere to his former Opinion, the Party may require the Answer of the rest of the Lords upon the Point; and, if refused by the Ordinary, may complain to the Lords, and get their Answer upon a Bill; and if that displease, has the Benefit to reclaim against it once again; which is a sufficient Security against the Danger of a rash *Sentence*; as the Restriction of the Number of Bills is a Curb to Litigiousness, and the informing the Lords, by putting Papers into their Boxes, affords them Time to consider the Case maturely; besides that, it easeth both Parties of the Trouble of going to their Lodgings, and prevents Sollicitations, which is farther provided against by an Act of *Sederunt*, which the Lords promise upon Honour to observe.

This Court is said to have distributive Jurisdiction only, but no competent Judicature for Life or Limb, &c. but for Faults competent to themselves, too tedious to insert here, which is only designed for a general View. This Court makes Acts of *Sederunt* equivalent to Law and Acts of Parliament, and are of Force till they are recalled by Parliament, which is seldom or never done; because the Lords of Session in Parliament, before the Union, were the proper Interpreters of Acts of Parliament, who had a Bench in Parliament, where they sat not as Judges, but to give their Opinions to the Parliament in intricate Matters, when required. The Lords of Session make their own *Collectors*, and other Servants of the *House*, except the four ordinary *Macers*, who serve them in Time of Session, and have their Commissions from the King, with yearly Pensions, besides their ordinary Dues

from Parties. The Lords appoint certain of their Number weekly, to sit upon all Bills of *Suspensions*, &c. and for examining Witnesses by Turns.

The ancient Way of *Appealing* (then called *Falsing of Doom*) from the *Justice Court* to the High Court of *Parliament*, was in this Manner: The *Appellant* was obliged to protest, That the *Doom* given was *Evil, False, Rotten, and Stinkande* in the Self, &c. and this he was to do, or *bestier his Toes quber his Heel fute*, i. e. *stand with his Toes where his Heels stood*.

The Justice-Court] This Court came in Place of that of the *Justice Eyre*, or *Justice General*, which was last in the Person of the Earl of *Argyle*, who transacted for it with King *Charles I.* and was made *Justice General* of all the Islands; which raising great Debates betwixt him and some Hereditary Sheriffs there, the Jurisdiction was taken away by Parliament in 1672, and was erected into a Justice or Criminal Court, consisting of a *Justice General*, alterable at the King's Pleasure; *Justice Clerk*, and five other *Judges*, who are likewise Lords of the *Session*. This Court commonly sits upon *Mondays*, and goes Circuits into the Country twice a-year, viz. in *Spring* and *Autumn*. The ordinary *Clerk* of this Court has his Commission from the *Justice-Clerk*. They have four Ordinary *Macers*, and a *Doomster* (or *Judge*) appointed by the Lords of the *Session*. The *Clerk* raises a *Libel* or *Indictment* upon a Bill passed by any of the Lords of that Court, at the Instance of the *Pursuer* against the *Defender*, i. e. the Criminal, who is committed to Prison immediately after Citation. When the *Party*, *Witnesses*, and *Great Assize* (or Jury of forty five Men) are cited, the Day of *Compearance* being come, fifteen of the *Greatest Assize* are chosen to be the *Assize* upon the *Pannal* (or Prisoner at the Bar) the *Assize* sits with the *Judges* to hear the *Libel* read, *Witnesses* examined, and the Debates on both Sides, which is *verbatim* written in the *Adjournal Books*. The King's *Advocate* pleads for the *Pursuer*; being the King's Cause, and other *Advocates* for the *Pannal*. The Debates being closed, they either find the *Libel* or *Indictment non Relevant*; in which Case they defer the *Dyet*, and assail or absolve the *Party* accused; or if *Relevant*, then the *Assize* or Jury of fifteen is removed into a closer Room, none being present with them, where they choose their own *Chancellor* and *Clerk*, and consider the *Libel*, *Depositions*, and *Debates*; and bring in their *Verdict* of the *Pannal* sealed, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*: If *Not Guilty*, the Lords absolve; if *Guilty*, they condemn, and declare their *Sentence* of *Condemnation*, and command the Punishment to be put in Execution against the *Pannal*, by a *Macer*, and the Mouth of the *Doomster*. Then the *Pannal* is carried to Prison, till the *Sentence* be put in Execution.

This is the Form of proceeding against a *Commoner*; but if the *Offender* be a *Peer*, the Method of proceeding against him is directed

directed in an Act of Parliament, *Anno sexto Annæ Reginae*, Entitled, *An Act to make further Provision for electing and summoning sixteen Peers of Scotland to sit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great-Britain; and for trying Peers for Offences committed in Scotland, &c.* in these Words, *viz.* [For the more effectual Trial of any Peer of Great-Britain, that hath committed, or shall commit any High-Treason, Petty-Treason, Misprision of Treason, Murder, or other Felonies in Scotland, Commission or Commissions may issue under the Great-Seal of Great-Britain, to be directed to such Person and Persons as shall be therein named, constituting th m, and such a Number of them as shall be therein mentioned, Justices of the King, his Heirs and Successors, to enquire by the Oaths of good and lawful Men of such County and Counties of Scotland as shall be named therein, of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies committed in such County by a Peer or Peers of Great-Britain; which Inquisition shall be taken and made in the same Manner as Indictments found and taken before Justices of Oyer and Terminer, of any Court of England, and shall be of the same Effect, and proceeded upon in the same Manner as any Inquisition found before Justices of Oyer and Terminer in England, whereby any Peer is indicted for any such Offence; and such Justices shall issue Mandates or Precepts to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of Scotland, to return to them at such a Day and Place as they shall appoint, such and so many good and lawful Men of the same County as may be sufficient to enquire of the Offences aforesaid; and twelve or more of them so returned, being sworn, shall be sufficient to make such Enquiry, and find any Indictment, &c.] All the Lords of the Justice-Court have Pensions.

The Exchequer.] The Court of Exchequer in Scotland is established by an Act of the Parliament of Great-Britain, *Anno Sexto Annæ Reginae*, Entitled, *An Act for Settling and Establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of Great-Britain, called Scotland*, pursuant to a Clause or Proviso for that Purpose in the 19th Article of the Act for a Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland. This Court has the same Power, Authority, Privilege and Jurisdiction over the Revenue of Scotland, as the Court of Exchequer of England has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of Exchequer of England relating thereto, is likewise competent to the Exchequer of Scotland. The Judges are likewise invested with the Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, and to revise and compound them in the same Manner as was done by the Lord High-Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, and Court of Exchequer in Scotland before the Union, and to receive Resignations in his Majesty's Name in the Exchequer at the Time of the Union, and to appoint Officers, as was in Use to be done before. All Serjeants at Law, Barristers at Law of five Years standing in any of the four Inns of Courts of England, or such Persons as shall be Advocates in the College of

Justice in *Scotland* for five Years, are qualified to be made Barons of this Court. Their Commissions are *Quamdiu se bene gesserint*.

The Court of Admiralty] Is as ancient as in most other Kingdoms of *Europe*: And the Office of Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland* has been usually intrusted with Persons of the greatest Quality in the Nation.

But concerning the Antiquity and Method of Proceedings of this Court, there are unhappily very small Accounts remaining: For the Records of the Court being carried up to *London* by the Usurper *Cromwell*, after the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, when they were sent back again to *Edinburgh*, the Ship (in which they, with other ancient Writings were lodged) perished in the Voyage; so that though the *Scottish* Lawyers mention in their Books very ancient Records of the Admiralty Court, yet there are none now extant older than 1511; when *Adam Hepburn*, Earl of *Bothwell*, was created Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*: He was succeeded by *Francis* Earl of *Bothwell*; and there are two Books extant of Records in his Time, one from 1547 to 1559; and the other from 1559 to 1561, in which the whole Transactions of the Admiralty, and the Sentences both Civil and Criminal, pronounced during those Years, are contained.

In the Year 1603, *Lodowick* Duke of *Lenox*, Cousin to King *James* VI. was created Heretable Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*, which Office continued in his Family till the Death of *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, who died in the Year 1672. That Heretable Office devolved thereby to King *Charles* II. as his next Heir, who conveyed it to *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, his Natural Son, Heretable as before, with a Reservation of a Term for Life to *James* Duke of *York*; which he retained till the Revolution. In 1693, *William* Duke of *Hamilton* was made Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*, including the Isles of *Orkney* and *Scheland*; and after his Death, the Admiralty was managed by Commissioners, till King *James* VIIth's Death. Upon which *Charles* Duke of *Lenox* was qualified as Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*; and upon his Resignation of his heretable Offices into her Majesty's Hands, *David* Earl of *Weems* was made Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*, with an Exemption of the Isles of *Orkney* and *Scheland*, in which Post he continued till the *Union*.

The Court of Admiralty in *Scotland* is by a particular Act of Parliament (*Act* 16. *Parl.* 3 *Car.* II.) declared to be a supreme Court, in all Causes competent to its own Jurisdiction; and the Lord High-Admiral is declared to be the King's Lieutenant and Justice-General upon the Seas, and in all Ports, Harbours, and Creeks of the same, and upon fresh Waters and navigable Rivers, below the first Bridge, or within Flood-mark. So that nothing competent to his Jurisdiction can be meddled with in the first Instance but by the Lord High-Admiral, and the Judges of his Court,

Court. Sentences passed in all inferior Courts of Admiralty, may be brought again before his Court, but no Advocacion lies from it to the Lords of the Session, or any other Judicatory, unless in Cases not Maritime. No Suspension, or other Stop to the Decrees of the Admiralty can be passed, except by the whole Lords *in presentia*, in Time of Session, and by three Lords met together for that End in Vacation Time. And if they find that this Suspension was unjustly procured, they may give Damages to the Persons aggrieved, over and above the Expence of their Plea before the Lords of the Session. The Admiralty Court may also review their own Acts, wherein they are controulable by no other Court; and in this Power they are vested by that Act of Parliament in the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, by the XIXth Article of the Union, only subject to such Regulations and Alterations as the Parliament of *Great-Britain* shall think fit.

The Causes competent to the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, are these among others: Revealing the King's Secret over Sea in Time of War; Causes relating to Pirates and their Abettors, Out-traders and Refettors; fortifying the King's Enemies, and harming his Friends; breaking of the Admiral's Arrestments and Attachments, and resisting his Precepts; seizing prohibited and uncustomed Goods imported or exported; punishing Foretallers, Reegraters, and Dearthers of Corn, Fish and Drink; Fire-wood carried over Sea; pleading before another Court in Matters belonging to their Jurisdiction; determining in other Courts thereupon; procuring Passes and Certificates in Maritime Causes, other than from the Admiral; exporting beyond Sea, Traitors, Rebels, Rogues and Fugitives from Justice; hiring and freighting foreign Ships, when their own would have done; throwing Sand or Ballast into Harbours or Channels, whereby they may be choaked; Ship-wrights or Boat-makers extorting upon the Subjects; taking away of Buoys, or cutting of Cables; using false Weights and Measures at Sea; committing Murder within the Jurisdiction of the Court; not appearing at the Musters in Time of War, which the Admiral has Power of appointing at Pleasure, at which all Inhabitants within a Mile of the Coast are obliged to appear, under what Penalties he thinks fit. Punishments of Offences committed within his Jurisdiction by *Mariners*, the Amercements of which fall to him; as do also Wafts, Strays, Deodands, and Wrecks, besides his Share of lawful Prizes, *Ladson*, *Flotson*, and *Jetson*, and all Royal Fishes. In short, all Maritime Causes are triable only before this Judge (for the Admiral never judges in Person) who is therefore stiled *Judex Supremus Curiae Admiralitatis Scotiae*.

Causes are tried in that Court by the Civil Law (which is properly in such Cases the Common Law of *Scotland*) in which also they are assisted, for deciding of particular Cases, by the Laws of *Oleron*, *Wishy*, and the *Hanse Towns*, and the latter Constitutions of *Amsterdam*, and other Towns of *Holland*.

Alexander Boyne of Logie is Secretary to the Earl of *Weems*, Lord Vice-Admiral and Agent for the Trade of *Scotland*; but many Noblemen and Gentlemen are constituted Admirals-Depute of several Places in the Country by his Lordship, and are frequently changed at his Pleasure; and generally the Magistrates of Sea-Coast Towns are appointed Deputy-Admirals within their own Precincts; and such *English* Men of War as come up the *Frith*, for guarding and securing the Coasts, receive their Orders from the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*.

The Judge's Salary is 100*l. Sterling* a Year by Act of Parliament; and for every Decree which he pronounces, whether *Condemnator* or *Absolutor*, he has a Fee, as the Lords of Session and Justiciary anciently had, before their Salaries were ascertained upon appropriated Funds. The Judge also has Fees for all Passes and Safe-conducts granted to Ships, and a *Gold Penny* for every new Ship, or new Matter of a Ship within *Scotland*. The Clerks have the Dues of all Summons of Precepts and of all Extracts of Decrees, and Acts of Sentences that are passed in that Court.

Attendant upon the above-mentioned Courts, especially on the Lords of the Session, is the College of Advocates; of which take the following Account.

Of the College or Faculty of Advocates.

Faculty of Advocates.] Immediately after the Institution of the Session, a certain Number of Persons, of the best Reputation, Knowledge and Experience, were appointed to plead in all Actions before that Court, who were called *General Procurators of the Council*, or *Advocates*. Their Number was at first but ten; and when any were wanting, the Number was to be supplied by Advice of the Lords of Session: But, in Process of Time, Business increasing, the Number of *Advocates* increased likewise; so that now their Number is 180. Of these 140 constantly attend the House; many of the rest are Gentlemen of good Estates, who entered into that Body with no other View than the Honour of being Members of it. The whole Society goes commonly under the Name of *The Faculty of Advocates*. They meet every Year the first *Tuesday* in *January*, at which Time they choose their annual Officers, namely, the *Dean*, *Treasurer*, *Clerks*, *Private* and *Public Examinators*, and a *Curator* of their *Library*.

The *Dean's* Office is to preside in all their Meetings; and upon any extraordinary Occasion, when the *Faculty* cannot be convened, he assumes to himself a certain Number of the most intelligent and experienced of the *Faculty* as a Council, to look after the Interests and Concerns of the Society. Though his Office is annual yet the same Person is usually elected again, and is rarely changed.

The *Treasurer* has the Custody and Management of their Stock, which ariseth from the Dues paid by such as are admitted into the Society, and he is frequently continued for several Years.

The *Clerks* are two of their own Number, who attend their Meetings by Turns, and take Minutes of their Proceedings, and give out Extracts of the Orders of the *Faculty* under their Hand; they are not frequently changed.

The Manner of Admission into this Society, is by a Trial in the Civil Law, and sometimes, tho' rarely, by a Trial in the *Scots* Law. The Person desiring to be admitted, having upon a Petition obtained from the Lords a Recommendation, or Remit to the *Dean of the Faculty*, he giveth a Remit to the private Examinators, who are chosen annually, and sworn to be faithful in their Office. They are nine in Number, and after their Election they divide the Body of the Civil Law into nine Parts, each taking one; and having appointed a *Dyet* for Examination, where seven at least must be present, they all of them examine the *Candidate*; and thereafter the Question being put, Qualify, Yea, or No, they give their Opinion by Balloting; upon which the Candidate is either admitted, by signing his Petition, or remitted to his Studies. After the private Trial, the *Candidates* being recommended by the *private Examinators*, the *Dean* assigns him a Title of the *Civil Law* for the Subject of his *Theses*. And having obtained a *Dyet*, i. e. a set Day for his public Trial, he distributes his *Theses* among the *Advocates* eight Days before; and on the Day appointed, the *Faculty* being met to the Number of 25 (which is a *Quorum* in all their Meetings, except in the extraordinary Disposal of Money, and then the said *Quorum* is enlarged to 45): Three at least of the 15 public Examinators, chosen annually for that End, dispute against the Candidate's *Theses*, and afterwards the *Faculty* give their Opinion by Balloting as in the private Trial; and if he is found qualified, the *Dean* is desired to assign him a *Law*, for the Subject of his Speech before the *Lords*. For which End, having a Day allowed him, he appears in the Inner Session-House, and is allowed to stand in one of the *Lord's* Places covered, while he makes his Harrangue; after which he is admitted by taking of the Oaths to the Government, and one to be faithful in his Office.

For the Use of the Society, the *Faculty* has a very valuable Library of Books, first founded about the Year 1680. It was at first intended for a Library of Books in the Civil Law chiefly: But that End being in a great measure obtained by a very large Collection made of that Kind, they began to furnish their Library with Books of all Kinds of Literature, and of late have made a considerable Collection of MSS. relating chiefly to the History of the Island; and have purchased a curious Collection of Greek, Roman, Saxon and *Scotish* Medals, which the ingenious Mr. James Sutherland had with great Labour collected,

together with several Pieces of *Roman Antiquities*, and a very noble Collection of Books relating to both: All which are deposited in their Library, which is kept under the Outer Session-House.

The Charge of this Library is committed to one or more, and at present to three of their Number, who have a Deputy, that gives constant Attendance in the *Library* at certain Hours.

Besides the Keepers, there are three Curators of the *Library*, one of which goes off yearly, and his Place is supplied at the yearly Meeting. Their Office is to inspect the State of the *Library* from Time to Time, and to give Directions for purchasing such Books as they judge proper, and to review and approve the Accounts of them when bought.

The *Faculty of Advocates* enjoy a great many valuable Privileges in common with the rest of the College of Justice; but have, by the late Treaty of *Union*, this special Privilege, that hereafter none shall be named by his Majesty or his Royal Successors to be Ordinary Lords of Session, but such who have been *Advocates* or principal *Clerks* of Session for the Space of five Years, or who have been Writers to the Signet for the Space of ten Years, having two Years before their Nomination to be a Lord, undergone a private and public Trial on the *Civil Law* before the *Faculty of Advocates*, and have by them been found qualified for the said Office. By a late Act of the said *Faculty*, one of the Advocates being authorised by the Lords of the Session, is to write the Decisions of every Session during the succeeding Vacation, under the Title of the *Journal of the Session*, &c. for which he has a Salary from the *Faculty*; and the said Journal is to be lodged in the *Faculty's Library*, for the Use of the Lawyers, before another Session begins.

The Court of CHANCERY.

The Court of *Chancery*, with the Proceedings therein, is supposed to be one of the *English Customs* which were brought Home by King *James I.* who lived in an easy and honourable Confinement there for some Years in the Beginning of his Reign; so that we are not to expect any Records of that of a more ancient Date than the said Period; yet some Authors affirm, that there was a *Chancery* before *James I.* but own that it was much improved and enlarged by him after his Return from *England*.

Writers to the SIGNET.

There is at present about one Hundred ordinary Writers to the Signet, who only can subscribe all Writs that ordinarily pass the

the Signet: Of which Number about Thirty are Commissioners to the Society, appointed by the Lords Secretaries, for managing the Affairs of the Society, and for judging and trying of the Abuses and Misdemeanors of the Members thereof, and punishing Delinquents according to the Degrees of their Offence, even to the Depriving them of their Office as Writers to the Signet. Of the aforesaid Number of Commissioners, five, with one of the Keepers, are a *Quorum*; and they are appointed by the Secretaries of State at their Pleasure. Intrans Writers to the Signet obtain first a Commission from the Secretaries, and then apply by Bill to the Keepers and Commissioners, representing after what Manner they have qualified themselves for being Writers to the Signet, and craved to be tried. Upon which a Committee is appointed to examine them, who make a Report to the Keepers and Commissioners; and if they be found qualified, they are admitted, and have an Act of Admission delivered to them: They take an Oath *de Fideli*, and sign the Rules and Constitution of the Society, which they are bound punctually to observe.

Of the Government of COUNTIES.

Sheriffs and Stewarts.] In every *County* or *Shire* in Scotland, anciently the chief Magistrate was the *Sheriff*, who was the ordinary Judge in all Causes Civil and Criminal within his Jurisdiction, subject only to the *Justiciary*, before the Institution of the College of Justice; he is still ordinary Judge in lesser Causes, but the greater ones are reserved to the *Justiciary* by Statute. The Sentences which the Sheriffs give, may be reduced or suspended by the Lords of the Session, who can also call before them any Processes depending before a Sheriff. Questions concerning Marches, and Controversies arising therebetween between Neighbours, are cognizable properly before him. All Breves and Precepts out of the *Chancery* are directed to him for infeoffing Heirs in Lands held by their Predecessors: And there are several small Dues belonging to the Crown, which they are obliged to pay into the *Exchequer*. Most Sherifdoms were anciently Heretable, but by a late Act of Parliament they are now all vested in the Crown, it being there enacted, That all *High-Sheriffs* or *Stewarts* shall, for the future, be nominated and appointed annually by his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors. In regard to the *Sheriff-Deputes*, and *Stewart-Deputes*, it is enacted, That there shall only be one in each *County* or *Stewartry*, who must be an Advocate, of three Years standing at least. For the Space of seven Years these Deputes are to be nominated by the King, with such Continuance as his Majesty shall think fit; after which they are to enjoy their Offices *ad vitam aut culpam*, i. e. for Life, unless guilty of some Offence.

Every

Every *Sheriff-Depute* has Power to appoint one or more Substitutes, for whom he is answerable. They are likewise empowered to hold their Courts at any Time of the Year, as well during the Vacation, as the Sitting of the Court of Session; and that not only at the head Borough, or County-Town, but also to hold itinerant Courts at such Times and Places, as they shall judge expedient. No high or principal *Sheriff* is to judge personally in any Cause whatever, nor is the *Sheriff-Depute* to plead in any Cause coming from his own County, either before the Lords of Session at *Edinburgh*, or at the Circuit-Courts. Appeals lie from the Sentence or Decree of the *Sheriff*, to the Circuit-Court, which must proceed in a summary Way, and award real Costs. No Cause, not exceeding twelve Pounds *Sterling*, can be removed from the *Sheriff's* Court to the Court of Sessions. All Forfeitures, or Penalties imposed, or recovered in the *Sheriff's* Court, belong now to his Majesty, and not, as formerly, to the *Sheriff*, who having a sufficient Salary settled on him, is likewise to receive no Sentence-Money. Some Jurisdictions are called *Stewartries*, and the *Stewart* has the same Power in them as the *Sheriff* has in his *Shire*. Two of these *Stewartries*, *Kirkcudbright* and *Orkney*, send Members to Parliament. In *Kyle*, some Part of the Propriety of the *Great Stewart of Scotland*, who was always the King's Eldest Son, was erected into a *Stewartry* by itself. The *Stewartry* of *Annandale* was the Property of *Bruce*; and *Mac Duff's* Estate in *Fife*, is called the *Stewartry of Fife*.

Courts of Regality.] Besides these Courts there were formerly other Courts of *Regality*, where by vertue of a Royal Jurisdiction invested in the *Lord of the Regality*, they had many Immunities and Privileges. These anciently belonged to the Ecclesiastics, and were appropriated to such Lands as they were possessed of in Property and Superiority: But by a late Act of Parliament, all such *Regalities* are abrogated, taken away, and totally dissolved and extinguished.

Baron-Courts.] Every Baron that holds a Barony of the King, has such a Court, in which lesser Causes are tried. The Jurisdiction of Barons, in civil Matters, extends only to Causes where the Debts or Damages do not exceed 40 Shillings *Sterling*, except for recovering their Rents. In criminal Cases, it extends only to Assaults, Batteries, and smaller Crimes; for which they cannot inflict a Punishment exceeding twenty Shillings *Sterling*, or setting the Delinquent in the Stocks three Hours in the Day-time. In Default of Payment of the fore-said Fine, they have Power to imprison, but that only for one Month. Anciently they could judge Causes of Life and Death, but now they have lost that Power: However, they are admitted by some learned Men of the Law to be Courts of Record.

Commissaries.] Here are likewise Courts, called the *Commissariot*, answerable to those of the *English* Diocesan Chancellors, the highest of which is kept at *Edinburgh*; wherein, before four Judges, Actions are pleaded concerning Matters relating to Wills and Testaments; the Right of Patronage to Ecclesiastical Benefices, Tithes, Divorces, and Ecclesiastical Causes of that Nature; but in almost all other Parts of the Kingdom there sits but one Judge on these Causes.

The Commissaries in these Courts were formerly nominated by the Archbishop of *St. Andrew's*.

In criminal Causes the King's Chief-Justice holds his Courts generally at *Edinburgh*; which Office was formerly executed by the Earls of *Argyle*, once Hereditary Justice-General of all *Scotland* (the Isles of *Orkney* and *Scherland* excepted); but now the criminal Jurisdiction of the Duke of that Name is, like the other heretable Jurisdictions, quite abolished. In the trial of the Defendant is still to be committed, even in Cases of High Treason, to retain an Advocate to plead for him.

Moreover, in criminal Matters, *Justices* are appointed by the King's Commission, for deciding any of that particular

Justices of the Peace.] There have been of a long standing in *Scotland*, but under several Regulations; the last rendered the Commission of the Peace wholly ineffectual, viz. That they were not to take Cognizance of Riots till 15 Days after the Fact. This Act of Parliament was procured by the *Great Men*, in Favour of themselves, who had most of the *Sheriffs Courts* and *Regalities* in their own Hands, and thereby kept the Commons in a constant Dependance on them. The only Checks they had upon them, were the *Parliament* and *Council*; but the Seat of these being transferred by the Union, the *Parliament* of *Great-Britain* has not only restored the fifteen Days to the *Justices of Peace*, but given them an equal Share in the Policy and Public Government, with that enjoyed by the *Justices* in *South-Britain*. Vid. Part I. B. 2. c. xii. p. 124.

Coroners.] The Coroners Inquests are very ancient, their Office being largely prescribed in the Laws attributed to King *Malcolm II.* where all Matters are said to be cognizable by them which are Breaches of the King's Peace; and they are required to have Clerks to register Depositions and Matters of Fact, as well as Verdicts of Jurors: But at present this Office is in Desuetude, except in some particular Places, where the *Coroners* present all Malefactors.

Of the Government of Royal Boroughs, Free Incorporations, and Villages.

Royal Boroughs] Are Corporations made so for the Advantage of Trade, by Charters granted by several Kings of Scotland at several Times, which Corporations have a Privilege of sending Commissioners to represent them in *Parliament*.

These *Boroughs* have all their particular Privileges by themselves; and in general, they have all of them, within their respective Bounds, sole Power of Trade and Merchandize, exclusive of all others: They can keep Courts, have the Jurisdiction of Sheriffs, and can make By-Laws for the Government of their Borough, and the Regulation of their Trade: Actions also between Burghesses are ordinarily decided by their proper Magistrates.

The *Guild* is a Society of Merchants who are Freemen of a Borough: Every Royal Borough has a *Dean of Guild*, who is next Magistrate to the *Bailiffs*; he judges Controversies between Merchants concerning Trade, Disputes between Inhabitants concerning Buildings, Lights, Water-Courses, and other Nuisances; calls Courts at which all the Brethren of the *Guild* are bound to give Attendance, manages the common Stock of the *Guild*, and amerces and collects all Fines.

The Royal Boroughs are not only several distinct Corporations, but they are also one entire Body, govern'd by, and accountable to one general Court. This Court was anciently called the *Court of four Boroughs*, and was yearly held to treat and determine concerning Matters relating to the common Advantage of all the Burghs. The Four Boroughs which composed this Court, were *Edinburgh, Stirling, Roxburgh and Berwick*; but when the two last were fallen into the Hands of the *English, Lithgow and Lanerk* were put into their Places, but with a Saving for *Roxburgh and Berwick*, whensoever they should be recovered to their ancient Allegiance.

But this Court not being sufficient to answer the Necessities of the *Royal Boroughs* in general, in King James III's Time, *Ann. Dom. 1487*, all the *Boroughs* were impowered to send Commissioners to a *Yearly Convention* of their own, which was then appointed to meet at *Innerkeithing*, wherein they were to consult concerning Matters belonging to the common Welfare of all the *Boroughs*; But there are no Records of these Conventions older than 1552, when a Convention of *Boroughs* sat at *Edinburgh*. These Meetings made *Acts* for the Good of their Body, which were as binding as Acts of Parliament, upon all and every of the *Burghs* which they did concern.

By the old *Borough Laws* no Man could be sent a Commissioner to Parliament, or to any Convention or Meeting of *Boroughs*, except

except he were a Merchant or Trafficker, free of, and residing in the *Borough* which he was to represent. But in 1699 the *Boroughs* made an Act to capacitate the same Man to be their Commissioner in *Parliament*, and in the *Convention of Boroughs* (which he could not regularly be before) and likewise to capacitate any Man having Heritage or Interest in any Burgh, or who might lose or win in the Concerns of that Borough, to be chosen as a Commissioner to represent it.

The Power of the *Convention of Boroughs* is very great. All Cases of Trade and Government within any *Borough* are there decidable: Differences between *Burgh* and *Burgh* are there determined: They can unlaw any *Burgh*, or *Burges*, that shall disobey them: They determine the Elections of Magistrates and Councils: They fine Delinquents, and those that are disobedient to their Decrees: They judge Misdemeanors of their *Conservators* and *Factors* abroad: They appoint Commissioners to visit the *Burghs*, and to make Reports to the *Convention*, that they may determine what is proper. In 1691 there was a General Visitation of all the *Royal Burghs* in *Scotland*, and the Commissioners were ordered to enquire into the State of each *Burgh*, as to their real and casual Rents and Revenues; their Trade and Shipping, and the Constitution of their Prisons and public Works; their Harbours and Bulwarks, the Condition of their Houses, and the Management of their common Stock: And this Commission was faithfully executed, by which Means the *Convention* was fully apprized of all that concerned the *Boroughs* in general, and every *Borough* in particular.

They have made Laws relating to Shipping, to Masters and Owners of Ships, to Mariners and Merchants, by whom they were freighted; to Manufactures, such as Plaiding, Linnen, Yarn, &c. To the Curing and Packing of Fish, Salmon, Herrings, &c. To the Importing and Exporting several Commodities.

The Trade between *Scotland* and the *Netherlands* is subject to their Regulation: They fix the *Stapleport*, which was formerly at *Dort*, and is now at *Campere*. Their *Conservator* is indeed nominated by the Crown, but then the *Convention* regulates his Power, approves his Deputies, and appoints his Salary; so that in Truth the whole *Staple Trade* is subjected to their Management. They have also an Agent, and two Clerks.

Last of all, they have sent, upon Occasion, Commissioners from the whole Body into *France*, *England*, *Denmark*, and *Poland*, to negotiate Matters relating to their Body, to complain of Grievances, and the like; and this too they have done within these few Years. The *Convention of Boroughs* generally sits at *Edinburgh*, and they never remove from thence unless it has been agreed in *Convention*, and another Place is appointed on Purpose. It is usually summoned by the Provost of *Edinburgh*, who

who issues out his Letters for that Purpose, and who, upon any Emergency, may summons a *Convention pro re nata*.

Town-Council.] The Town-Council meet once or twice a Week, to consider and deliberate about the Affairs of their Incorporation, and have their several distinct Courts for administering Justice in different Affairs ; but their Magistrates, by their Fundamental Rights, continue in their Offices but one Year ; tho' sometimes by Court Favour, and the private Interest of some Citizens, they continue longer. But all these inferior Judges and Magistrates, tho' they have their own Laws and Customs to rule by, yet all their Decisions and Determinations center in the Common, Civil, and Municipal Law, by which the Sovereign Judicatures proceed, which gives a Check to any Irregularities that those may at any Time commit in their respective Jurisdictions.





THE
Present State
OF
SCOTLAND.

BOOK III.

Of Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of Religious Manners, viz. of the CLERGY, their Names, Orders, Privileges, Revenues: Also of Dissenters from the Establish'd Church.

Same.]



FROM the Beginning of Christianity the Ministers of GOD in his Church have been call'd the *Clergy*, from the *Greek* Word κληρος, a Lot, as being more peculiarly God's Inheritance; for so that *Greek* Word metaphorically signify'd.

from thence came the Word *Clerk*, which has since been taken into other Professions; for which Reason, Churchmen

PART II.

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in Scotland have been usually called *Ministers of God's Holy Word and Sacrament*.

As long as Episcopacy continued in Scotland, all the Parish-Priests received Orders from Bishops only, who were assisted by Presbyters. Now since the Establishment of *Presbyterian Church Government*, that is not required, but instead of Episcopal Ordination, they receive Ordination by solemn Prayer and Imposition of Hands from the Presbytery.

How a Clergyman becomes settled in a Living.

The Crown, the Nobility, and Gentry, by the ancient Laws and Constitutions of Scotland, had the Right of presenting Ministers to Livings in their Gift, to the Bishop of the Diocese for Institution and Induction; but upon the Abolition of *Episcopacy*, Lay-Patronages were taken away by Act of Parliament, and in case of a Vacancy in any Church, the Right of *Presentation* was settled in the Heretors of the said Parish (being *Protestants*) and the Ruling Elders: But that Method being found prejudicial to the Rights of Lay-Patrons in disposing thereof, and for other Reasons assigned, the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, in the 10th Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, Enacted, That from and after the first Day of May, 1712, it shall and may be lawful for her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, and for every other Person or Persons who have Right to any Patronage or Patronages of any Church or Churches whatsoever (who have not made and subscribed a formal Renunciation thereof under their Hands) to present a qualified Minister or Ministers to any Church or Churches, whereof they are Patrons, which shall at any Time after the said first Day of May happen to be vacant; and the Presbytery of the respective Bounds shall, and is obliged to receive and admit the Minister so presented accordingly, any Thing in any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath of Allegiance.

I A. B. do sincerely Promise and Swear, that I will be Faithful, and bear true Allegiance to his Majesty King GEORGE. So help me God.

The Assurance.

I A. B. do in the Sincerity of my Heart Assert, Acknowledge and Declare, That his Majesty King George is the only lawful and undoubted Sovereign of this Realm, as well de Jure, that is, of Right, King, as de Facto, that is, in the Possession and Exercise of the Government: And therefore do sincerely and faithfully

promise and engage, that I will with Heart and Hand, Life and Goods, maintain and defend his Majesty's Title and Government against the Pretended Prince of Wales, and his Adherents, and all other Enemies, who either by open or secret Attempts shall disturb or disquiet his Majesty in the Possession or Exercise thereof.

Privileges of the Clergy.] The Privileges of the *Scotch* Clergy since the Reformation, are as considerable as in any other Protestant Kingdom or State, in relation both to their Persons and Estates; for the Law has provided, that such as shall be found guilty of Assaulting the Lives of Ministers, or robbing their Houses, or actually attempting the same, shall be punished by Death, and Escheat of Moveables. And that this Law may be the better executed, five Hundred *Marks* Reward is allowed to the Discoverer, and three Hundred *Marks* to the Apprehender of the aforesaid Criminals, to be paid out of his Majesty's Treasury. And for their better Accommodation, they are provided with convenient *Manfes* (i. e. *Parsonage-Houses*); and where they are not fitting, the *Heretors* of the Parish shall build compleat *Manfes* for them, not exceeding 1000 *l.* nor under 500 *Marks* Value.

Revenues of the Clergy.] At the first Plantation of Christianity, People were so liberal in their Donations to the Church, that in a few Ages afterwards it grew very rich; but it was so impoverished by the *Romish* Clergy in latter Days, by letting long Leases, and corrupt Compositions, and frequent Alienations of their Rights, that had not K. *James VI.* took some Care in recovering and restoring some small Part of her former vast Revenues, this Church had been the poorest in the World. However, the Ecclesiastical Revenues are not so contemptible as many would render them, if one considers the Plenty of the Country in which they live; and that the Law has provided against *Pluralities*; and that every *Parish-Church*, and such Bounds as shall be found to be a sufficient and competent *Parish*, shall have their own Pastor, with a sufficient and reasonable Stipend, according to the State and Ability of the Place; and be exempted from paying *Teynds* (i. e. *Tenths*). And as a farther Addition to their Maintenance, every Minister has *Fuel*, *Foggage*, *Fail*, and *Divots* allow'd them (except Ministers in *Burghs* that have no Right to *Glebes*) with Grass for one Horse and two Cows to be design'd; and if there be no *Kirk-Land* near the *Manse*, or the same be arable, then the *Heretors* pay the Minister twenty Pounds yearly for their Grass. And when the Right of *Teynds* was settled upon the Lay-Patrons, Care was taken by the Government, that the *Teynds* should be burdened with the Minister's stipend, and with a proportionable Augmentation for the future, as the Rents of Lands increased. In the Provision made for the *Parochial Clergy* in *Scotland*, one Thing is very commendable, which is, that throughout the whole Country there are scarce

any Benefices worth less than 50 *l. Sterling per Annum*, which in that Country is a good Maintenance. And this Equality in the Divisions, at least the bringing of the smaller Benefices to that Value, is chiefly owing to the Care and Piety of King *Charles I.*

C H A P. II.

Of the Scottish Computation, Numbering, Weight, Measures, Money.

Scottish Computation.] **T**HE *Scots* use the same Computation of Years, and Months, and Days, as the *English* in their Vulgar Account, beginning and ending their Portions of Time alike with them.

Scottish Numbering.] Vide *England*.

Weights and Measures.] The Goldsmiths of *Edinburgh* divide their Ounces into sixteen Drops, and their Drops into thirty-six Grains, twenty-seven of their Grains making the *English* Penny-Weight.

The Stone-Weight is 16 Pounds, and the Pound 16 Ounces *Troy*; the Pint 3 Pounds and 7 Ounces *Troy* of clear Water of the River *Leith*; and the *Firlot* of *Linlithgow*, which is the Standard, contains Thirty-one Pints *Stirling* Jug, for the measuring of Wheat, Rye, Meal, Beans, white Salt, Malt, Beer, and Oats; and it was ordered by Parliament, that these Standards be kept, two *Firlots* at *Linlithgow*, the Stone-Weight at *Lanerk*, the Ell at *Edinburgh*, and the Pint at *Stirling*, and that these be the universal respective Measures. The *Applicative* Measures are the *Scotch* Ell, containing 37 Inches, and the *Foot* measures 12 of these Inches; the Standard whereof is also kept at *Edinburgh*, and all Glasiers, Masons, and other Workmen, work by it. But since the Union, all Weights and Measures are alike throughout the whole united Kingdoms; namely, those which are now established in *England*; but then the *Burghs* in *Scotland*, to whom the keeping of the Standards of Weights and Measures formerly in Use there, did of special Right belong, keep the Standards which have been sent down to them from the Standards kept in the *Exchequer* at *Westminster*.

Money.] The Wealth of *Scotland* anciently consisted in their Stocks of Cattle, and not of Money; though it is not to be doubted that these Parts of *Great Britain* have all along maintained their Commerce in the same Methods and Fashion with those that are more southern. So that the Value of Money, and the Prices of Goods, were at a *Par* among the several Nations which anciently inhabited this Island. Of this we have an early Instance in the Laws of King *Malcolm II.* wherein a *Col-*
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pindach, or young *Heifer*, was valued at Thirty pence; the very same Price that was set on an Ox in some of our *Saxon* Laws, which are supposed to be enacted about the same Time.

King *Robert II.* who began to reign *Anno 1371*, was the first who had Gold coined in *Scotland*, at which Time the proportional Value betwixt Gold and Silver was as one to eleven. In the Time of King *James II.* it fell under that of one to ten; and in the succeeding Reigns it was generally as one to ten and a half, till the Reign of King *James VI.* when it came to be as one to twelve; and in our Days it is as one to fifteen. Whence it appears, that the Value of Gold has been always rising. In ancient times the Pound of Silver by Tale was in *Scotland*, as well as in *France* and *England*, a Pound Weight; and the Mark of Gold or Silver eight Ounces *Troy* Weight. King *Robert Bruce* first diminished his Coin, by making one Pound one Shilling out of the Pound Weight. King *James I.* made out of it 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* *James II.* 3 *l.* 0 *s.* 4 *d.* *James III.* 7 *l.* *James V.* 9 *l.* 12 *s.* During the Minority of Queen *Mary* the Coin came to be diminished near a half, *viz.* to have 18 *l.* in the Pound Weight. And from the Coronation of King *James VI.* *Anno 1567* to the Year 1600, it was reduced to the half of that again, *viz.* to have 36 *l.* coined out of a Pound Weight, and that is very near the Rate it stands at to this Day. Most of the Gold and Silver Coins are to be seen engraven in *James Anderson's Diplomata & Numismata Scotia*, with an Explanation and Tables of them in the Preface. All the current Money of that Kingdom was, by the Articles of the Union, called in, and ordered to be reduced to the *English* Standard, that so there may not be different Species of Money current in *Great-Britain*, there is the less need to be particular in specifying of them: Those that are curious in those Matters, may recur to that excellent Book, where they will find abundance of Satisfaction.

As to what relates to the Nobility of *Scotland*, and their different Degrees, their *Privilege*, *Precedence*, &c. see the same in *England*.

C H A P. III.

Of the Commons of Scotland, and therein of Knights of the Thistle, of Bannerets, Baronets, Knights, Lairds, Scholars, Gentlemen, Landed-Men, Citizens, Burghers, &c.

Order of the Thistle.] **A**MONG the Nobles of a lower Degree, are *Knights*, who were formerly made here with greater Solemnity than any where else in *Europe*, by taking an Oath, and being proclaimed publicly

by the *Herald*, of whom the most Honourable are the Knights of the *Thistle*.

The Noble Order of Knights of the *Thistle* was, as we are told, first erected by King *Achaius*, but growing into Desuetude by Length of Time, was revived by King *James VII.* But his Misfortunes preventing the Completion of that Matter, it was restored by the late Queen *Anne.* The Collar of the Order is composed of *Thistles*, interwoven and linked with Sprigs and Leaves of Rue all of Gold, having thereunto pendant on a *Blue* Rundle, the Image of St. *Andrew*, his Vesture of Cloth of Gold, with the white Cross of his Martyrdom on his Breast, and in a Circle intervening, the Figure beautified with Pearls: The Inscription is, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, tho' some think it should be *Nemo me impune lacessit*, in the present Tense, as all other Motto's are; but though the present Time makes more the Nature of the Thing, yet the Future is more Threatening, and expresses more of Courage: And this *Thistle* is chosen not for its Nature, but for its Aptness to express this Effect of Courage.

The ordinary and common Badge worn by the Knights of this Noble Order, is a *Green Ribbon*, whereat hangs a *Thistle of Gold*, crowned with an Imperial *Crown*, within a Circle also of Gold, bearing the aforesaid Motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit.*

Upon the Feast of St. *Andrew*, being the 30th Day of *November*, the Knights solemnly meet in the Cathedral Church of the Town of St. *Andrew*, to celebrate their Feast: During the Solemnity they are richly apparel'd; and being formerly all Lords of *Parliament*, they wear their Parliament Robes, having fixed on their left Shoulders an *Azure* Rundle, on which is embroidered St. *Andrew's* Cross, *Argent*, environed in the Centre with a Crown, beautified with *Flower-de-Lys*, Or.

Bannerets.] *Knights* and *Bannerets* are created under the Royal Standard, in the King's Army, and in the Field of Battle, the King himself being present, and that Honour to continue during the Banneret's Life only: They have Precedency before all of the same Order, whose Patents are of a posterior Date. King *Charles I.* did by his Letters Patents ordain, that the Wives of these Knights, and their Heirs Male should have the Precedency as well after as before the Deaths of their Husbands, if they should happen to survive, before the Wives of all those of whom the Knights *Baronets*, and their Heirs Male had the Precedency, and even before the Wives of Knights *Baronets.*

Baronet.] The Order of *Baronet* in *Scotland* was first erected for advancing the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*, and for settling a Colony there, to which the Aid of these Knights was appropriated: This Order was designed by King *James VI.* before his Death, but was not actually founded 'till the Time of King *Charles I.* (*A. D.* 1625.) who disposed to each of these Knights a certain Portion of Land in *Nova Scotia*; and for their further Encouragement, did constitute and ordain that Hereafter

State and Stile of *Baronet*, to be enjoy'd by every of these Gentlemen who did hazard their Lives for the Good and Increase of that Plantation, and their Heirs Male for ever, with Priority and Precedency before all Knights called *Equites Aurati*, all lesser Barons, commonly called *Lairds*, and before all other Gentlemen (except Sir *W. Alexander*, his Majesty's Lieutenant of *Nova Scotia*, and his Heirs, their Wives and Children) and that to the Christian Name of these Knights should be added the Title *Sir A. B. Baronet*; and his Sons Wives should enjoy the Title and Appellation of Lady, Madam and Dame respectively, according to the usual Phrase in Speaking and Writing. The King promising that the Number of *Baronets* in *Scotland* should not exceed the Number of 150, and that he would not create any other Dignity or Order superior to that of *Baronet*. Further to adorn this Order, they were allow'd to wear and carry about their Necks, in all Times coming, an *Orange Tawny Silk Ribbon*, whereon was to hang pendant, in a *Scutcheon*, *Argent*, a *Saltire*, *Azure*, and thereon an Inescutcheon of the Arms of *Scotland*, with an Imperial Crown above the *Scutcheon*, and incircled with this Motto, *Pax Mentis Honestæ Gloria*. All which Grants are registred in the Books of *Lion King of Arms*, and the *Heralds*, there to remain *ad futuram rei memoriam*. But after the selling of *Nova Scotia* to the *French*, this Order became an honourable Title in *Scotland*, conferred at the King's Pleasure without Limitation of Number.

Knights *Bachelors*, *Equites Aurati*, succeed in the next Place of Honour; next to them their *Lairds*, or Landed Gentlemen, though a *Laird* in effect is but the Corruption of the Word *Lord*.

Among such as profess Sciences, the Rank is this; 1. Such as profess *Theology*. 2. Such as profess *Canon Law*. 3. The *Civil Law*. 4. *Philosophy*. 5. *Medicine*. 6. *Rhetoric*. 7. *Poesy*. 8. *History*. 9. *Grammar*. 10. *Logic*. 11. *Arithmetic*. 12. *Geometry*. 13. *Musick*. 14. *Astronomy*. And among these, such as are *Doctors* precede those that are not; and among *Doctors*, the Priority goes by *Age*.

In Towns, those who inhabit Cities are preferr'd to such as inhabit Burghs; and generally those in the *Metropolitan*, or *Capital City*, are preferr'd to all the rest. And those who have borne *Magistracy* are ever preferr'd to all others: And so far is this Precedency observ'd, that a younger *Alderman*, or *Bailiff*, takes not Precedency from his *Senior*, because he is knighted. This holds not only among *Aldermen*, but even among all Knights in the Country; the Burgeses of a Town give Place to those that have been Magistrates in that Town, as to public Meetings relating to the Town; though it is doubted whether such a Knight is obliged to give Place to an *Alderman* or *Bailiff* in a neutral Place. But it is determined in the *House of Commons* of *England*, that all such as have been Mayors of *London*,

London, that is to say, *Provosts in Scotland*, ought to take Place of all *Knights Bachelors* every where, because these have been the King's Lieutenants.

The Members of Courts take Place according to the Precedency of the Courts where they serve.

In Families likewise, the Chief of the Family takes Place of any Gentleman of the Family; and though it is generally believed that Gentlemen have no Precedency among one another, yet Reason and Discretion allow, that a Gentleman of three Generations ought to give Place to a Gentleman of ten, if there is not a great Disparity between their Fortunes; and that for the same Reason, that a Gentleman of three Generations claims Precedency from an ordinary Land-man, who has but newly acquired his Lands.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in Scotland.

THE Women in *Scotland* have as great Privileges as in any other Nation. I shall begin with their Precedency. Women before their Marriage have Precedency by their Father's Title; but there is this Difference betwixt them and the Male Children, that the same Precedency is due to all the Daughters that is due to the Eldest, though it is not so among Sons.

During Marriage, the Wife regularly participates of the Condition of her Husband by the Civil Law and Law of Nations; for since she is to be Sharer in his Misfortunes, the Law thought it just that she should participate of his Advantages. In *France* the Wives of those who have Dignity by their Office, enjoy the same Precedency with their Husbands, together with a Communication of their Title; and therefore they say, *Madam la Chanceliere*, *Madam la Presidente*; but it is not so in *Scotland*, where Offices are believed to be bestowed on Husbands upon a personal Account, which is not communicable to their Wives; and yet in some temporary Dignities, such as that of *Knights Bachelors*, the Wife participates of the Husband's Title and Precedency, though this proceeded originally rather from Courtesy than Law: For by the Heralds Records of old, a Knight's Wife enjoyed only his Honours during the Spousals, and were not in Law to be called *Dame Alice*, or *Dame Catherine*, &c. when once the Marriage was dissolved.

By the Law of *Scotland* also, if a Woman have Precedency by her Birth or Descent, she still retains the same, tho' she marry a Person of inferior Dignity; but it is observable, that if the Daughter

Daughter of a Nobleman marry another Nobleman, she loses the Precedency due to her Birth, tho' she does not lose it by marrying a Gentleman; the Reason whereof is, because by marrying a Nobleman she receives a Feudal Dignity, which supersedes the first.

If a mean Woman marries a Nobleman who has been degraded by *Forfeiture* or otherwise, she still retains the Privilege due to her by her Husband, for Crimes are only personal.

The Ladies of the Queen's *Privy-Chamber*, tho' the Queen is dead, in the Time of Mourning, take their Place as if the Queen was living, 'till the Funerals are ended; and the Queen's Women of the Bed-chamber at the Funeral, go before Countesses Women, without Prejudice to the Countesses Women thereafter.

The Wives and Daughters of all Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls, &c. take Place in this Order :

The Wives of Dukes of the Blood Royal.	The Wives of the eldest Sons of Barons.
The Wives of other Dukes.	The Daughters of Barons.
The Wives of the Eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.	The Wives of Knights Bannerets.
The Daughters of the Dukes of the Blood Royal.	The Wives of the younger Sons of Lords.
The Wives of Marquisses.	The Wives of Knight Baronets.
The Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes.	The Wives of the eldest Sons of Bannerets.
The Daughters of Dukes.	The Daughters of Bannerets.
Countesses.	The Wives of Knight Bachelors.
The Wives of the eldest Sons of Marquisses.	The Wives of the eldest Sons of Baronets.
The Daughters of Marquisses.	The Daughters of Knight Baronets.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Dukes.	The Wives of the eldest Sons of Knight Bachelors.
The Wives of the eldest Sons of Earls.	The Daughters of Knight Bachelors.
Daughters of Earls.	The Queen's Maids of Honour.
The Wives of Viscounts.	The Wives of Lairds.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Marquisses.	The Daughters of Lairds.
The Wives of Barons that are called Lords.	The Wives of Gentlemen.
The Wives of the eldest Sons of Viscounts.	The Daughters of Gentlemen.
The Daughters of Viscounts.	The Wives of Citizens.
The Wives of the younger Sons of Earls.	The Wives of Burgessees.

Servants.]

Servants.] *Servants* of both Sexes, under certain annual Wages, and for a Time agreed upon, are not to leave their Service at their own Pleasure; for, if only hired from *Martinmas* to *Whitsuntide*, they may be detained by their Masters, or compelled by a Justice of the Peace to stay with them for the same Hire, from *Whitsunday* to *Martinmas*, unless the Servant can verify to the Justice of the Peace, or Constable of the Bounds, that he is hired to another Master: And a Justice of the Peace may compel a Servant running away, to return to his Master, or punish him.

CHAP. V.

Of the Laws of Scotland.

BEfore the Reign of King *Malcolm*, who, for his great Deed, was called *Cannmore*, and was contemporary with *K. William I. of England*, the *Scots* had no Sorts of written Laws; The King gave Judgment from some little Mount where he could be most conveniently heard and seen by the Parties concerned; which for that Reason was commonly known by the Name of the *Mute-hill*; and all emergent Controversies of an inferior Nature, and in Common-Pleas, were ended by a Jury of Seven, Nine, Eleven, or Thirteen, or, as was most usual, Fifteen honest Men in the Neighbourhood. These were the ordinary Judges of Law and Fact, and the Majority of their Votes was always acquiesced in, as a definitive and final Sentence.

The first authentic Body of Laws of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, if even that may be justly esteemed so, is the *Regiam Majestatem*, so called from the two initial Words of the Book, or as it is commonly called, *The Majesty*; the Compiler whereof declares, that King *David I.* put him upon making that Collection, and that it was taken out of a vast Number of old Law-Books, as a Manual of the most common Practice of the then Courts of Judicature, a great Part of which is borrowed from the Civil Law.

Civil Law.] The *Civil Law*, strictly so called, is the Rule of all Proceedings in *Scotland*, where the Statute Law is defective: Upon the *Civil Law* the solemn Judgments in Law Cases have been collected, which are called *Prædiques*, a Word of the same Import with that of *Reports* in *England*. There is a greater Harmony betwixt the Laws of *England* and *Scotland* than one would imagine: For the Acts of *Sederunt* are the same with the Rules of Court in *England*: The *Scotish Proclamations* revive obsolete Statutes, and so do the *Englisb*: The *Scotish*
Letters

Letters of *Advocation* are all one with the *Prohibitions* in *England*: Both Nations agree in their Practice in the secret Examination of married Women, in passing of *Fines*; and the *Jus Relictæ*, i. e. the *Scotish Terces*, and the *English Thirds* are the same. The *Scotish Wadsets* and *Reversions*, answer to the *English Mortgages* and *Deafeazances*; their *Poinding of Goods* after Letters of *Horning*, differs not from the *English Executions* upon an *Outlawry*: Nor does the King's Remission in *Scotland* free from *Assything*, any more than his Pardon in *England* forecloses an *Appeal*.

Municipal Law.] The *Municipal Law* consists either of *Acts of Parliament*, or of the Custom and Practices of the College of Justice, which in Cases not otherwise adjudged, have the Forces of Acts of Parliaments; and when neither of these contradicts, the Civil Law is of Force, which in Truth is the *Common Law of Scotland*.

Forest Laws.] *Forest Laws* were designed for the good Government of the King's Forests, Parks, Woods, and Chases; to prevent *Pasturing* in Forests by such as have no Right to it, or without Licence from the Comptrollers or Keepers, who, if they suffer it, are to forfeit that Office, and the Offender's Chattles to be escheated to the King; also to punish *Fellers* of the King's Wood, *Slayers of Deer* or *Wild Fowl* therein, with Bow, Gun, Dog, Hawk, or other Engine, or those that shoot with any Gun therein, or in the Night, within a Mile thereof, or slay any Deer straying in Time of Storm, under the Penalty of having all their Goods escheated; to prevent *Hunting* or *Hawking* within six Miles of the King's Woods, Parks, Chases, and Palaces, under the Penealty of 100 *l.* half to the King, and half to the Delator (i. e. Informer); which Penalties the Keepers of Forests, and others having Right thereto by their Infeofments, have Power to inflict upon Transgressors, after Trial and Conviction by an Inquest.

Registers.] The Law of *Scotland* is easy and regular, by reason of public Registers, of which there are two Sorts, for recording Conveyances of the Lands and Possessions of private Subjects; whereof one is General, and fixed at *Edinburgh*, for the Use of the whole Kingdom, the other is more particular in the several *Shires*, *Stuartsies*, and *Regalities*; they were first established by Act of Parliament in the Reign of K. *James II.* since which Time they are the best Repositories of *Records* relating to Civil Rights of the Subjects; which are so full, that Titles are much more easily understood, than can be done without them; for by this means Men are not cheated in purchasing and conveying Estates; which may appear by the following Instances.

No Man can have a Right to any Estate, but by his being Seised of it, and that must be registered within sixty Days, otherwise it is of no Effect; by which means all secret Conveyances

ances are cut off ; for if no *Seifing* be passed upon them, or if they be not entered in the Register, which every one is at Liberty to search, the Conveyance is of no Force.

Secondly, All Bonds have a Clause in them for inserting them in the public *Registers* ; and they being registred, without any further Action, by a Charge of six Days the Debtor must make *Payment*, otherwise Writs, called Letters of *Horning*, *Caption*, and *Poinding*, are given out ; by the first of which the Party is under *Outlawry* and *Rebellion*, and forfeits to the King his Personal Estate ; and if he continue a Year under it, the *Life-Rent* of his Real Estate, in which the Creditor is preferred for his Interest, and the rest goes into the *Exchequer*. By the Letters of *Caption* the Debtor is seized and put into Prison, nor is his House a Place of Security, but may be searched for him. By the Letters of *Poinding*, the Debtor's Goods may be *distrained* wherever they can be found.

A third Instance is, that any Creditor may serve a Writ on his Debtors, called Letters of *Inhibition*, which hinders him from making any Disposition of his Goods or Estate, 'till the Creditor is satisfied, and all is Null and to no Effect that he doth afterwards, if these Letters be returned Registred within Twenty-one Days after they are served, otherwise they are of no Force. In short, all *Reversions*, *Regresses*, *Bonds* and *Writs* for making the same, *Assignations* thereto, Discharges thereof, *Renunciation* of *Wadsets*, Grants of *Redemption*, and all Instruments of *Seifing* are to be registred in the General Registry, to be appointed by the *Clerk Register* at *Edinburgh*, or in particular Registers for that Purpose, within threescore Days after Date of them ; and *Extracts* out of the said Register make *Faith* in all Cases, except in the Case of *Improbation* : And if any of the said *Writs* shall not be Registrated, they are Null in Prejudice of a third Party ; but not against the Maker thereof and his Heirs. This Registration is annexed to the *Clerk Register's* Office, and is to be made by him or his Deputies within 48 Hours after the Receipts of the Writs, under Pain of Deprivation of the Clerk of his Place and Office of Notary ; who are also to deliver back the Writs, marked with the Day, Month, Year, and Leaf of the Registration, for which he is to receive Twenty-six Shillings and Eight Pence for his *Fee*, and then they are delivered to the *Clerk Register*, to be Patent, and *Extracts* thereof given to the Proprietors : Which Law now extends to all Lands in *Burghs* and their Liberties, and the Town-Clerks are to keep a several Book for their Registrations, depending only on the *Magistrates*, and not the *Clerk-Register*. All Letters of *Horning*, *Inhibitions*, *Interdictions*, *Seisins* and *Reversions*, are all to be registred ; the first within 15 Days, the second and third within 40 Days, and the two last within 60 Days, or else they are Null and of no Effect. All Charters and other Writs passing the Great-Seal and Privy-Seal, must be registred

signed by the Writers thereto, in the Registers thereof, and no Keeper must append the Seal to any Writ, before he receives a Certificate that the Instruments are registred.

A short View of the Acts of Parliament of Great-Britain that have made any Alteration in the Laws of Scotland, from the Union of the two Kingdoms, Anno 1707.

Union of the two Kingdoms.] By 5 *A. R. cap. 8.* it was enacted, That the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* should be united into one Kingdom, by the Name of *Great-Britain*; the said Union to commence on the 1st of *May*, 1707.

Parliament.] That the said united Kingdom should be represented by one Parliament.

Trade.] That the Subjects of the united Kingdom should have free Trade to all Places belonging to either: That the Succession of the Crown be settled in the Protestant Branches of the House of *Hanover*, as it stands limited in *England*.

Excises.] The united Kingdoms to be liable to the same Excise.

Land-Tax.] That when 1,997,763 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be assessed in *England* by a Land-Tax, the Quota for *Scotland*, should be 48,000 *l.* as the Quota of that Kingdom; *Scotland*, not to be charged with any Duties laid on by the Parliament of *England* before the Union.

Equivalent.] The Sum of 398,085 *l.* 10 *s.* to be paid to *Scotland*, as an Equivalent for the Debts she may be charged with on Account of this Union.

Coin.] The Coin to be the same as now in *England*, throughout the united Kingdom.

Weights and Measures.] The Weights and Measures to be the same also as in *England*.

Trade, Customs, and Excise.] Trade, Customs, and Excise to be regulated as in *England*, throughout the united Kingdom: Other Laws to remain the same in *Scotland* as before.

Courts of Justice.] The Courts of Session or College of Justice, the Courts of Justiciary, and the Inferior Courts of *Scotland*, to remain as they are, and no Cause in *Scotland* to be cognizable in the Courts of *Westminster*.

Royal Burghs.] The Rights and privileges of the Royal Burghs to remain entire.

Sixteen Peers.] Sixteen Peers of *Scotland* to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and forty-five Representatives of *Scotland* in the House of Commons of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

Great Seal.] One Great-Seal to be made for the united Kingdom, different from the Great-Seal used in either Kingdom.

dom. Another Seal for *Scotland* to be used in Matters of private Right.

Regalia and Records.] The Regalia and Records of *Scotland* to remain there.

Church-Government.] The Presbyterian Church Government to remain established in *Scotland*. The Church of *England* to remain established in this Kingdom.

Peers.] The Sixteen Peers of *Scotland* to sit in the *British* House of Lords, to be elected by the Peers of *Scotland*.

Commoners.] Of the forty-five Representatives of the Commons, Thirty to be chosen by the Shires, and Stewarties, and fifteen by the Royal Burghs.

Privy-Council.] By 6 *A. cap.* 6. After the 1st of May, 1703, there shall be but one Privy-Council for the united Kingdom.

Justices of Peace.] A sufficient Number of Justices of Peace to be in *Scotland*, who besides the Powers such Justices now have there, shall have the same Authority as Justices of Peace in *England*.

Circuit-Courts.] Circuit-Courts in *Scotland* to be held twice a Year.

Oaths.] 6 *A. cap.* 14. An Act requiring the Abjuration Oath to be taken by all Officers in *Scotland*.

Peers.] 6 *A. cap.* 23. An Act regulating the Election of the sixteen Peers. By the same Act, Peers of *Scotland* are to be tried, as *English* Peers are for Treason or Felony.

Exchequer.] 6 *A. cap.* 26. An Act for erecting a Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, after the Model of that in *England*. Jurors to have 5 *l. per Annum* four Terms annually for the Court of Exchequer. Writs of Error there to be returnable in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

Treason.] 7 *A. cap.* 11. High Treason and Misprision of Treason to be deemed the same in *Scotland* as in *England*, and the Crown impowered to grant Commissions of Oyer and Terminer to try the same in *Scotland*.

Jurors.] Jurors at such Trials to have Estates of Forty Shillings *per Annum* each.

Capital Crimes.] Theft of landed Men, Murder under Trust, Wilful Fire-raising, firing Colehughs, and Assassination, to be no longer Treason in *Scotland*, but Capital Offences, and punished as such.

Treason and Judgments.] After the Decease of the Pretender, and three Years after the *Hanover* Succession shall take place, no Attainder for Treason shall disinherit the Heir. — And then a Copy of the Indictment for Treason, and a List of the Witnesses to prove it, and the Names of the Jury with these Additions shall be delivered to the Party indicted, ten Days before the Trial

Oaths.] 8 *A. cap.* 14. The Oaths required to be taken by all Officers, &c. in *Scotland*.

Circuit-Courts.] 8 *A. cap.* 15. No Persons obliged to attend the Lords of Justiciary in their Circuits, but the Sheriff and his Officers.

The Method of taking up Offenders by Dittay, and exhibiting Informations by the strefs of the portous Roll, abolished.

Presentments and Indictments.] Informations in order to make up Dittays concerning Crimes to be tried in the Circuits in *Scotland*, to be by Presentments made by the Justices at their Quarter-Sessions, or upon Information taken by them for Stewarts, Bailiffs of Regalities, &c.

Toleration.] 10 *A. cap.* 7. It shall be lawful for those of the Episcopal Communion in *Scotland*, to assemble for Divine Worship to be performed by Pastors ordained by Protestant Bishops without Disturbance, except in Parish-Churches.

Episcopal Clergy licensed.] Such Pastors to exhibit their Orders at the Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, and the same to be registred, paying one Shilling.

Preachers disturbed.] One hundred Pounds Penalty for disturbing such Congregations.

Baptisms and Marriages.] Such Pastors may Baptize and Marry; provided the Christenings be registred, and Banns three Times published, in the Episcopal Congregation.

Excommunication.] No Pain or Forfeiture to be incurred by any Person on any Excommunication by the Church-Judicaries in *Scotland*. Ministers to pray for the Royal Family.

Patrons.] 10 *A. cap.* 12. Patrons of Churches, &c. restored to their Right of Presentation 10 *A. cap.* 13. The Yule Vacance, or *Christmas* Vacation, restored.

Linnen Manufacture.] 10 *A. cap.* 21. An Act for regulating the making of Linnen-Cloth.

Circuit-Courts.] 10 *A. cap.* 33. The Circuit-Courts in *Scotland* to be held but twice in the Year, viz. in *April* and *May*.

Elections of Members.] 12 *A. cap.* 6. No Person who has purchased an Estate, entitled to elect, or be elected a Member of Parliament 'till after a Year's Possession.

Linnen Manufacture.] 12 *A. Sess.* 2 *cap.* 20. An Act for regulating the Linnen Manufacture.

Equivalent.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 27. Commissioners appointed to state the Debts due to *Scotland*, by way of Equivalent.

Superiors and Vassals.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 20. An Act for encouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords and Tenants who continue loyal to King *George*.

Christmas Vacation.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 28. An Act to take away the Yule Vacance, or *Christmas* Vacation.

Land-Tax.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 31. An Act for raising by a Land-Tax in *England*, 1,993,157*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* and in *Scotland*, 47,950*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

Attainder of the Scottish Lords.] 1 *Geo. cap.* 32. An Act to attain *John* Earl of *Mar*, *William* Murrey, Esq; called Marquis of *Tullibardine*, *James*, Earl of *Linlithgow*, and *James* Drummond, Esq; called Lord Drummond.

High-

Highlanders disarmed.] 1 *Geo. cap. 54.* An Act for more effectually securing the Peace of the Highlands. — By this Act the Highlanders were disarmed——but the Act was not to extend to Noblemen or Commoners having the yearly Income of 400*l. Scots*, or who are otherwise qualified to vote at Elections of Parliament-men.

Assass At obliged to personal Attendance.] After the first of *August*, 1717, the annual Value of the Services, called Personal Attendance, Hosting, Hunting, Watching and Warding, shall be paid in Money annually, and no such Services be required in Kind.

Equivalent.] 5 *Geo. 1. cap. 20.* An Act for settling certain yearly Funds, payable out of the Revenues of *Scotland*, to satisfy public Debts in *Scotland*, and other Uses mentioned in the Treaty of Union, and to discharge the Equivalents claimed on behalf of *Scotland*, and for obviating future Disputes concerning it. The Sum of 10,000*l.* to be one yearly Fund, 2000*l.* to be another yearly Fund for the Purposes of this Act, to continue for ever, subject however to Redemption.

Civil List of Scotland.] The said Funds to be payable out of the Excise and Customs of *Scotland*, the Charges of the Civil List there being first paid.

If the Produce of the Excise, &c. shall be deficient, to be made good out of the Revenues of *Scotland*.

Proprietors of Debts Incorporated.] The King empowered to Incorporate the Proprietors of 248,550*l. 9s. 6d.* on whom the abovesaid Annuities are settled, when of it: The said Sum to be the Joint Stock of the Company, and every one to have a Share in the Annuity in Proportion to his Debt.

Fisheries and Manufacturies.] The annual Sum of 2000*l.* to be applied to the Encouragement of the Fishery and other Manufacturies in *Scotland*, the said Annuities to be in lieu of all Equivalents claimed by *Scotland*.

Oaths.] 5 *Geo. 1. cap. 29.* An Act for making more effectual the Laws appointing the Oaths for the Security of the Government, to be taken by Ministers and Preachers in Churches and Meeting-Houses in *Scotland*.

Highways.] 5 *Geo. cap. 30.* An Act for making the Laws more effectual for repairing Highways, Bridges and Ferries in *Scotland*.

Justices of Peace.] The Justices of Peace and Commissioners of the supply in every County, are hereby empowered to order the Highways to be repaired in the same Manner as in *England*.

Woollen Manufactures.] 6 *Geo. cap. 13.* An Act for regulating the Woollen Manufacturies in *Scotland*.

Aberdeen Records.] 8 *Geo. cap. 28.* An Act for supplying the Records burnt at *Aberdeen*.

Papists and Nonjurors to Register.] 9 *Geo. cap. 24.* An Act to oblige Papists and Nonjurors to Register their Estates in *Scotland*.

10 *Geo. cap. 10.* An Act to explain the said Act to oblige Papists to Register their Estates.

Woollen Manufactories.] 10 *Geo. cap. 18.* An Act to explain and amend the Act for regulating Woollen Manufactories in *Scotland*.

Lords of Session] 10 *Geo. cap. 19.* An Act to explain the Law concerning the Trial and Admission of Lords of Session in *Scotland*.

Malt Act.] 11 *Geo. cap. 8.* The Duties on Malt in *Scotland* settled at 3*d.* the Bushel, being half the Duty paid in *England*.

Highlanders disarmed.] 11 *Geo. cap. 26.* An Act for the more effectual disarming the Highlanders.

Bail.] Enacted, that double Bail be taken in Criminal Cases.

Capital and Corporal Punishments.] No Capital or Corporal Punishments to be executed to the South of the *Firth*, within 30 Days after Sentence, nor any North of the *Firth*, within less than 40 Days after Sentence.

Lord-Lieutenants, &c. empowered by this Act to summon the Mans to deliver in their Arms.

Linnen Manufactories.] 13 *Geo. cap. 26.* An Act for regulating the Linnen Manufactories in *Scotland*.

Fisheries and Manufactories.] 13 *Geo. 1 cap. 26.* An Act for encouraging the Fisheries and other Manufactories and Improvements in *Scotland*.

This Act recites that the annual Sum of 2000*l.* had not then been applied to the Improvement of the Fisheries and Manufactories in *Scotland*, as former Acts required :

And grants that her Majesty be empowered to settle a Plan for Improvement of the said Fisheries and Manufactories, and appoint Trustees for putting the same in Execution.

Naval Stores.] 2 *Geo. II. cap. 32.* An Act to encourage the Exportation of Masts, Yards and Bowsprits from *Scotland*.

Corporal Punishments.] 3 *Geo. II. cap. 32.* An Act for obliging the Judges of the Court of Session in *Scotland* to adjourn said Court, and to limit the Time for the Execution of Sentences, importing Corporal Punishments in that Kingdom

Christmas Vacation] The Judges of the Court of Session hereby empowered to adjourn their Sessions between the 15th of December and the 15th of *January*, for any Space of Time exceeding ten Days ; so that they may still have a Yule Vacation, or *Christmas Vacation*, if their Judges see fit.

Corporal Punishments.] Further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Magistrates and Courts of Judicature, to put in Execution any Sentence importing Corporal Punishment, less than Whipping or Dismembering, in any Part of *Scotland*, South of the *Firth*, within eight Days after it is pronounced ; and to the Northward of the *Firth*, within ten Days after it is pronounced.

Judges may respite Execution.] And the Judges of the Courts of Justiciary, or any of them, are authorized, upon Application to them, to delay Execution, if they think proper, for thirty Days, to the end Application may be made for Relief against any hard or unjust Sentence.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Diet, Attire, Recreations, and Buildings of the Scots.

Diet.] **T**HE Diet of the *Scots* is agreeable to their Estates and Qualities: No People eat better, or have greater Varieties of Flesh, Fish, wild and tame Fowl, than the *Scots* Nobility and Gentry in their own Country, where they can furnish their Tables with *Ten* Dishes cheaper than the *English* can provide *Three* of the same Kinds; and of their Wines, the *French* themselves did not before the Union drink better, and at very easy Rates. The Tradesmen, Farmers, and common People are not such excessive Devourers of *Flesh* as Men of the same Rank are in *England*: Milk-meats and Oatmeal several Ways prepared, and *Cale* and *Roots* dressed in several Manners, is the constant Diet of the poor People (for *Roast-meat* is seldom had but on *Gaudy-days*) and with this kind of Food they enjoy a better State of Health than their more *Southern* Neighbours, who fare higher.

Attire.] Anciently, all Degrees of Men and Women were determined in *Scotland* by the Sumptuary Laws of the Kingdom. None might wear Silk or costly Furring, except Knights and Barons of *Two Hundred Marks yearly*, and their eldest Sons, without Licence from the King, nor no other Persons wear Brodery, Pearls or Bullion; and by a special Act of Parliament, made in the Reign of King *James II.* no Women are allowed to come to *Kirk* or *Mercat* with their Faces *Muffled*, or laced, under Pain of the Echeat of the *Courchy*. The solemn Apparel, or Manner of Arrayment for Members of *Parliament*, for *Speakers*, for *Magistrates* of *Burghs*, Lords of Session, and other inferior *Judges*, were appointed by the King. And all *Kirk-men* (i. e. Ministers) were ordered to wear Black; and by the Act of *Trade*, in the Reign of K. *Charles II.* Men and Women were prohibited from wearing any Cloaths trimmed with *Gold* and *Silver* Buttons, Laces, Embroidery, Fringes, or Filigrane, Silks or Stuffs wherein was either Silver or Gold-Thread, upon Pain of Forfeiting the Cloaths and *Five hundred Mark of Fine*, *toties quoties*: Which has been carefully observed, and at present nothing is worn but decent plain Cloth or Stuff by Men of the best

Quality of this Country, except Military Officers, that are privileged in Time of *Service* to wear *Laced Liveries*, and out of *Service*, 'till they have worn them out. The common Habit, or Dress is the same in *Scotland* as in *England*, only that the poorer Sort of People in *Scotland* wear Bonnets or Caps instead of Hats; the *Highland-Dress* being prohibited by a late Act of Parliament.

Recreations.] Not to mention Hunting, Hawking, Setting, Horse-racing, Fishing, Fowling, Courting, Bowling, and such Manly Sports, proper only to the Nobility, Gentry, and their Attendants, the Sports called *Foot-Ball* playing, and *Golf*, were the usual Recreations of the Common People, to which they were so addicted, that there were no less than three Acts of Parliament in so many several Reigns to discharge the Use of them, under the Penalty of 50 Shillings to the Lord of the Land, or to the Sheriff in his Neglect; which being of no Advantage to the Public, the Wisdom of the State Enacted, That *Wheaping Shawing* should succeed in the stead of them, and be kept four Times a Year in every Shire, and so likewise in the Boroughs; all Men being sufficiently Harnessed and Armed, and *Buts* (or, as they call them, *Bow-Marks*) set up for Shooting in every Parish, with the Use of Guns and Fire-Arms; that so the King's *Lieges* might be ready and fit for War upon eight Days Warning. This was designed to instruct the Standing Militia of the Kingdom.

Buildings.] If we may judge of the Stateliness, Grandeur, and Beauty of the Public Buildings in *Scotland* by their present Ruins, we must needs conclude that they were magnificent Structures. Most of the *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches* were, and those that remain are, of Free-stone, with which this Country abounds; and so were the *Abbies*, *Convents*, and *Monasteries*, which the Rabble, in the Beginning of the *Reformation*, razed from the very Foundation, and converted the Stones and other useful Materials to the building of Houses and Cities, which in many Places are covered with Slate. The Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are also built with Free-stone, and well-furnished, agreeable to their Qualities.

C H A P. VII.

Of Punishments in Scotland.

AMong the Crimes that in the Laws of *Scotland* are called *Capital*, *High-Treason* is the first: And for the Punishment of that and other Capital Crimes, there is a late Act of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, *Anno septimo ANNÆ Reginæ*, entitled, *An Act for improving the Union of the Two Kingdoms*; which

which statutes and appoints the Method and Manner of Proceedings in the Trial of such Criminals. Now, *High-Treason* consists in Conspiring, Plotting, Contriving and Intending the Death and Destruction of the *King* or *Queen*, or any bodily Harm tending thereto, or any Restraint upon their Persons; or to Deprive, Depose, or to Suspend them from the Stile, Honour, or Kingly Name, of this, or any other his Majesty's Dominions; or to Suspend him from the Exercise of his Government; or to levy War, or to take up Arms against him, or any Commissionate by him; or to entice Strangers, or others, to invade any of his Dominions; and by Writing, Printing, or other malicious and advised Speaking, express or declare such other Treasonable Intentions: And the Offenders are punished as Traitors, with Death, Loss of Honour to their Posterities, and their whole Estates forfeited to the Crown. They are put to Death in the same Manner as in *England*, by *Drawing*, *Hanging*, *Quartering* of Men, and *Burning* of Women: But *Noblemen* are generally *Beheaded*, not with an *Ax*, as in *England*, or a *Sword*, as in *Holland*; but by an Instrument called a *Maiden*; which is a broad Piece of Iron about a Foot Square, very sharp at the lower Part, and loaded above with such a Weight of Lead that is scarce to be lifted. At the Time of *Execution* it is pulled up to the Top of a narrow Wooden Frame, about 10 Foot high, and as broad as the Engine, with Mouldings on each Side for the *Maiden* to slide in: About four Foot from the Ground, a Convenience is made for the Prisoner to lay his Neck, with a kind of a Bar so fastened as to keep him from stirring: Upon a Sign given, the *Maiden* is let loose, and in a Moment separates the Head from the Body. The *Scots* have a Tradition, that the first Inventor of this Machine was the first that suffered by it.

Bringing in of any Kind of Poison into the Realm, thro' which Man or Woman may take any bodily Harm, for any Manner of Use, is also *Treason*; and so is declining the King's Authority, or impugning the Authority and Dignity of the *States* in *Parliament*: Accusing another calumniously of *Treason*, is *Treason*; and if the Person accused be acquit, the *Accuser* must suffer as a *Traitor*. *Murder* and *Slaughter* of a Person under the Trust, Credit, Assurance, and Power of the *Slayer*, is also *Treason*, and punishable as such. [These Offences are not *Treason* at this Day, but only *Felony*, as appears by an Act made since the Union.]

Robbers upon the *High-way*, *Breakers* of *Houses*, *Re-letters* of *Thieves*, or *Intercommuners* with them to that Effect. and *Prayers* of *Black Mail*, are guilty of *Felony*, and punishable with Confiscation of Goods and Death: But *Stealers* of *Wood*, *Breakers* of *Hedges*, *Dykes*, *Fences*, and *Stealers* of *Fruit* *Honey*, or *Fish* out of *Ponds* or *Lochs*, are punished with Pains *Pecunial*, not exceeding *Forty Pounds Scots*. And if Children under Age commit any of these Things, their Fathers or Masters are to pay

13s. 4d. or one Mark Scots, for every single Offence; or else deliver them to the Judge to be whipped. But such as sell the Goods of *Thieves of Clans*, that dare not come to Market in the *Lowlands* themselves, are punished with Banishment and Escheat of Moveables, Half to the King, and the other Half to the Apprehender.

Forgers of Instruments, False-Witnesses, or Men guilty of *Subornation*, and their Accomplices, are punished by piercing their *Tongues, Forfeiture of Goods and Chattels*, and *Infamy*: And further at the Judge's Discretion.

But it is to be observed, although the *Lords of Session* punish these Crimes *ad Arbitrium*, yet the Justices punish them with Death.

Extortioners, or Takers, or Makers of Bargains, for greater Interest and Profit for the *Loan of Money*, than at the Rate of *Ten Pounds, or Five Bots Victual per Cent.* for the Year, in case that be the present legal Interest, forfeit the Principal Money, and all their Moveables. The Party is to pay it; and for the Usury, if he reveals it, is discharged of the Debt; and if another reveal it, he has a Right to the Sum; and the Receiver or Contractor for the said Usury, shall use the Principal.

Forestallers of Markets, or *Regraters*, that buy any Merchandize or Victual by Land or Water, before it is presented in the Market, or in the Market before lawful Time of Day, are punished by Imprisonment, and a Fine of *Forty Pounds Scots* for the first Fault; for the second, an *Hundred Marks*; and for the third, Loss of Moveables.

All Judges and Officers, whom it concerns, upon any bodily Hurt done, or Slaughter committed, upon Complaint, are diligently to enquire, if the Deed was done on *Forethought, Felony*, or through *Cbaud Mella*, i. e. upon a *Rencounter in a Passion*; if upon the former, the *Trespasser* is incontinently imprisoned, and his *Life and Goods* at the King's Will; but if the Fact is found to be done thro' *Cbaud Mella*, upon Trial he is acquitted.

Forfeiture of Persons convicted for *Lese Majestie*, or *Treasons* of any Kind, are punished by the King's seizing all Lands holden of himself, and their Lives are at the King's Will.

Confession extorted from suspected Criminals in *Scotland*, is by an Instrument called the *Boot*, made of 4 Pieces of narrow Boards nailed together, of a competent Length for the Leg; in which they put the Leg of the Party, which they wedge tight on all Sides, as Occasion requires, according to the Notoriety of the supposed Crime. Something also they have like it for the Thumb, which they call the *Thumbkins*, for less suspected Offences. [Torture is abolished since the Union, by an Act of Parliament.]

C H A P. VIII.

Of Societies instituted in Scotland, for the Advancement of Religion, whether incorporated or voluntary.

QUeen Anne understanding the charitable Inclinations of many of her Subjects, for raising a voluntary Contribution towards the further promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Increase of Piety and Virtue within Scotland, especially in the Highlands, Islands, and remote Corners thereof, where Error, Idolatry, Superstition, and Ignorance do mostly abound; did, first, by her Royal Proclamation, dated August 18, 1709, approve and recommend the aforesaid charitable Design; and afterwards granted her Letters Patent for incorporating the Subscribers and Contributors to this Pious Design into a Body Politic, by the Name of **The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge**; granting them full Power to receive Subscriptions, Mortifications, Donations, Legacies, Sums of Money, Lands, Goods and Gear, and therewith to erect and maintain Schools to teach to read, especially the Holy Scriptures, and other good and pious Books; and also to teach Writing, Arithmetic, and such like Degrees of Knowledge in the Highlands, Islands, and remote Corners of Scotland; appointing them a general Meeting Quarterly at Edinburgh, in the Town-Hall, the first Thursday of January, March, June, and November, Yearly, and oftner when and where the Society shall think meet: Nine of their Number to be a Quorum, with Power, by Plurality of Voices, to elect a President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, or Clerk, and other Officers; all which are obliged to take an Oath *de fidei Administratione Officii*; with several other Rights, Privileges and Immunities for the better and more orderly carrying on this Good Design.

These Letters Patent bear Date the 25th of May, 1709. And to do Justice to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, it must be observed, that they passed an Act to encourage the Design of Charity-Schools in April this very Year 1709, and Subscriptions were then begun to be made: And there appeared a good Prospect of Success; for by the Patent which they now have received, the Design was really begun, and 2000*l.* Sterling was subscribed to it: And the Duchess of Hamilton, to her great Honour, settled some of these Schools in the Isle of Arran. For altho' every Parish in Scotland is obliged to maintain one School-Master, yet it is but in some Places that the School-Masters are obliged to teach the Poor gratis. So that notwithstanding that Legal Provision, Charity-Schools are found to be highly necessary in Scotland, as well as in England and Foreign Countries. Two noble Examples are come to Knowledge, which ought not to be omitted, viz. that to CARLAVROCK, near DUMFRIES in Dumfrieshire, a private Gentleman gave last Year 1000*l.*

1000*l.* towards erecting a *Charity-School* for all the *Poor Children* in the Town and Neighbourhood, the same being much infested with *Papists*. And *James Fraser*, Esq; has lately done the same. The *General Assembly* having interested themselves in this Glorious Undertaking, by publishing their *Act and Recommendation for furthering the Design of Propagating Knowledge*, an *Instrument* for a *Subscription* has been drawn up, and *Printed Copies* thereof sent to all the *Presbyteries*, to the End that the *Ministers* may propose this good Work to those within their Bounds, and deal with piously disposed Persons, for obtaining their Concurrence, getting *Subscriptions*, &c.

CHAP. IX.

Of SCHOOLS, and other Benefactions for Studies in Scotland.

Schools.] I N every Parish there is a *School* set up by Act of Parliament, as hath been already mentioned, whose *Master* has a Salary from the Public, and the Scholars allow them some small Matter Quarterly. In *Country Schools* they teach *Writing* and *Arithmetic*, and Reading *English*, and in some *Latin*. In the Royal Burghs they teach *Latin* and *Greek*, and have tolerable Salaries; besides that each Scholar gives 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* a Quarter; and in these Schools they teach nothing else, having *English* and *Writing-Schools* besides in all Places where they have *Grammar-Schools*. In *Country-Parishes* the School-master is usually *Precentor* and *Kirk-Session-Clerk*, which brings him in some Advantage; for he receives 1*s.* and sometimes 1*s.* 8*d.* for asking of *Banns of Marriage*; 6*d.* for *Registring* a Child that is *Christened*; and 3*d.* for a *Certificate* for any Person that removes out of the Parish. All *School-Masters* are obliged to take the *Oath of Allegiance*, to subscribe the *Confession of Faith*, and must submit to a Trial from the *Presbytery of the Bounds*.

Bursars.] For a continual Supply of *Ministers* in the Kirk of Scotland, it was ordained by the *General Assembly* sitting at *Edinburgh*, A. D. 1645, That a Number of pious Youths, of good Expectations and approved Abilities, should be chosen, and sent *Bursars*, or *Exhibitioners*, to the *Universities*, by the several *Presbyteries* of Scotland, every *Presbytery* consisting of 12 Kirks, being required to send and maintain one *Bursar* yearly at the *University*; and where the *Presbyteries* are fewer in Number, they are to join with other *Presbyteries* to make up the Number: And the *Overplus* of the Number to be ordered and disposed by the *Presbyteries* and *Synods*; and their Books to bear Record thereof. These *Bursars* are to be allowed for their

their Maintenance 100*l*. Scots per Annum at least, which is to be taken out of the Kirk Penalties; and the said Maintenance to be collected by the Moderator of every Presbytery, by equal divided Portions; the one half to be brought in at the Winter Synod, and given to the Bursars, and the other half at the Summer Synod, to be sent unto them. The Time of the Bursars Continuance at the University is not to exceed four Years; if before that Time any of these Bursars should be removed by Death, or be called to a particular Charge, another is to succeed in his Room. All Bursars of Theology are obliged to bring sufficient Testimonies from the Universities where they are bred, of their Proficiency and good Behaviour, and be also ready to give a Proof of their Labours at the several Synods, if it shall be required: And if they are found deficient, their Exhibitions are taken away, and given to others.

Besides Bursars from Presbyteries, there are also others maintained by Noblemen and Gentlemen, Ministers and others who have left great Sums of Money for that End; the Interest whereof is applied to maintain poor Students: And by a Gift of King William III. diverse Students have considerable Allowances to study beyond Seas; which Gift is charged upon the Revenues of the late Bishops.

In the Year 1578, the Town of *Edinburgh* founded their high School, by Warrant and Encouragement from the Royal Bounty of King James VI. whence it took the Name of the King's School: It has a Master, four Ushers, a Writing-Master, and a Janitor; all which are provided with fixed competent Salaries, except the Writing-Master, whose Benefit is casual. It hath a public Library, erected by the Authority of the Town Council, Anno 1658, principally consisting of Latin and Greek Classical Authors.

CHAP. X.

Of the City of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.] *Edinburgh* is the Metropolis of Scotland, formerly the Royal Seat, and far surpasseth all other Cities of *North-Britain* in the Stateliness of its Churches, the Beauty and Neatness of its public and private Buildings, the Largeness of its Circumference, and in the Number and Wealth of its Inhabitants. Very many of the Houses are parted into diverse Tenements, and they very often have as many Landlords as Stories, having no Dependence upon one another, saving that they are built upon one and the same Foundation.

Name and Antiquity.] By the most ancient Inhabitants it was called *Dun Eden*; by the *Latins*, *Edinodunum*; and by their Saxons

Saxon Ancestors, *Edinburgh*; all which signify a Town upon a Hill, or rather the City of the *Edeni*, built upon a Hill. The *Edeni* were those whom *Ptolemy* called *Ottodeni*; which Word, as some learned Men think, was mistaken for *Scottodeni*; the two first Letters *Sc.* being through Halfe of the Copiers omitted.

Ptolemy calls this Place *Castrum alatum*, the winged Castle, not from the Greek way of Building mentioned by *Vitruvius*, but from the very Nature of the Place; for, besides the Lake on both Sides, there are two Hills near the Rock on which the Castle stands, which something resemble *Wings*, as may be easily perceived, if one goes to the City from the South-East by the Sea-side; for then those Rocks appear like Wings stretched forth, and the Rock on which the Castle stands, like the Head of a Bird with a Tuft. This seems to be the true Reason of the Name.

Situation.] The Hill on which the City stands, hath upon the North-side a standing Pool, commonly called the *North-Loch*; upon the South-side there was formerly another standing Pool, called the *South-Loch*, as appears by some Leases of Houses in *St. Ninian's-Row*, which were let with the Privilege of a Boat annexed. These two *Locks* or *Lakes* bounded the City upon those two Sides, as the *North-Loch* does at present on the North; but the *South-Loch* was drained above 100 Years ago, and upon its Banks are built two several Ranges of Houses, between which is a Street called the *Cow-gate*, built upon the Ground which was once covered with Water. A great Part of the City stands upon an Ascent; and it is very probable, that the Castle was the Cause of building the City; for first the Neighbours having built a few Houses near the Castle, others followed their Example, that they might be defended by it from the Insults of their Enemies.

This City is inclosed with something, which seems to have been an old *Roman* Wall on every Side except the *North*, where it is secured by the *Loch*. It has six Gates, two to the *East*, two to the *South*, one to the *West*, and another lately built to the *North*. One of the Gates to the *East* is called the *Netherbow*, which was magnificently rebuilt in 1616, and adorned with Towers on both Sides, and is the chief Gate of the City. The other Gate to the *East* is called the *Cow-gate*, from which there's an Entry into the *Nether-street*, which runs the Length of the whole City, and is sometimes called the *Cow-gate-street*. The *Eastermost* of the Gates to the *South* is called the *Potter-Row-Port*, from the Suburbs called the *Potter-Row*. The *Westmost* of these is called the *Society-Port*, properly the *Brewers-Port*. In that Place is a great square Court, with Buildings round about it, to the very Walls of the City. The *West-Gate* at the other End of the City lying beneath the Castle, affords an Entrance from the Suburb of the same Name. The *North-Gate*, which was last made, at the lower End of the *North-Loch*, is

two-

two-fold, the *Inner* and *Outer Port*, through which there is an Entry into the City from the Suburb, called the *Mutters-Hill*. There are two Streets extending the Length of the whole Town. The chief Street, which is called the *High-Street*, is one of the broadest Streets in *Europe*; from it run many Lanes or Wynds, as the *Scots* call them, on both Sides. The *Nether* or *Lower-Street* has also many Wynds running to the South.

In the very Middle of the City is a Cathedral Church, called *St. Giles's*; so large, that it is divided into three Places for preaching, every one of which is appropriated to a distinct Parish. It is built of hewn Stone, beautified with Pillars and Arches of the same. In the Middle it forms a perfect Cross, by four Parts of this Church meeting together, which support a stately high Tower, with a Top of curious Workmanship, representing an *Imperial Crown*. Besides this Cathedral Church, there are in the City

The South Church, called the *Grey-Friars* Church, which stands in the Middle of the common Burying-Place. Many Tombs and Monuments surround the Church, and among which, that of *Sir George Mackenzie* appears like a *Mausoleum*.

There is also a Church of square hewn Stone with a Tower, built *Anno 1641*, which is called the *Trone-Church*.

The *Collegiate Church* of the *Sacred Trinity* was built by *Mary of Guelders*, King *James II*'s Queen, where also she lies interred.

The *Lady Yster's* Church was built by the *Lady Yster*, who also left a Sum of Money for maintaining a good able Man to preach and perform Divine Service therein.

Besides these Churches, there are two Chapels in the City, *St. Mary Magdalen's* in the *Cow-Gate*, and *St. Mary's* in *Nedries-Wynd*.

There is another Chapel of the same Name at the Foot of the *Cannon-Gate*; as likewise several Meeting-Houses lately built both in the City and Suburbs.

Within these 20 Years has been built a very beautiful Church about the Middle of the *Cannon-Gate*, on the North-side, and a considerable Piece of Ground inclosed for a Church-yard, by a Legacy left by *Sir Tho. Moodie* of *Sachton-Hall* for that Purpose.

Near the *Cathedral Church* is the *Parliament-House*, where the Estates of the Kingdom formerly sat. It stands in a great Court, wherein is a handsome Figure of King *Charles II.* on Horseback: The Court is bounded on the North by the Church itself: The *West-side* is inclosed by the *Council-House*, where the *Town-Council* assembles: The *South* is bounded by the *Session-House*, where the Judges and Lords of Session sit; in the upper Part of this Building are the *Privy-Council* and *Exchequer-Chambers*. The rest of the South and East-side of this Court is inclosed with the upper and lower *Exchange*, and with a Row of very stately Buildings.

About

About 40 Years ago, the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, at a vast Expence, brought one of the best Springs in *Scotland* into the City by Leaden Pipes, from a Hill above three Miles distant from it; and have erected very stately Fountains in the Middle of the *High-Street*, to serve the Town with Water.

Bank of Scotland.] At the Foot of a Close, on the North Side of the *Land-Market*, is the Bank of *Scotland*, which was erected by Act of Parliament, 1695. Their chief Business and Design is to make Payments, and lend Money at an easy Interest. The Office is managed by a Governour, a Deputy-Governour, and 24 Directors; whereof 12 are ordinary, and 12 extraordinary. The whole Managers meet only once a Quarter, the 12 ordinary Directors meet the first *Tuesday* in every Month; which Meetings are termed *The Court of Directors*. The ordinary Directors are subdivided into 4 Classes or Sub-Committees, who attend by turns Weekly every ordinary Day, except *Saturday*: The Directors perform all Matters of Moment by Ballotting. The principal Officers of the Bank are, 1. A *Treasurer*, who has convenient Lodgings in the Office, under whom are three *Tellers*. 2. A *Secretary*. 3. An *Accomptant*. The annual Elections are in *March*; and the first Court of *General Directors* is held the first *Thursday* in *April*.

Air.] The great Breadth of the *High-Street*, and the many Lanes which lie on each side of it, from North to South, and which send up the Air as it were in Pipes into the *High-Street*, and the Nearness of the two Hills, called *Neil's Craigs*, on the North, *Sarisbury Craigs* on the South, do all contribute to the Town's being very airy: which conduces not a little to the Wholesomeness of it; insomuch, that it was never heard that the Plague raged in *Edinburgh*, except it was brought thither by infected Merchandizes: Which Purity of the Air is daily increased by bringing in the Water above-mentioned, which, as it has been ordered by a wise Act of Council, cleanses the City from Nastiness. Without the Walls of the City are the *Suburbs*, among which, that which lies from the *Nether-how* to the *Abby*, called the *Cannon-Gate*, has the Preeminence; it is adorned with goodly Buildings and fine Gardens. On the South Side is a very fine House belonging to the Earl of *Murray*, with very pleasant Gardens adjoining to it. At the lower End of this Suburb is the Abby of *Holy-Rood-House*, founded by King *David I.* for the Monks of the Order of *St. Augustin*, which was formerly consumed by Fire, all but the Church, in which several of the *Scottish Kings and Queens* are interred.

On the North-side of the City, in a pleasant Valley, is the *Physic-Garden*, of which the ingenious and learned *Botanist* Mr. *James Sutherland* was Overseer, who was placed there by the excellent Founder Sir *Andrew Balfour*; and who, by his indefatigable Industry, has brought together so many Plants, that it was in 30 Years Time one of the best stocked Gardens in Europe.

Magnitude.] The Number of Inhabitants increasing in *Edinburgh* from what they were of old, the City is now stretched forth to the very Foot of the Ascent to the East; so that the City and Suburbs of the *Cannon-gate*, and the King's Palace, is in Length an entire *Scotch* Mile: In Breadth, including the Suburbs, half a *Scotch* Mile, and in Circumference three Miles.

Frith, Firth, or Forth.] Above the Mouth of the River *Tyne*, upon the Doubling of the Shore, is a noble Arm of the Sea, well furnished with Islands; and by the Influx of many Rivers, and the Sea-Tides, is dilated to a great Breadth, *Ptolemy* calls it *Boderia*; *Tacitus*, *Bodotria*; the *Scots*, the *Forth* or *Frith*; the *English*, *Edinburgh Frith*.

Public Buildings.] Besides the Cathedral and the other Churches, Chapels and Hospitals, with the Parliament-House already described, and the Colleges, which will be accounted for when we come to the University, there is a strong Castle called by the *Scots* the *Maiden Castle*, because the Daughters of the *Pictish* Kings were said to have been taught here the Use of their Needles. It is situate at the Head of the Town, on the West, where the Hill rises into a large Top. It is properly a Citadel, for it both hangs over and commands the Town. The Rock upon which it is situated, is, upon the South, West and North, inaccessible. The Entrance into the Castle is from the Town. The chief Defence on this Side, is the round *Battery*; at the Foot whereof is a designed Outwork, which is yet scarce brought to a Condition of Defence; but will add very much to the Strength of it when finished. In the Castle also is a Royal Palace, built of square Stone, where the *Regalia* of the Kingdom are kept. An Account whereof, I presume, will not displease the Reader, though it occasion some small Digression.

The *Imperial Crown* of *Scotland* is of pure Gold, enriched with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamellings: Its Parts and Specific Form are these: *Primo*, It's composed of a large broad Curl or Fillet, which goes round the Head, adorned with Twenty-two large precious Stones, viz. Topazes, Amethysts, Garnets, Emeralds, Rubies, and Hyacinths, in Collets of Gold of various Forms, and with curious Enamellings: And betwixt each of these Collets of Stones, are interposed great *Oriental* Pearls, one of which is wanting. 2. Above the great Circle there is another small one formed with Twenty Points, adorned with the like Number of Diamonds and Sapphires alternately; and the Points are topped with as many great Pearls, after which Form are the Coronets of our Lords Barons. 3. The upper Circle is relative, or heightened with ten Crosses *Florée*, each being adorned in the Centre with a great Diamond betwixt four great Pearls placed in Cross, ten, one and one: But some of the Pearls are wanting; and the Number upon the upper Part of the Crown, beside what are in the under Circle, and in the Cross *Patée*, are Fifty-one; and

and these Crosses Florée are interchanged with other ten high *Fleurs de Lys*, alternative with the aforesaid great Pearls below, which top the Points of the second small Circle. *Note*, This is said to be the ancient Form of the Crown of *Scotland* since the League made betwixt *Achaius* King of *Scots*, and *Charles* the Great of *France*: The Specific Form of this Crown differing from other imperial Crowns, in that it is heightened with Crosses Florée alternatively with *Fleurs de Lys*, and that of *England* with Crosses Patée alternately with *Fleurs de Lys*. The Crown of *Scotland*, since King *James VI.* went to *England*, has been ignorantly represented by Herald-Painters, Engravers, and other Tradesmen, after the Form of the Crown of *England*, with Crosses Patée; whereas there is not one but that which tops the *Mond*, but all Crosses Florée, such as we see in our old Coins, and those which top our old Churches. These Crowns were not anciently arched or close. *Charles* the Eighth of *France* is said to be the first in *France* who took a close Crown, as appears by his Medal coined in the Year 1495, being designed *Imperator Orientis*. *Edward* the Fifth of *England*, in the Year 1483, carried a close Crown, as is observed by *Selden*: And the *Scotch* Crown is arched thus: 4. From the upper Circle proceed four Arches, adorned with Enamelled Figures, which meet and close at the Top, surmounted with a *Mond* of Gold, or Celestial Globe, Enamelled Blue Semée, Or, powdered with Stars, Crossed and Enamelled with a large Cross Patée, adorned in the Extremities with a great Pearl; (such a Cross tops the Church of *Holy-Rood-House*) and cantoned with other four in the Angles. In the Centre of the Cross Patée, there is a square Amethyst, which points the Fore-part of the Crown; and behind, or on the other Side, is a great Pearl, and below it, on the Foot of the Palar Part of the Cross, are these Characters, *J. R.* 5. By which it seems that King *James V.* was the first that closed the Crown with Arches, and topped it with a *Mond* or Cross Patée. But it is evident, *Primo*, that the Money and Medals coined in the Reigns of King *James III.* and *IV.* have a close Crown; and it is no less clear, that the Arches of the Crown were not put there from the Beginning, or at the making of the Crown; because, *Primo*, they are tacked by Tacks of Gold to the ancient Crown. 2 The workmanship of the Arch is not so good, and there is a small Distinction in Fineness betwixt the first and last; the latter being of superfine Gold, and the other not so exactly to that Standard; Trial thereof has been made. 3. The Tire or Bonnet of the Crown was of Purple Velvet; but in the Year 1685, it got a Cape of Crimson Velvet, adorned as before, with four Plates of Gold richly wrought and enamelled, and on each of them a great Pearl half an Inch in Diameter, which appears between the four Arches, and the Bonnet is turned up with Ermine; upon the lowest Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermine, there are eight

eight small Holes, disposed two and two together on the four Quarters of the Crown, in the middle Space betwixt the Arches, to which they have laced or tied Diamonds or precious Stones. The Crown is nine Inches broad in Diameter, being Twenty-seven Inches about; and in Height, from under the Circle to the Top of the Cross Patée, six Inches and a half: It always stands on a square Cushion of Crimson Velvet, adorned with Fringes, and four Tassels of Gold Thread hanging down at each Corner.

The *Sceptre*: The Stalk or Stem of the *Sceptre* being Silver double over Gilt, is two Foot in Length, of *Hexagon* Form, with three Buttons or Knots answering thereto: Betwixt the first Button and the second is the Handle, of *Hexagon* Form, furling in the Middle, and plain: Betwixt the second Button and the third there are three Sides engraven; on that under the Virgin *Mary*, one of the Statues that are on the Top of the Stalk, is the Letter *J*; upon the second Side, under *St. James*, is the Letter *R*; and on the third, under *St. Andrew*, is the Figure 5. The Side betwixt *J* and *R*, is engraven with fourteen *Fleurs de Lys*, and on the Side betwixt the Figure 5 and the Letter *J*, are ten Thistles continued from one Stem from the third Button to the Capital. The three Sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other three are antique Engravings, *viz.* Sacramental Cups, antique *Medusa's* Heads, and Rullion Foliages. Upon the Top of the Stalk is an antique Capital of Leaves embossed; upon the *Abacus* whereof arises round the prolonged Stem, surrounded with three Statues. First, that of the Blessed Virgin, crowned with an open Crown, holding in her Right Arm OUR BLESSED SAVIOUR, and in her left Hand a Mond ensigned with a Cross. Next to her, on her Right Hand, stands the Statue of *St. Andrew* in an Apostolical Garment, and on his Head a Bonnet, like a *Scots* Bonnet, holding in his Right Hand a Cross, or Saltire, a Part whereof is broke off; and in his Left, elevate, a Book open, on the Blessed Virgin's Left Hand. On *St. Andrew's* Right Hand stands another Statue, seeming to represent *St. James*, with the like Apostolical Garment, and a hanging Neck supperadded thereto, and upon his Head a little Hat like to the *Roman Pileum*: In his Right Hand, half elevate, a Book open; and in his Left, a Pastoral Staff, the Head is broke off; and above each Statue, being two Inches and an half excepting the Virgin, which is little less, the finishing of a *Gothic* Niche. Betwixt each Statue arises in a Rullion, in Form of a Dolphin, very distinct, in Length four Inches, Foliage along the Body, their Heads upwards, and affronted inward; and the Turning of their Tails ending in a Rose or Cinque-Foil outward. Above these Rullions and Statues stands another *Hexagon* Button, or Knot, with Oak Leaves under every Corner, and above it a Crystal Globe of two Inches and a quarter Diameter; within three Bars jointed above, where it is surmounted with

with six Rullions: And here again with an Oval Globe topped with an *Oriental Pearl*, half an Inch Diameter, the whole Sceptre in Length is Thirty-four Inches.

The Sword is in Length five Foot; the Handle and Pommel are of Silver over gilt, in Length sixteen Inches; The Pommel is round, and somewhat flat on the two Sides; on the Middle of each there is of embossed Work a Garland, and in the Centre there have been two enamelled Plates, which are broke off. The Traverse or Cross of the Sword being of Silver over gilt, is in Length seventeen Inches and a Half: Its Form is like two Dolphins, the Heads joining, and their Tails end into Acorns: The Shell is hanging downward; the Point of the Sword formed like an Escalop flourished, or rather like a great Oak Leaf. On the Blade of the Sword are indented with Gold these Letters, *Julius II. P.* The Scabbard is of Crimfon Velvet, covered with Silver, gilded and wrought in *Philagrain* Work into Branches of the Oak-tree Leaves and Acorns; on the Scabbard are placed four round Plates of Silver over gilt, two of them near to the Crampet are enamelled with *Blue*, and thereon in Golden Characters, *Julius II. Pont. Max. P. C.* At the Mouth of the Scabbard, opposite to the Neck, is a large square Plate of Silver enamelled, *Purple*, into a Cartouch, *Azure*, an Oak-tree eradicated and fruited, *Or*. And above the Cartouch the Papal Ensign, *viz.* Two Keys in Saltire Adosce, their Bowls formed like Roses, or Cinquefoils, tied with Trappings and Tassels hanging down at each Side of the Cartouch. Above the Keys is the Papal Tiar, environed with three Crowns, with two Labels turned up, adorned with Crosses. Pope *Julius II.* who gave this Sword to King *James IV.* had for his Armorial Figures, an Oak-tree fruited; which is the Reason the Sword is adorned with such Figures, a Hill, and a Star; which Figures I find not on any Part of the Sword; if they have been on the two enamelled Plates, which are 'lost off from the Pommel, I know not: But it is certain the Pope had such Figures, as appears by these Verses made by *Voltoline*, a famous *Italian* Poet; as the same are mentioned by *Hermanus Hermes*, a *German* Writer, who gives us these Lines found in the Monastery.

*Quercus, Mons, Stella, formant tua Stemmata Princeps,
Hisque tribus trinum fiat Diadema tuum.
Tuta Navis Petri, mediis non flectitur Undis,
Mons tegit à Vento, Stellaque monstrat Iter.*

This Account was copied from the Principal Inventory.

This Castle is the chief Magazine for the Arms and Ammunition of the Nation; and has a most pleasant Prospect into the neighbouring Fields and the *Forth*, from whence it is saluted by
such

such Ships of War as come to Anchor in *Leith* Road; and perhaps the *Romans* could not have found a better Place for a Fortification. The Governours of this Fortrefs, since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* were the Earl of *Middleton*, the Dukes of *Lauderdale*, *Queensberry*, and *Gordon*. After the Accession of *K. William* and *Q. Mary* to the Throne of *Scotland*, the Earl of *Leven* was chief Commander of *Edinburgh* Castle, which Government was continued to him by her late Majesty.

The *Royal Palace*, which stands where *Holy Rood* Abby formerly stood, has it Name from thence: It has four Courts; the outer Court, which is as big as all the rest, has four principal Entries, besides several Inlets into the adjacent Gardens, three of which are on the *West*, and the other on the *East-Side*. The Entry of the Palace is adorned with noble Pillars of Stone, and a fine *Cupola* made like a Crown above it. The Fore-part of the Palace is terminated by four high Towers, two of which toward the *North* were erected by King *James V.* and the rest by King *Charles II.* The Fabric of the inner Court is very stately, with Pillars round it, all of Stone. From these Piazzas there are Passages to the several Apartments, which are truly Royal and Magnificent: But above all, the *Long Gallery* is remarkable, being adorned with the Pictures of all the Kings of *Scotland*, from *Fergus II.* downwards. The Palace on all Hands is bounded with lovely Gardens. On the *South-Side* lies the King's Park, which is stored with great Variety of Medicinal Plants. Here is also an admirable Fountain, which, through Conduits, serves the whole House.

Of the Government of the City of Edinburgh.

The *Ecclesiastical* Government of *Edinburgh* is according to the *Presbyterian* Discipline, as has been already discoursed in the Chapter of Church-Government. They assemble orderly in the Church, and Notice is taken of all that are absent, and if without lawful Cause, upon Proof, are punishable as Prophane-ners of the *Sabbath*. No Sports or Recreations, not so much as Walking in the Fields, is tolerated on that Day. Burials at *Edinburgh*, and generally through the Kingdom, are performed without any Ceremony of Words, only the Bodies are decently attended to the Grave by all that please to go; of which they have Notice by the Ringing of a Hand-bell through the Street by the Cryer, who says, *All Brethren and Sisters, I let you to vot, that there is a Brother—or Sister—departed at the Pleasure of Almighty God, &c.* and then gives Notice when he or she is to be interred. This is all the Invitation. And when the dead Corpse is silently laid in the Grave, the *Funeral Rites* are ended, and the Company retire every one to their several Habitations.

Civil Government.] The Government of *Edinburgh* is in general much the same with that of most of the other *Royal Burghs*, of which it is the chiefest, though in most *Burghs* there are some Variations from the Government of the rest. The Magistrates and Council of the good Town of *Edinburgh*, as it is peculiarly called, are a *Provost*, four *Bailiffs*, a *Dean of Guild*, a *Treasurer*, six *Deacons of Crafts*, and two *Craftsmen*. This Council governs the Town, and no others are allowed to be present with them, except in extraordinary Cases, in which the fourteen *Deacons of Crafts* may be convened. Some of these extraordinary Cases are Elections of Magistrates, who are all annual, and usually chosen about *Michaelmas*, setting of Fines, or any other manner of Tacks, giving of Benefices, or other Offices of Burgh, building of public Works, and disposing of the common Stock above such a Sum.

The Powers and Privileges of the City of *Edinburgh* are very considerable; but what they anciently were, is not distinctly known, most of the ancient *Charters* of that City being lost through the Calamities of the Times. In general, it is certain, that their Privileges and Rights were at least as extensive as the Privileges and Rights of any other *Royal Burgh* in the Kingdom. *Edinburgh* was one of the four Burghs that assisted the Chamberlain in the signing of *Dooms*; and when *Berwick* and *Roxburgh* were in the Hands of the *English*, King *David III.* in the Parliament of *Perth*, 1384, joined *Linlithgow* and *Lanerk* to *Edinburgh* and *Stirling*, in the room of *Berwick* and *Roxburgh*; and in King *James the II*d's Time, the good Town of *Edinburgh* obtained a *Charter*, by which the Court of the four Burghs, which gave Rise to the Convention of the Burghs, should always in Time coming be held at *Edinburgh*, as the Convention of Burghs has been usually held since.

The Magistracy of *Edinburgh* have the entire Jurisdiction of Sheriffs within the City, and without the City, from *Inchbucklinbrae* East, to *Crammond-Water* West, and as far to the South as the Mid-Water of the *Forth* reaches towards the North. The *Provost* is principal Sheriff, the Bailiffs are jointly and severally his Deputies. All Escheats of Persons guilty of Crimes that have been convened before them as Sheriffs, formerly fell to them, as also the Escheats of all who have been put to the Horn within their Bounds; as also the Escheats of their own Inhabitants, convicted of any Crime before any other Judge of the Kingdom: But all Fines, and Perquisites of this kind, are now levied for the King; the Sheriff, or other Magistrate's Title or Right to them being abolished by a late Act of Parliament. They are Justices of the Peace, and Coroners also within their own Bounds, and have Rights of Admiralty over the Coasts of their own Sheriffdom.

The Lord *Provost* of *Edinburgh*, as he is always styled, calls the Convention of Burghs by his own *Missives*: And in the Intervals

tervals of *Conventions*, if there is a Fear of any Infraction of the Privileges of the Burgh, the Magistracy of *Edinburgh* have a Right to take Notice of it, and to prevent any Encroachments upon their Privileges, which may pass by private Grants surreptitiously obtained from the Sovereign.

The Power of gathering and regulating the *Militia* of the Town, lies within it self, and they are exempt from quartering of any Soldiers, except what belong to themselves, without their own Leave, upon any Occasion. The Towns of *Leith* and *Newhaven* are under their Jurisdiction: And as to their Power, whatsoever is necessary for the Conservation of the Peace, or Preservation and Encouragement of Trade, is lodged in the Hands of the Lord Provost and the Council of the City.

When K. *Henry VI.* of *England* was in Exile in *Scotland*, in *Edward IV.*'s Time, he stay'd long in *Edinburgh*, where he was very kindly entertained; in Consideration whereof, he gave them a Grant, the Original of which is still extant among the Records of that City, empowering the Merchants of that City to trade and traffic within the Kingdom of *England*, and to pay no other Duties for Importing or Exporting any Commodities than what the Citizens of the City of *London* would be obliged to pay in such Cases; and granting to them the same Franchises and Privileges which the Citizens of *London* do any where enjoy throughout that whole Kingdom.

The Lord Provost is *Right Honourable* by his Office, and the Council take the Title of *Honourable*.

Of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

That *Edinburgh* might want no Accommodation for Men of Letters, King *Charles II.* erected a College of Physicians in *Edinburgh*, giving them, by Patent under the Great Seal, an ample Jurisdiction within this City and the Liberties thereof, commanding the Courts of Justice to assist them in the Execution of their Orders. They have the sole Faculty of professing Physic. They hold Conferences once a Month for the Improvement of Medicine, and they have begun to erect a Library.

This College consists of a President, two Censors, a Secretary, and the ordinary Society of Fellows, who, upon St. *Andrew's* Day, if it fall on a *Thursday*, or if not, the first *Thursday* after, elect seven Counsellors, who choose the President and the other Officers for the ensuing Year. By their Charter the President and Censors have Power to convene before them all Persons that presume to practise Physic within the City of *Edinburgh*, or the Liberties thereof, without the Licence of the College, and to fine them in five Pounds *Sterling*. They are also empowered to visit Apothecaries Shops, and examine themselves; with several other Rights and Privileges.

Of the College of Herald.

The principal Officer in the *Scottish* Court of Honour, is *Lion King at Arms*, who has six *Heralds*, six *Pursuivants*, and a great Number of *Messengers at Arms* under him. He is obliged to hold two peremptory Courts in the Year at *Edinburgh*, on the 6th of *May*, and 6th of *November*, and to call Officers of Arms and their *Cautiōners* before him upon Complaint; and if found culpable upon Trial, to deprive and fine them and their *Cautiōners*. *Lion*, and his Brethren the *Heralds*, have Power to visit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen, and to distinguish them with Differences, and to register them in their Books, as also to inhibit such as bear Arms, as by the Law of Arms ought not to bear them, under the Pain of *Escheating* the Thing to the King whereon the Arms are found, and 100 *l. Scots* to *Lion* and his Brethren, or of Imprisonment during *Lion's* Pleasure. And, by Advice of the Lords of the Session, all Magistrates, as required, shall concur with *Lion* to execute the Statutes in his Favour, under the Pain of Rebellion, with Certification that Letters may be directed against them *simpliciter*. *Lion* for matriculating the Arms of Noblemen is to have 20 *Marks*, of Knights and Barons 10 *Marks*, and of all others that have a Right to bear Arms, 5 *Marks*. *Lion* and his Brethren are also the Judges of the Malversation of *Messengers*, whose Business is to execute Summons and Letters of Diligence for Civil Debt, Real or Personal. The last Step of Personal Diligence is called a *Caption*, which is a Warrant to seize the Debtor's Person: In the Execution whereof, he toucheth the Party to be taken with his Rod or Wand, which is one of the Badges of his Office. They are called *Messengers at Arms*, from the Impress of the King's Arms on their Blazon, which is a Piece of Brass or Silver fixed upon the Messenger's Breast, to discover his Warrant and Authority when he discharges the Duty of his Office: And the resisting him therein, is a Crime, in the Law of *Scotland*, called *Deforcement*.

Hospitals.

Heriot's Hospital.] Heriot's Hospital is a public School, founded by *George Heriot*, Jeweller to King *James VI.* descended from the Family of *Trebourne*; who, after he had lost two Sons by Shipwreck going from *Scotland* to *London*, and dying without Issue, Feb. 15, 1624, left in Legacy to this Hospital, Two Hundred Thousand Pounds Scots Money, that Youth might be maintained therein, and instructed in Arts and Sciences 'till they were of mature Age, and left the City of *Edinburgh* his Executors. It is properly a Nursery for Boys, in which the Citizens Children, who are poor, are brought up under the Tutelage of a Governour; who, according to the Constitution of the Founder, is to live single. If the Boys prove Scholars, they are sent

to the *College*, and have an *Exhibition of 7 l. Sterling per Annum*; and if put to Trades, have *11 l. Sterling* to bind them *Apprentices*, and furnish them with *Necessaries*. They have likewise a *Chaplain* to instruct them in the *Grounds of Learning*, 'till they are fitted for the public *Schools and Colleges*. The *Fabric* of this *Hospital* is very stately, and the *Statue* of the *Founder* is erected upon the *Inner Frontispiece*. Round about the *House* are very pleasant *Gardens*, adorned with large *Walks* and delightful *Greens*.

St. Thomas's.] Near the *Collegiate Church* of the *Sacred Trinity* is *St. Thomas's Hospital*, in which the poorer Sort of *Inhabitants*, both *Men* and *Women*, are liberally maintained, and have their own proper *Chaplain*.

There was a *Maiden-Hospital*, founded and liberally endowed here in the Year 1702, for the *Relief and Education* of young *Girls*, by some of the *Merchant Company*, who were much encouraged thereto by *Mary Erskin*, Relict of *James Haire*, *Druggist* in *Edinburgh*; who not only purchased convenient *Lodgings*, with pleasant large *Yards*, and other *Accommodations* for the *Hospital*, but also left them a considerable *Sum of Money*. The *Work* has been considerably advanced by *Mortification* and *Donations* from other *Persons*, both in *Town* and *Country*; and, out of a virtuous *Emulation*, the *Tradesmen* or *Artificers* of *Edinburgh* have instantly founded and endowed another *Maiden-Hospital*.

House of Correction.

Over against the *Collegiate Church* of the *Sacred Trinity* is the *House of Correction*, commonly called *Paul's Work*, in which there are diverse *Manufactories* of *Linnen*, *Wool*, and *Silk*; where dissolute *Persons* are forced to earn their *Living* by their *Labour*.

The Basse.

The *Basse* is a little *Island* within the *Forth*, about a *Mile* distant from the *Shore*. The *Prospect* of it, as represented in *Slezer's Theatrum Scotiae*, will sufficiently shew the *Difficulty* of *Access* to it. Upon the *Top* of this *Island* is a *Spring*, which furnishes the *Garrison* with *Water*, and there is also *Pasturage* for 20 or 30 *Sheep*. 'Tis also famous for the great *Flocks* of *Fowls*, which resort thither in the *Months* of *May* and *June*, the *Surface* of it being almost covered with *Nests*, *Eggs*, and young *Birds*. The most delicious among these different *Sorts*, are the *Soland Geese* and *Kettie Waikes*. There is only one *Island* more in the *West* of *Scotland*, called *Ailsay*, where these *Geese* do breed; and from these two *Places* the *Country* is furnished with them during the *Months* of *July* and *August*. This *Island* of the *Basse*

Basse was an ancient Possession of the Family of *Lauder*, and in the Reign of King *Charles II.* it was bought of them, and annexed to the Crown.

This Garrison is commanded and kept by an Ensign, a Serjeant, a Corporal, and Soldiers; whose Pay is as follows.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Ensign's <i>per Diem</i> , is	—	—	—
The Serjeant,	—	—	—
The Corporal,	—	—	—

The Soldiers are taken out of his Majesty's Regiment of Guards, and paid with them, with an Allowance of 2 *d.* *Sterling* to each of them, which makes their Pay 9 *d.* *per Diem*.

The Town Company of *Edinburgh* is at present commanded by two *Captain-Lieutenants*, lately chosen, who have each 4 *s.* *Sterling per Diem* for their Pay.

Here it may not be amiss just to mention some of the Castles of *Scotland*: The three chiefest of which, are, *Edinburgh*, *Dumbarton*, and *Sterling* Castles.

The most considerable after these three, are, *Island Donnand* Castle, standing on a Rock, which is a *Peninsula* on the West-side of *Kintail*, in the Shire of *Ross*; it has a Garrison of the King's Forces.

Inverness Castle was demolished by the Rebels in 1746. In room of which is now building a Fort at *Artherseer*. Vid. *Nairnshire supra*.

The Castle of *Blackness* in the Shire of *Galloway*, has a Garrison.

The Castle of *Dunstaffage* on the West-Coast of *Lorn*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Heretable Keeper of it.

Fort-William, in the Heart of *Loquhabar*, the only Place in these Parts, which held out against the Rebels, in 1746. It was commanded by Captain, now Colonel *Scott*, a brave and experienced Officer.

All these above belong to his Majesty.

The Castle of *Glengary* in the Shire of *Inverness*, has a Garrison, and it is the Property of *Alexander Mac Donald* of *Glengary*.

The Castle of *Dwart*, possessed by the Duke of *Argyle*, and in that Shire, has a Garrison.

Castle *Tyrom* in *Moydort*, on the West-Coast over against *Mull-Isle*, has a Garrison, and is the Property of *Alexander Mac Donald* of *Moydort*.

The Mount-Fort in *Scalloway*, is a large Rock about 12 Paces above the Ground. It is capacious for Mustering a Regiment of Men. There are some Houses within it. There are 38 Iron Guns on the Wall, and it commands *Bresta-Sound* in *Schetland*.

Univer-

Universities of Scotland.

The *Universities* in Scotland are four; *St. Andrews*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen*, and *Edinburgh*. In describing these *Universities*, I shall premise some few particular Things concerning the Foundation of every *University* by itself, and then I shall give an Account of the Discipline and Method of Study used in the *University* of *Edinburgh*, which will be sufficient to give the *English* Reader a full View of all the rest.

The University of St. Andrew's,

Was founded by Bishop *Henry Wardlaw*, A. D. 1412, and endowed with very ample Privileges. The Archbishops of *St. Andrew's* were formerly Chancellors of that *University*; but now it is governed by a *Rector*, who is yearly chosen, and has the same Authority with the Vice-Chancellors of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and, by the Statutes of the University, ought to be one of the Principals of the Colleges. A Professor of Mathematics was lately added to this University. It has three Colleges, *St. Salvator's*, *St. Leonard's* and *St. Mary's* Colleges. *St. Salvator's*, commonly called the *Old College*, was founded by *James Kennedy*, Archbishop of *St. Andrew's*, who built the *Edifice*, together with a Church, wherein he has a curious Monument. He furnished it with costly Ornaments, and endowed it with a sufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of a Provost, Masters and Professors. At the first Foundation it was endowed with a *Doctor*, a *Bachelor*, and a *Licentiate* in *Divinity*; Four Professors of *Philosophy*, and eight poor Scholars, called *Bursars*, who are here instructed *Gratis*. *Dr. Skene*, late Principal of this College, repaired and augmented it, and also founded a Library, which is now well furnished with *Books*.

St. Leonard's College was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of *St. Andrew's*, A. D. 1524, who endowed it with a Maintenance for a Principal or Warden, who is always to be a *Doctor* of *Divinity*, four Professors of *Philosophy*, called *Regents*, and eight poor Scholars. *Sir John Scot* of *Scotstarvet* added a Professor of *Philology* with a liberal Maintenance, and augmented the Library with the Gift of several considerable Volumes; which was since increased by the munificent Collection of Books left to it by *Sir John Wedderburn*.

St. Mary's, or *New College*, was founded by *James Beaton*, Archbishop of *St. Andrew's*, A. D. 1536, and endowed with a Maintenance for two Professors, who are to be *Doctors* of *Divinity*: One stiled *Principal Professor of Theology*; the other, only *Professor of Theology*. To these was lately added a *Professor of Mathematics*; for the Improvement of which Science, the first Professor, *Mr. James Gregory*, procured an *Observa-*

story to be erected in the *College-Garden*, furnished with many *Mathematical Instruments*. No *Philosophy* is taught in this College.

The University of Glasgow

Was founded by Archbishop *Turnbull*, and by Pope *Nicholas V.* endowed with the Privileges of a University after the Manner of *Bononia*. It had originally considerable Revenues for the Maintenance of a *Rector*, a *Dean of Faculty*, a *Principal* or *Warden* to teach *Divinity*, and three Professors to teach *Philosophy*. The Privileges of this University were confirmed by King *James II, III, IV, and V.* and by Queen *Mary*; and yet it was almost deserted, if King *James VI.* in his Minority had not granted it a new Charter, bestowed the Tythes of the Church of *Gaven* upon it, and countenanced it by Acts of Royal Bounty and Munificence, *A. D. 1577*. But that was not all, for in the Year 1617, he established 12 Persons in the College, viz. a *Principal*, three Professors of *Philosophy*, called *Regents*, four *Bursars*, an *Oeconomus*, or a *Provider*, a *Principal Servant*, a *Janitor*, and a *Cook*. *K. Charles* ratified all its ancient Privileges, and gave Money to repair the Fabric. The like did King *Charles II.* at the Request of the Estates of *Parliament*. The Archbishops of *Glasgow* were formerly perpetual Chancellors of this University; but now it is governed by a *Rector*, who is the chief Magistrate of the Place under the King, and is annually elected. The College is separated from the rest of the Town by an exceeding high Wall, the Precincts whereof are enlarged and adorned by the Care and prudent Administration of the then *Principal, Dr. Fall*, lately *Precentor* of *York*. The College is one uniform Square well built; has a little Chapel, several Schools, a Common Hall, a well digested Library, and behind the College a large Garden surrounded with a high Wall.

The University of Aberdeen.

In the Reign of *K. Alexander II. A. D. 1213*, there was in Old *Aberdeen* a *Studium Generale in Collegio Canonorum*, with three Professors, Doctors of *Divinity*, and of the Canon and Civil Laws, and many learned Men flourished therein.

K. James IV. and *William Elphinston*, Bishop of *Aberdeen*, procured from Pope *Alexander VI.* the Privilege of an University in *Aberdeen*, *A. D. 1494*, which is endowed with as ample Privileges as any University in *Christendom*, and the Foundation is conformable to that of the Universities of *Paris* and *Bononia*, and not of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, because there were Wars at that Time between *England* and *Scotland*.

The Bishops of *Aberdeen* were formerly perpetual Chancellors of this University; had Power to visit in their own Persons, and reform Abuses; and even when they were not Doctors of

Divinity themselves, had Authority to confer that Degree on others. The Office of *Vice-Chancellor* was then lodged in the Official or Commissary of *Aberdeen*; but now it is governed by a Rector annually chosen, who, with the Assistance of his four Assessors, takes Cognizance of Abuses, &c. in that University.

This University is distinct from that in *New Aberdeen*, and is called *The King's College*, from K. *James IV.* who assumed the Patronage of it. It is seated on the South-side of the old Town, and for Neatness and Stateliness far exceeds the rest of the Houses. It is all covered with Lead; and its Church-Tower is finished, after the Fashion of that of the *Trone-Church* at *Edinburgh*, with Arches in the Form of an Imperial Crown. It is provided with a Library, a common Hall, a public and several private Schools, with handsome Apartments for the Students. This College has a Principal, a Professor of Divinity, a Professor of Civil Law, a Professor of Physic, a Sub-Principal, who is also a Professor of Philosophy, three other Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Humanity, or the learned Languages, and a Professor of the Oriental Languages, with other inferior Officers.

In *New Aberdeen* is a College, called the *Mareschalian Academy*, founded by *George Keith*, Earl-Mareschal of *Scotland*, A. D. 1693, which the City of *Aberdeen* has very much adorned with several additional Buildings, besides adding a Primary Professor, called *The Principal*. It is a distinct University, and has four Professors of Philosophy, one of Divinity, and one of Mathematics. Here is also a famous Library, founded by the Citizens; supplied with Books by the Benefactions of several learned Men, and well furnished with Mathematical Instruments.

The University of Edinburgh

Was founded by King *James VI.* A. D. 1580, who endowed it with as ample Privileges as any University in *Europe*. The Magistrates of *Edinburgh* are *Curators*, and the *Provost* is *Chancellor*. The Buildings are rather convenient than fine; they have a *Common-Hall*, Schools for every Profession, two Libraries, a Printing-House, and a good many Chambers, in which the Students may lie if they please. The Students do not eat in common, and at *Edinburgh* they have no distinct Habit, as they have in other Universities of *Scotland*, where the Students wear Red Gowns. No Test or Subscription is offered to a Student at his Admission, but every Man is free to come that will.

In this University are taught *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Anatomy*, *Mathematics*, *Ecclesiastical History*, the *Eastern Languages*, *Oratory*, *Humanity*, *Roman History*, and *Greek*; for all which there is a Professor, and a Principal that oversees them all, and presides among them when they meet as a Faculty. Every one of their Professors, and all Officers in the University, swear to acknowledge the Government as now established, Civil and Ecclesiastical.

they subscribe to the *Confession of Faith*, and declare their *Conformity to the Kirk-Government*, and that they *never will, directly or indirectly, endeavour the Subversion of the same*.

From *June 20*, to *October 20*, is a *Vacation* of all *Professions* but *Humanity*; and from *August 1*, to *October 1*, for that too. All the *Professors* are paid by their Pupils, except those of *Divinity* and *Ecclesiastical History*, who for that Reason have larger Salaries than the rest.

The *Principal* confers all Degrees; reads a *Lecture* in *Divinity* in the *Common Hall* once a Week, at which *Students* and *Professors* constantly attend. He presides at Examinations and Trials of *Students*, and takes an Account of their Behaviour; in short, it is his Business to oversee all the Members of the University: He has no Money from the Scholars, but has a Salary from the City, and good Lodgings within the University.

The *Students* in *Divinity* are divided into four or five Classes, according to their Number. They meet once a Week, to confer about their Studies, and to give each other an Account of what they have read, and what Observations they have made upon their Reading. The *Professor* attends every Day in the Week but *Saturday*. On *Mondays* the Exercises are in *English*, which are a *Homily*, or *Practical Discourse*, a *Presbyterial Exercise*, or an *Exercise* and *Addition*, i. e. when one *Student* handles the *Text* critically, solves its Doubts, and paraphrases it at last; after which another *Student* opens its Doctrines, and confirms them with proper Reasons: These Exercises are to last but half an Hour a-piece; and last of all a *Lecture*, in which a Portion of Scripture is paraphrastically and practically explained. On *Tuesday* either the *Professor* reads a *Latin Lecture* in *Divinity*, or else they have a *Collatio Dogmatica*; the Manner of which is this: On the *Tuesday* preceding, the *Professor* gives the *Students* a Question, upon which they are to answer the Questions that shall be proposed; which they do thus: The *Professor* begins with stating the Question historically, and then desires any *Student* to give an Account of the various Opinions about it; he asks another which is the right Side of the Question? he asks a Third to prove it; and commands a Fourth to defend it against his Objections; after which the *Professor* determines upon the Whole. This is all done in *Latin*. *Wednesday* is appointed for *Students* newly entered, who are examined upon the little System which is put into their Hand; such as the *Confession of Faith*, *Marcii Medulla*, *Paræus* upon *Ursin's* Catechisms, and the like. *Thursday* is set apart for *Divinity* Disputations. They are opened by a *Position*, which they call an *Agenda*, in which the Question is fully and clearly stated by the *Respondent*, who is then opposed by two or three other *Students* in their Turns; during which Time the *Professor* moderates, solves the Difficulties which the *Respondent* cannot overcome. On *Friday* a Question in Church History is debated, or there is a *Scriptural Conference*, in which Questions of Sense

or History, or any other Difficulties observed in a Chapter of the *Bible*, proposed the *Friday* preceding by the *Professor*, are answered by the *Students*, as the *Professor* shall propote them; all which Difficulties the *Professor* is obliged to clear fully after the *Students* have given their Judgments.

In *Philosophy* there are four *Regents* or *Professors*; they teach *Philosophy* and *Greek*. Every *Regent* has his Class; which Classes are divided according to the Years that the *Students* have been entered in the University. The *Students* now do every Year change the *Regent* as well as their School; for one of the four Professors of *Philosophy* is established constant Professor of *Greek*, under whose Tuition the *Students* continue the first Year. The second Year they learn *Logic*, and *Metaphysics* from another Professor; and the third Year they come under the Inspection of a third Professor, who teaches *Natural Philosophy*. The fourth *Regent* has no fixed Class, but reads public Lectures of *Mathematics*, *Moral Philosophy*, and *Natural Religion*, to all that please to come and hear him. This is the New Scheme of teaching in the College of *Edinburgh*; but the *Philosophy* Professors in the other Colleges are not yet moulded into this Fashion: But at *St. Andrew's* and *Glasgow* they have already a fixed and constant Professor of *Greek*. The first Year the *Students*, who are called *Bojans*, are taught only *Greek*. The next Year they change the School, but not their *Regent*; they are then called the *Semi-Class*. That Year they learn *Logic*, and every Day read some *Greek*. The *Professor*, as he is now called, illustrates some printed System of *Logic*, and makes them dispute upon a Logical Question. This Year every *Student* is obliged to recite an Oration publicly before his Professor. The third Year, without changing their Professor, they remove into another School, where, under the Name of *Bachelors*, they study *Metaphysics* and *Ethics*. The *Metaphysics* which are read to them are usually *De Vrie's*, or *Le Clerc's*. In *Ethics*, besides some short Account of the Passions and Virtues thereunto belonging, they read *Puffendorf de Officio Hominis & Civis*, and *Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis*, and they have frequent Disputations upon Questions arising in these Sciences. The fourth Year, retaining still the same Professor, they are taught *Natural Philosophy*. This is the last Year, after which they go out *Masters of Arts*; and for that Reason this is called the *Magistrand Class*. Every *Student* at his Entrance gives his *Regent* a *Premium*, which is not settled only never less than a *Guinea* is given by any Body; and this his Tuition Money for one whole Year.

About the 10th of *December*, every Year, there are Public Examinations of all the Classes. The *Semi-Class* is examined first. They are examined by the Principal and every Professor but their own, in the Studies proper to every Class. This is performed in the *Common-Hall*.

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Every *Saturday* the *Students* of the *Magistrand-Class* repeat *Orations* publicly in the *Common-Hall* before the *Principal* and *Professors*. The *Magistrand* and *Bachelor Classes* dispute also upon some *Philosophical Questions*, in which *Disputations* the *Magistrands* oppose those *Theses* which the *Bachelors* defend. The *Bachelor Regent* moderates; the *Bachelors* after that make *Speeches*, and oppose *Questions*, which the *Students* of the *Semi-Class* defend.

The four *Professors* call their *Classes* together twice every *Day* in the *Week*, and three *Days* thrice. The *Hours* are from *Seven* to *Nine*, and from *Ten* to *Eleven* in the *Mornings*; and from *Two* to *Three* in the *Afternoons*. Every *Sunday* after *Evening-Sermon* the *Students* are all convened and instructed in some *System of Divinity*.

After *Four Years* Study, the *Students* expect to take the *Degree of Master of Arts*, which they call *Laureation*. Before that, they are particularly examined, and, if approved, they take the *Title of Candidates*; at which *Time* they take an *Oath to be true to the Protestant Religion, and the University of Edinburgh*; and when they are registered *Masters of Arts*, they pay *6s. 8d.* a-piece to the *Library*.

Upon the *Day of Laureation* the *Magistrates* of the *City*, and any other *Gentlemen* that please, attend the *Principal* and the *Members* of the *University* in the *Common-Hall*, where the *Candidates* appear with their *Professor*, clothed with *Black Gowns* like his: The *Ceremony* is opened by the *Professor*, with a short *Prayer*, and a *Discourse* suitable to the *Occasion*; after which, *Theses*, which were printed and dispersed some *Days* before, upon any *Part of Philosophy*, are opposed by the *Principal Professors*, and whoever else please, and defended by the *Candidates*, under the *Presidency* of their *Professor*. Then some of the *Candidates* make *Speeches* in *Latin, Greek, and Hebrew*, and demonstrate some *Physical Phænomena*, or some *Mathematical Propositions*. This being done, the *Principal* makes a *Latin* speech upon the *Occasion*, and proceeds to *Graduation*, which is performed upon a *Carpet* spread upon the *Floor*, on which the *Candidates* kneel before the *Principal*, who prays, and by virtue of the *Authority and Power* given to him by *King James I.* declares them *Masters of Arts*; and in *Testimony* thereof puts a *Cap* upon their *Heads*; which *Ceremony, Mutatis Mutandis*, is observed in other *Degrees*.

The *Mathematic Professor* reads twice a *Week* in the *Common-Hall*, and convenes his *Scholars* once a *Day*. He begins his *Lectures* about *Nov. 1.* and ends about *May-Day*. He is satisfied by his *Scholars* in the same manner as the ordinary *Regents*.

The *Professor of Ecclesiastical History* reads thrice a *Week*, once in the *Common-Hall*, and twice in his own *School*. His salary is *100l. per Annum*.

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The Professor of *Humanity, Roman History, and Oratory*, teaches from *October 1. to August 1.* is paid by his Scholars, as the Professors of *Philosophy* are, and convenes them at the same Times. Students usually stay two Years in this Class before they learn *Greek*.

The Professor of the *Eastern Languages* reads once a Week in the Common-Hall, and convenes his Scholars every Day.

There is a new Profession erected in the University of *Edinburgh*, for the *Law of Nature and Nations*: The Salary is *150 l. Sterling per Annum*.

Any Member of the University may study in the Library *Gratis*, and may, for paying a Crown, have Leave to borrow any Book out of it.

Every *Monday Morning*, from Seven to Nine, the Professor explains the *Confession of Faith*, or some short System of Divinity to his Class. During the Sessions of the University (*i. e.* in Term-time, as we call it in *England*) the great Bell rings at Nine at Night, and by Ten the Gates are shut, after which none can have Access.

N. B. In all these Universities, there are Masters, who teach Music, French, Fencing, and Dancing; but do not belong to the Society. It were to be wished, that Men of benevolent Hearts and opulent Fortunes would endow Professors of modern Languages, of Drawing, Music, &c. and that the Professors of Mathematics, already established, would, beside the Elements of that Science, teach the practical Parts of it, as Fortification, Gunnery, Navigation, Surveying, &c. which would not fail to be of great Advantage to their Students, designed for the Army or Navy.

F I N I S.



A
 LIST
 Of all the
 OFFICES and OFFICERS
 IN
 NORTH-BRITAIN,
 or SCOTLAND.

PART II.

NUMBER I.

The Nobility of Scotland, and their Second Titles.

Dukes 10.

Their eldest Sons.

JAMES Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton, and Duke of Brandon in England, Francis Scot, Duke of Bucclugh, Charles Lenox, Duke of Lenox, and Duke of Richmond in England,	}	Marquis of Clydesdale. Earl of Dalkeith. Earl of March.
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Alex.

Alexander Gordon, <i>Duke of Gordon,</i>	<i>Marquis of Huntley.</i>
Charles Douglas, <i>Duke of Queens-</i>	} <i>Earl of Drumlanrig.</i>
berry, and <i>Duke of Dover in Eng-</i>	
land.	
Archibald Campbell, <i>Duke of Argyll,</i>	<i>Marquis of Lorn.</i>
Arch. Douglas, <i>Duke of Douglass,</i>	<i>Earl of Angus.</i>
James Murray, <i>Duke of Athol, and</i>	} <i>Marq. of Tullibairden.</i>
<i>Lord Strange in England,</i>	
William Grahame, <i>Duke of Montross,</i>	<i>Marq. of Grahame.</i>
Robert Ker, <i>Duke of Roxburgh,</i>	<i>Marquis of Beaumont.</i>

MARQUISSES 3.

Their eldest Sons.

John Hay, <i>Marquis of Tweddale,</i>	<i>Lord Yester.</i>
William-Henry Ker, <i>Marquis of Lo-</i>	} <i>Earl of Ancrum.</i>
thian,	
George Johnston, <i>Marquis of Annan-</i>	} <i>Lord Johnston.</i>
dale,	

E A R L S 54.

Their eldest Sons.

George Lindsay, <i>Earl of Crawford,</i>	<i>Lord Lindsay.</i>
Mary Hay, <i>Countess of Errol,</i>	<i>Lord Hay.</i>
William Sutherland, <i>Earl of Suther-</i>	} <i>Lord Strathnaver.</i>
land,	
John Lesly, <i>Earl of Rothes,</i>	<i>Lord Lesly.</i>
James Douglass, <i>Earl of Morton,</i>	<i>Lord Aberdour.</i>
Henry Erskin, <i>Earl of Buchan,</i>	<i>Lord Cardros.</i>
William Cunningham, <i>Earl of Glen-</i>	} <i>Lord Kilmaurs.</i>
carne,	
Alexander Montgomery, <i>Earl of</i>	} <i>Lord Montgomerie.</i>
Eglington,	
John Kennedy, <i>Earl of Cassils,</i>	<i>Lord Kennedy.</i>
Alexander Sinclair, <i>Earl of Caithness,</i>	<i>Lord Berrendale.</i>
James Stuart, <i>Earl of Murray,</i>	<i>Lord Doun.</i>
William Hume, <i>Earl of Hume,</i>	<i>Lord Dunglass.</i>
— Fleming, <i>Earl of Wigton,</i>	<i>Lord Fleming.</i>
Thomas Lyon, <i>Earl of Strathmore,</i>	<i>Lord Glammis.</i>
Thomas Hamilton, <i>Earl of Abercorne,</i>	<i>Lord Paisley.</i>
Alexander Erskin, <i>Earl of Kellie,</i>	<i>Lord Pittenween.</i>
Thomas Hamilton, <i>Earl of Hadding-</i>	} <i>Lord Binny.</i>
ton,	
Alexander Stewart, <i>Earl of Galloway,</i>	<i>Lord Gairles.</i>
James Maitland, <i>Earl of Lauderdale,</i>	<i>Lord Maitland.</i>
George Hay, <i>Earl of Kinnoul,</i>	<i>Lord Duplin.</i>
John Campbell, <i>Earl of Loudon,</i>	<i>Lord Mauchlane.</i>
William Crichton, <i>Earl of Dumfries,</i>	<i>Lord Crichton.</i>
— Alexander, <i>Earl of Sterling,</i>	<i>Lord Alexander.</i>

Charles Stewart, <i>Earl of Traquair,</i>	<i>Lord Linton.</i>
James Weems, <i>Earl of Weems,</i>	<i>Lord Elcho.</i>
Charles Ramsay, <i>Earl of Dalhousie,</i>	<i>Lord Ramsay.</i>
James Ogilvy, <i>Earl of Finlater and</i>	<i>Lord Deskford.</i>
<i>Seafield,</i>	
Alexander Lesly, <i>Earl of Leven and</i>	<i>Lord Balgonie.</i>
<i>Melville,</i>	
Colonel Talmash, <i>Earl of Dysart,</i>	<i>Lord Huntingtoure.</i>
Dumbar Hamilton, <i>Earl of Selkirk</i>	<i>Lord Daire.</i>
<i>and Ruglen,</i>	
George Carnegie, <i>Earl of Northesk,</i>	<i>Lord Rosehill.</i>
James Lindsay, <i>Earl of Balcaras,</i>	<i>Lord Cumberlond.</i>
Charlotte Levingston, <i>C. of Newbury,</i>	<i>Lord Kennard.</i>
Charles Gordon, <i>Earl of Aboyn,</i>	<i>Lord Glenlivet.</i>
Wm. Cochran, <i>Earl of Dundonald,</i>	<i>Lord Cochran.</i>
John Keith, <i>Earl of Kintore,</i>	<i>Lord Inverury.</i>
John Campbell, <i>Earl of Breadalbane,</i>	<i>Lord Glenorchie.</i>
George Gordon, <i>Earl of Aberdeen,</i>	<i>Lord Haddo.</i>
William Murray, <i>Earl of Dunmore,</i>	<i>Lord Fincastle.</i>
Anne Hamilton, <i>C. of Orkney,</i>	<i>Lord Kirkwall.</i>
William Douglas, <i>Earl of March,</i>	<i>Lord Nidpath.</i>
Hugh Hume, <i>Earl of Marchmont,</i>	<i>Lord Polwarth.</i>
John Carmichael, <i>Earl of Hyndford,</i>	<i>Lord Carmichael.</i>
James Dalrymple, <i>Earl of Stair,</i>	<i>Lord Dalrymple.</i>
James Primrose, <i>Earl of Roseberry,</i>	<i>Lord Dalmeny.</i>
John Boyle, <i>Earl of Glasgow,</i>	<i>Lord Boyle.</i>
Charles Collier, <i>Earl of Portmore,</i>	<i>Lord Milfington.</i>
John Stewart, <i>Earl of Bute,</i>	<i>Lord Mount Stuart.</i>
John Hope, <i>Earl of Hoptoun,</i>	<i>Lord Hope.</i>
Henry Scot, <i>Earl of Delorain,</i>	<i>Lord Hermitage.</i>

VISCOUNTS 9.

John Henry Cary, <i>Viscount</i>	Peregrin Osborn, <i>V. Dunblain,</i>
John Alkland,	Charles Graham, <i>V. Preston,</i>
John Murray, <i>V. Stormont,</i>	James Drummond, <i>V. Strath-</i>
John Arbuthnot, <i>V. Arbuthnot,</i>	<i>thallan,</i>
Robert MacGill, <i>V. Oxenford,</i>	George Crawford, <i>Visc. Gar-</i>
John Ingram, <i>Visc. Irwin,</i>	<i>nock.</i>

B A R O N S 32.

James Forbes, *Lord Forbes*,
 George Frazer, *L. Salton*,
 John Gray, *Lord Gray*,
 Char. Cathcart, *L. Cathcart*,
 G. Douglas, *L. Mordington*,
 Hugh Semple, *L. Semple*,
 Charles Elphinston, *L. Elphinston*,
 Francis Oliphant, *L. Oliphant*,
 Henry Borthwick, *L. Borthwick*,
 James Somervell, *L. Somervell*,
 James Sandilands, *L. Torphichen*,
 Alexander Lesly, *L. Lindores*,
 Walter Stewart, *L. Blantyre*,
 James Cranston, *L. Cranston*.
 Francis Scot, *L. Napier*,

Thomas Fairfax, *L. Cameron*,
 George Mackay, *L. Rae*,
 Wm. Forrester, *L. Forrester*,
 Alexander Ogilvy, *L. Bamff*,
 John Colvil, *L. Colvil of Culrois*,
 Patrick Murray, *L. Elibank*,
 Alexander Falconer, *L. Halkerton*,
 John Hamilton, *L. Belhaven*,
 Robert Rollo, *L. Rollo*,
 James Ruthven, *L. Ruthven*,
 George Rutherford, *alias Dr. Rutherford*,
 John Bellenden, *L. Bellenden*,
 William Leslie, *L. Newark*,
 Charles Kinnaid, *L. Kinnaid*.

N U M B E R II.

A LIST of the Knights Brethren of the most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle.

GEORGE II. King of Great-Britain, Sovereign

CHARLES, *Earl of Portmore*,
 James, *Duke of Athol*,
 William, *Marquis of Lothian*,
 James, *Earl of Morton*,
 John, *Earl of Bute*,
 James, *Earl of Murray*,

John, *Earl of Hyndford*,
 Lionel, *Earl of Dysart*,
 John, *Earl of Dumfries*,
 John, *Earl of Rothes*,
 Francis, *Earl Brooke*,
 James, *Duke of Hamilton*.

NUMBER III.

The Officers of State.

Arbibald, Duke of Argyll, Keeper of the Seal used in place of the Great-Seal; Salary 3000 *l.* per Annum.

James, Duke of Athol, Lord Privy-Seal, Sal. 3000 *l.* per Ann.

William, Marquis of Lothian, Lord Register; Salary 1200 *l.* per Annum.

Robert Dundas, Esq; Lord Advocate, Salary 1000 *l.* per Ann.

Charles Erskine of Alva, Lord Justice Clerk.

Privy-Council. See the English Lists.

NUMBER IV.

The Commissioners of the Treasury. See the English Lists.

NUMBER V.

Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

JOHN Idle, Esq; Lord Chief-Baron; Salary 1500 *l.* per Annum.

John Clerk,

John Maule, Esq;

James Erskine, Esq;

Edward Edlin, Esq; — — — — 1000 *l.*

} Barons; Salary 500 *l.* per Annum each.

King's Remembrancer.

William Stewart, Esq; Salary 500 *l.* per Annum.

Attorneys of the Court.

James Stewart, — — —

John Vicaridge, — — —

James Beresford Mariot, —

James Campbell, — — —

Bert Blisset, — — —

George Inglis, — — —

} Gent. Salary 50 *l.* per Ann. each.

} No Salary.

Treasurer's Remembrancer.

Will Botler and George Clark, Esqrs; Salary 200 *l.* per Ann.

William Williamson, Clerk.

Clerk of the Pipe.

John Stewart, of *Castle-Stewart*, Esq; Salary 200*l.* per Ann.
John Forbes, Deputy.

Auditors of the Revenue.

Andrew Fletcher the younger, of *Salton*, Esq; Auditor-General; Salary 1200*l.* per Annum.

John Philip, Esq; Deputy-Auditor; Salary 200*l.* per Annum.

John M^cDougal, Auditor's Clerk.

Mr. *John Dundas*, Presenter of Signatures; Salary 52*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per Annum.

James Leslie, Esq; King's Solicitor to the Court; Salary for himself and Clerk, 140*l.* per Annum.

Mr. *John Montgomery*, Marshal; Salary 80*l.* per Annum.

Sir *James Holborn*, Examiner to the Court; Salary 50*l.* per Ann.

William Kelfo, Clerk to the Port-Bonds in the *Exchequer*; Salary 40*l.* per Annum.

<i>Thomas Park</i> ,	—	—	—	—	} Macers of the <i>Exchequer</i> . Sal. 50 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each.
<i>John Herriot</i> ,	—	—	—	—	
<i>John Chalmers</i> ,	—	—	—	—	

Lord Bellenden, an Infant, Hereditary-Usher; Salary 211*l.* 16*s.* per Annum.

Archibald Tod, Deputy-Usher and Serjeant at Arms; Salary 100*l.* per Annum.

John Ross, Messenger; Salary 6*d.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per Annum.

Clement Porter, Door-keeper, Salary 15*l.* per Annum.

Daniel Wilson, Ditto ——— 15*l.* per Annum.

William Kelfo, Keeper of the Register of Resignation in the *Exchequer*, at 40*l.* per Annum.

Alan Whiteford, Esq; Receiver-General of his Majesty's Land-Rents and Casualties, and Pay-master of his Majesty's Civil Establishment; for himself and Clerks 650*l.* per Annum.

For his Majesty's Charities and Bounties to such indigent Persons as shall be approved by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, to be distributed quarterly, 2000*l.* per Annum.

For Beadmen's Gowns, and distributive Charity on his Majesty's Birth-day, 108*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly.

NUMBER VI.

The Lords of Session.

ROBERT Craigie, Esq; Lord-President; Salary 1000*l.* per Annum.

Mr. Charles Erskine of Alva, *Justice*

Clerk,

Mr. Andrew Fletcher of Miltoun,

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, *Bart.*

Mr. Hugh Dalrymple of Drum-
more.

Mr. Alexander Frazer of Strichen,

Mr. John St. Clair of Murkle,

Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran,
Bart.

Mr. Patrick Boyle of Shualton,

Mr. George St. Clair of Woodhall,

Mr. Henry Home of Kames,

Mr. Alexander Boswal of Auchin-
leck.

Mr. William Grant of Preston-
Grange,

Mr. Robert Pringle of Edgefield,

Salary 500 l. per Annum.
each.

Archibald Duke of Argyll,

John Marquis of Tweddale,

Extraordinary Lords, who
give their Opinion, and
vote in all Causes with
the other Lords.

Thomas Gibson, *Clerk of his Majesty's Processes before the Ses-
sion*; Salary 40 l. per Annum.

Thomas Gibson, *sen. Under-Clerk,*

Robert Lowe, *Extrafter,*

Mr. Andrew Marjoribanks, *Writer of Hornings at his Majesty's
Instance*; Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Salary 10 l. per Ann. each.

Thomas Graham,

Alexander Mitchell,

Francis Gibb,

Francis Gibson,

Kenneth M'Kenzie,

William Dundas,

Macers; Salary 10 l. per
Annum each.

House-keepers; Salary 4 l.
3 s. 4 d. per Ann. each.

NUMBER VII.

A LIST of the Professors in the several Universities
of North-Britain, &c.

Of the University at St. Andrews.

HENRY Wardlaw, Bishop of St. Andrews, erected this
University on the 28th of February, in the Year 1411.
Pope Benedict XIII. in the Month of August thereafter, rati-
fied what the Bishop had done: And King James I. of Scot-
land,

Clerk of the Pipe.

John Stewart, of *Castle-Stewart*, Esq; Salary 200*l. per Ann.*
John Forbes, Deputy.

Auditors of the Revenue.

Andrew Fletcher the younger, of *Salton*, Esq; Auditor-General; Salary 1200*l. per Annum.*

John Philip, Esq; Deputy-Auditor; Salary 200*l. per Annum.*

John Mc'Dougal, Auditor's Clerk.

Mr. *John Dundas*, Presenter of Signatures; Salary 52*l. 15s. 6d. per Annum.*

James Leslie, Esq; King's Solicitor to the Court; Salary for himself and Clerk, 140*l. per Annum.*

Mr. *John Montgomery*, Marshal; Salary 80*l. per Annum.*

Sir *James Holborn*, Examiner to the Court; Salary 50*l. per Ann.*

William Kelfo, Clerk to the Port-Bonds in the *Exchequer*; Salary 40*l. per Annum.*

<i>Thomas Park</i> ,	—	—	—	—	} Macers of the <i>Exchequer</i> . Sal. 50 <i>l. per Ann.</i> each.
<i>John Herriot</i> ,	—	—	—	—	
<i>John Chalmer</i> ,	—	—	—	—	
<i>Lord Bellenden</i> ,	—	—	—	—	

an Infant, Hereditary-Usher; Salary 211*l. 16s. per Annum.*

Archibald Tod, Deputy-Usher and Serjeant at Arms; Salary 100*l. per Annum.*

John Ross, Messenger; Salary 6*d. 13s. 4d. per Annum.*

Clement Porter, Door-keeper, Salary 15*l. per Annum.*

Daniel Wilson, Ditto ——— 15*l. per Annum.*

William Kelfo, Keeper of the Register of Resignation in the *Exchequer*, at 40*l. per Annum.*

Alan Whiteford, Esq; Receiver-General of his Majesty's Land-Rents and Casualties, and Pay-master of his Majesty's Civil Establishment; for himself and Clerks 650*l. per Annum.*

For his Majesty's Charities and Bounties to such indigent Persons as shall be approved by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, to be distributed quarterly, 2000*l. per Annum.*

For Beadmens Gowns, and distributive Charity on his Majesty's Birth-day, 108*l. 6s. 8d. yearly.*

NUMBER VI.

The Lords of Session.

ROBERT Craigie, Esq; Lord-President; Salary 1000*l. per Annum.*

Mr. Charles Erskine of Alva, *Justice*

Clerk,

Mr. Andrew Fletcher of Miltoun,

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, *Bart.*

Mr. Hugh Dalrymple of Drum-
more.

Mr. Alexander Frazer of Strichen,

Mr. John St. Clair of Murkle,

Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran,
Bart.

Mr. Patrick Boyle of Shualton,

Mr. George St. Clair of Woodhall,

Mr. Henry Home of Kames,

Mr. Alexander Boswal of Auchin-
leck.

Mr. William Grant of Preston-
Grange,

Mr. Robert Pringle of Edgefield,

Salary 500*l.* per Annum.
each.

Archibald Duke of Argyll,

John Marquis of Tweeddale,

Extraordinary Lords, who
give their Opinion, and
vote in all Causes with
the other Lords.

Thomas Gibson, *Clerk of his Majesty's Processes before the Ses-
sion*; Salary 40*l.* per Annum.

Thomas Gibson, *sen. Under-Clerk,*

Robert Lowe, *Extrafter,*

Mr. Andrew Marjoribanks, *Writer of Hornings at his Majesty's
Instance*; Salary 50*l.* per Annum.

Salary 10*l.* per Ann. each.

Thomas Graham, — — —

Alexander Mitchell, — — —

Francis Gibb, — — —

Francis Gibson, — — —

Kenneth M^rKenzie, — — —

William Dundas, — — —

Macers; Salary 10*l.* per
Annum each.

House-keepers; Salary 4*l.*
3*s.* 4*d.* per Ann. each.

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of North-Britain, &c.

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land,

land, in the Year 1432, did in like manner confirm the Erection, and conferr'd several Privileges on the University.

At the first Erection the University was not endowed with any Houses or Lands; the Masters hired Schools, in which they taught their Scholars, and both of them lodged in the Houses of the Citizens. But in the Year 1418, one *Robert Monrofs* doted to the University a House in the South Street of the City (where the public Library now stands) in which the Divines publickly taught Theology and the Canon Law. And in the Year 1438, Bishop *Wardlaw* the Founder, doted some Houses and Yards, immediately adjoining to the former, on the West Side, to the Faculty of Arts, where the Members of that Faculty opened publick Schools. Both these Schools soon came under the Denomination of the PÆDAGOGIUM, over which the University set a Principal, and such a Number of Teachers as from time to time were found necessary.

But Bishop *James Kennedy*, soon after his Accession to the See of *St. Andrews*, which was in the Year 1444, converted the Collegiate Church of *St. Salvator* into a College, to be called by that same Name. And having revoked the first Erection, he erected it again with some Alterations in the Year 1458. This College, commonly called the *Old College*, stands in the North Street.

And *John Hepburn*, Prior of the *Augustine* Monastery at *St. Andrews*, converted the Church and Hospital of *St. Leonard* into a College, which he erected on the 20th of *August* 1512. This College stands near the East End of the South Street.

Likewise *James Beaton*, Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, intending to convert the Pædagogium into a College, threw down some of the old Buildings, and began to raise new ones, but died before he carried them any great Length. His Nephew and Successor Cardinal *David Beaton*, carried on the Design; but it was Archbishop *John Hamilton* who perfected it; and in the Year 1553, erected it, under the Denomination of *St. Mary's College*, which, being commonly called the *New College*, stands about the middle of the South Street.

By the Constitution of the several Colleges, both Theology and Philosophy were to be taught in each of them; but the Parliament of *Scotland*, in the Year 1579, restricted the Instruction in Theology, within this University, to *St. Mary's College*, and the Instruction in Philosophy to the other two Colleges.

King *Charles II.* in the Year 1672, in a Donation he made of 200*l.* Sterling yearly to the University, appropriated 50*l.* thereof to be a Salary to a Professor of *Mathematicks*; but after some time, this Fund being ill paid, that Study continued under some Discouragement till the Year 1707, when Queen *Anne* laid this Salary on a surer Fund. And the University, on having received a Donation of 1000*l.* Sterling from the late Duke

Duke of *Chandos*, did, with his Grace's Consent, apply the annual Rent of that Sum as a Salary for a Professor of Medicine and Anatomy in the Year 1721.

In the Year 1747, upon an Application from the Masters of *St. Salvator's* and *St. Leonard's* Colleges, the Parliament united these two into one, under the Title of *The united College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard*; and joined thereto the Professors of Mathematicks and Medicine, who had not formerly been Members of any one of the particular Colleges. By this Act of Parliament the united College consists of a Principal, and eight Professors.

These in Office, Anno 1755, are,

HIS Royal Highness WILLIAM Duke of Cumberland, Chancellor and Conservator of the University's Privileges.

The Vice-Chancellor, *vacant*.

The Reverend Mr. *Andrew Shaw*, Professor of Divinity in *St. Mary's* College, Rector and Promotor.

Mr. *Alexander Morton*, Professor of Civil History in the United College of *St. Salvator* and *St. Leonard*, Dean of Faculty.

The United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard.

The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Tullideph*, Principal.

Mr. *Walter Wilson*, Professor of Greek.

Mr. *Henry Rymer*, Professor of Logick, Rhetorick, and Metaphysics.

Mr. *John Young*, Professor of Ethicks and Pneumatics.

Mr. *David Young*, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Mr. *Alexander Morton*, Professor of Civil History.

Mr. *Ninian Young*, Professor of Humanity.

Mr. *David Gregory*, Professor of Mathematicks.

Dr. *Thomas Simpson*, *Chandos* Professor of Medicine and Anatomy.

The New, or St. Mary's College.

The Rev. Mr. *James Murison*, Principal.

The Rev. Mr. *Andrew Shaw*, Professor of Divinity.

The Rev. Dr. *Archibald Campbell*, Professor of Ecclesiastick History, and *Regius* Professor of Divinity.

George Hadow, M. D. Professor of Hebrew.

Mr. *Laurence Adamsom*, Keeper of the University's Library.

Mr. *Patrick Bower*, Arch-Beadle.

The

The Principal, and Professor of Mathematicks, in the United College, are presented by the King; as are also the Principal, and whole Masters, of the New College.

The Professor of Civil History is presented by the Earl of *Cassils*.

The Professor of Humanity by *Scot of Scotstarvet*.

The Professor of Medicine, by Contract betwixt the University and the Duke of *Chandos*, is chosen by the Principals and Masters of the University: And,

The other four Masters of the United College, are chosen by the Principal and Masters of that College.

An Account of the University of Glasgow.

THE University of *Glasgow* was erected by a Bull of Pope *Nicholas V.* dated *7imo Calendae Januarii, A. D. 1451*, at the Desire of King *James II.* of *Scotland*; Dr. *William Turnbull*, Bishop of *Glasgow*, supplying the whole Charges of the Foundation. By the Pope's said Bull, he and his Successors in the Bishoprick of *Glasgow*, were constituted Chancellors of the University, with all the same Powers enjoyed by the *Rectors dicti Cancellarii* of the University of *Bononia*. And there was erected, "*Studium generale in Theologia, Jure Canonico & Civili, Artibus, atque quavis alia licita Facultate.*" And all Powers, Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities which had at any Time been granted by the *Holy See* to the University of *Bononia*, are granted to the University of *Glasgow*.

The said most Reverend Prelate likewise procured a Charter, under the Great-Seal of *Scotland*, of most ample Privileges to this University, from King *James II.* dated at *Sterling*, 21 April, 1453. The Bishop also, with Consent of the Dean and Chapter, gave the University another Charter of Privileges, under their Seal, 1 Dec. 1453. All which Charters were confirmed by Charters from succeeding Kings and Archbishops.

The University was at first composed of the Clergy of the Cathedral, and the neighbouring Country; among whom were Mr. *Patrick Lath*, then Chancellor of the Diocese, afterwards Chancellor of *Scotland*, and Mr. *David Cadzow*, or *Kago*, Precentor of the Cathedral, who was the first Rector, and afterwards a great Benefactor to the University. Mr. *William Elphinston* was first Dean of the Faculty of Arts, then Rector of this University, and at last Bishop of *Aberdeen*, and Founder of that University. The Abbot of *Kilwinning*, and some of his Monks, with those of the Abbey of *Melrofs*, were Members of this University at its first Foundation. In the Year 1457, we find matriculated into the University, "*Andreas Stuart, Subdecanus Glasguensis Frater Serenissimi Regis Scotorum, Jacobi Secundi.*"

There

There is in the Records of this University still extant the original Rector's Book, in Vellum, containing a regular Journal of all Proceedings in the University Congregations, from the Foundation to very near the Time of the Reformation, with the original Subscriptions of the Members.

At the Reformation, 1560, when all Revenues of the Church and Religious Houses were seized, and the *Papish* Clergy turned out, the Members of this University fled to *France* or *Flanders*, the Buildings were neglected, and the greatest Part of the Salaries of Masters and Scholars were taken away. Queen *Mary*, by her Letters to the Lords of Council and Session, dated 13 July 1563, granted again, "for the Maintenance of Scholars" (called Bursars here) certain Lands and Annuities formerly "belonging to the Predicant Friars at *Glasgow*, together with "their Church and Dwellings." Some few Years after, they also obtained a Grant of all the Lands, Houses, Annuities, &c. which had formerly belonged to any Chapels, Alterages, Prebendaries in any Churches or Monasteries founded in *Glasgow*.

King *James VI.* of *Scotland*, by his Charter dated at *Dalkeith* the 13th of July 1577, confirming the former Donations, granted to the College, erected in the University, the Tythes of the Parish of *Govan*, for maintaining the Principal, Regents, Bursars, or Scholars, and Servants. This Charter was ratified in his next Parliament. Also the said King, with Advice and Consent of Parliament, by an Act dated the 28th of June 1617, grants to the said College, the whole Tythes of the Parishes of *Renfrew* and *Kilbride*, reserving Stipends to the Ministers.

By several other generous Donations, the Funds of this College were augmented: The Reverend Mr. *Zacharias Boyd* gave above 1600 *l.* Sterling before the Civil Wars; by which, and some other Funds, were purchased the Tithes of three other Parishes; *William*, late Earl of *Dundonald*, gave Lands worth about 60 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, for Maintenance of Bursars in Philosophy and Theology. The late *Anne*, Duchess of *Hamilton*, gave 1000 *l.* Sterling for Maintenance of three Students of Theology. This Fund is now augmented, by careful Management, near to 1500 *l.* Capital.

The late King *William*, of glorious Memory, gave to the College a Grant of 300 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, out of the Rents of the Archbishoprick, for several Purposes about the College, and among others, 70 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, for maintaining four Students in Theology. The late Queen *Anne*, upon Representation made to her, That the *Scotch* Parliament, before the Union, had resolved to give some Augmentation to the *Scotch* Universities and Colleges, gave a Grant of 210 *l.* Sterling *per Annum* to each of them during her Life. This has been continued by King *George I.* and his present Majesty. King *George I.* also gave a very handsome Fund for a Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.

Before

Before the Revolution, Mr. *John Snell* devised to *Baliol College in Oxford*, certain Lands for Maintenance of *Scotch Students*: These Lands now maintain four Scholars at 40 *l. per Annum* each for eleven Years: And upon the Death of his Daughter, two other Scholarships will be added. These Scholars are limited to be of *Scotch Parents*, born in *Scotland*, and to have studied two Years in *Glasgow*, reserving to this College the Right of nominating them to the Master and Fellows of *Baliol*.

The late Rev. Dr. *Daniel Williams* devised, for the Maintenance of Students in Theology, certain Lands to this College, the Value of which is not yet fully ascertained.

His Grace the Duke of *Chandos* gave 500 *l.* Sterling to this University, which is employed towards building a Library, which is a very beautiful Structure.

John Orr, of *Barrowfield*, Esq; late Rector, gave 500 *l.* Sterling for a Fund; the Interest of which is yearly to be added to the former Fund, for buying Books. The late Principal, the Rev. Mr. *John Stirling*, left 165 *l.* Sterling to the same Purpose.

The University-Officers are the Chancellor, who is elected for Life. The Power of the Chancellor is chiefly in conferring Academical Honours.

The Rector, who is elected annually in *Comitiis*, where all the matriculated Members have Votes, his Power is near to that of the Vice-Chancellor in *Oxford*, being the chief Magistrate in the University.

The Dean of the Faculty, who is elected annually by the University Meeting, or the *Senatus Academicus*, composed of the Rector and all the Regents and Professors. His Business is to preside in all Affairs of Literature, and publick Examinations. The Chancellor has also the Power, in his Absence, to nominate a Vice-Chancellor.

The Professors are thirteen, and, by a late Statute, take Place according to the Seniority of their Admission, except the Principal and the Second Professor of Theology, who are always ranked first.

There are besides, upon the Foundation, and upon Funds since added, a Library-Keeper, a Bedellus, about 30 Bursaries of one sort or other, and a Janitor, beside inferior Servants.

In this University there is only one College. The Professors are all elected by the Faculty, or *Senatus Academicus*, except the Principal, and those of Ecclesiastical History and Anatomy.

The Buildings of this College are much better than those of any other College in *Scotland*: They consist of three Squares, two old ones, and one lately built, but not yet finished. The old Buildings in Queen *Mary's*, or King *James VI's* Days, have probably been separated from the Town by a high Wall; but

but now the College fronts the principal old Street of *Glasgow*. The old Front to the Street, which is a very stately Edifice, three Stories high, and about 130 Feet in length, was built in the Year 1653, together with the greatest Part of the Outer-Square or Court, and the South-side of the Inner-Square or Court; but the other Sides of the Inner-Court are much older. The latest built Part of these three Sides is above an hundred Years old, of hewn Stone, all three Stories high, and more decent than most Buildings of that Time. The Outer-Court is about eighty-five Feet in Breadth, and fifty in Depth, in the Area within the Buildings. The inner old Court is about eighty-five Feet in Breadth, and near a hundred Feet in Depth, within the Buildings. To the Front is added Street-wards on the South-side, the Principal's House, large and convenient. To the North-side is built the New Court, not yet finished, in which there are at present six very large and convenient Houses for the Professors. The Area of this Court, within the Buildings, is about sixty-five Feet in Breadth, and about an hundred and eighty in Depth, retiring further back from the Street than the Depth of both the old Courts. There is lately built the Duke of *Chandos's* Library, on the S. E. Corner of the old Square, quite separated from all the other Buildings, and fronting to the Gardens; it is sixty Feet long, thirty-eight wide, and thirty-three Feet high to the Cornice. The whole Fabrick of the three Courts stands upon an Area of two hundred and seventy Feet towards the Street, and as much in Depth. Behind the Buildings is a spacious Garden, of near nine *English Acres*, inclosed with a Wall of hewn Stone, about eight Foot high, and laid out into very beautiful Walks, adorned with Hedges: Adjacent to this is a decent Physick-Garden. In the Buildings are nine large Houses for the Professors; a University-Hall, very spacious, and well finished; a Common-Hall; two Libraries, and six convenient Schools or Chambers for teaching, with about forty large Chambers for Lodgings to the Students, a Printing-house, and publick Kitchen. The Tower or Steeple standing between the two old Courts, is tolerably beautiful and stately, being about eighty Feet high of Stone-work, beside the Roof or Spire.

The Library is a pretty large Collection of Books, about nine thousand Volumes.

In this College there is a curious Collection of Stones with *Roman* Inscriptions, found in the *Roman* Wall near *Glasgow*, most of which are printed in some late Collections of the *British* Antiquities.

The Course of teaching is this: Each Professor is confined in his Teaching to one Business or Science; and all Students in any Science are taught by its proper Professor: So that each Scholar often attends two or three Lectures of different Professors during the same Session.

The

The Session or Term begins the 10th Day of *October*, and continues, without Interruption, to the Middle of *June*, and then one long Vacation of near four Months. During the whole Session of eight Months, there are scarce 12 Holidays.

When a Scholar enters, he is supposed to have read only the ordinary Latin School-Books, and the Greek Grammar, and the Gospels. He enters under the immediate Care of the Professor of Humanity, and is taught three Hours each Day in *Horace*, *Juvenal*, *Livy*, *Cicero*, &c. and during the first Year he ordinarily attends to the Greek Lessons an Hour at least each Day.

The second Year he enters the Greek Class, called *Bajan*, from the *French*, *Bas-gens* (this having formerly been the youngest Class). Here they are taught two Hours every Day in *Homer*, *Theocritus*, *Euripides*, *Sophocles*, *Demosthenes*, *Aristotle's Poeticks*, *Longinus*, &c. and continue one Hour each Day to attend the Professor of *Latin*.

The third Year they read two Hours each Day *Logicks*, *Metaphysicks*, and *Pneumatics*, with the Professor of these Branches of *Philosophy*; and this Year begin the Study of *Geometry*, being taught an Hour each Day by the Professor of *Mathematicks*, and many attend also the Greek Lectures.

The fourth Year they are taught two Hours each Day by the Professor of *Moral Philosophy*, who reads either in Greek or *Latin* some ancient or modern Book of *Ethicks* or *Politics*; and this Year the Scholars continue to attend the Lessons of *Geometry*, and perhaps attend a Lecture of *Humanity*.

The fifth Year they are taught two Hours at least by the Professor of *Natural Philosophy*, as that Science is improved by *Sir Isaac Newton*, and attend two Hours in the Week a Course of Experiments. Some continue to attend Lessons of *Mathematicks*, or the Lessons of the *Law of Nature and Nations*, or of *Greek*, or *Latin*. At the End of this Year, those who desire and are qualified, are admitted to the Degree of *Arts*, called here that of *Master*, which here requires only four Years standing, as the *Bachelors* Degree in *Oxford*. And all who have studied well the *Latin* Tongue at School, and have got the Rudiments of the *Greek*, are admitted to enter as of the *Bajan* Class; nay, many enter the *Logick* Class.

During the three Years of *Philosophy*, the Scholars have frequent Exercises in Declaiming and Disputing, both in the several Classes, and in the Common-Hall: And, about the 10th of *December*, there is a publick Examination of all the Under Graduates, which continues a Fortnight or three Weeks, three Days each Week at least.

After this Standing in the College, Scholars attend, as they are inclined for the Business of their Lives, either the Lessons of *Divinity* an Hour each Day, and along with them study *Hebrew* and other *Oriental Languages*, or *Ecclesiastical History*.

with

with the several Professors, who teach each an Hour every Day ; or study *Law* or *Physick* under the several Professors, who are obliged at least to teach four Hours in the Week such Scholars as apply to them.

The *Scotch* Clergy, since the Establishment of *Presbytery*, have not applied to the *Scotch* Universities for Degrees in *Divinity* : But before the Revolution the same Degrees were conferred in *Divinity* as are now in *Oxford* and *Cambridge* : And the *Scotch* Colleges confer these Degrees on *Divines* of other Countries, who apply for them, having studied in *Scotland*, but not upon less Standing than in *Oxford*.

Degrees in *Physick* and *Law* are frequently conferred here as in other Universities.

The Scholars in *Glasgow* all wear red Gowns while they are Under-Graduates ; and the Professors wear black Gowns, like those of Doctors of *Civil Law*.

A LIST of Officers of the University of Glasgow.

Office-Bearers.

Chancellor, His Grace *William* Duke of *Montrose*.
Vice-Chancellor, Mr. *Neil Campbell*.
Rector, *William Murc* of *Caldwell*, Esq;
Dean of Faculty, Mr. *William Lechman*.

Professors.

Mr. *Neil Campbell*, Principal of the College, and first Professor of *Theology*.
Mr. *William Leechman*, second Professor of *Divinity*.
Mr. *James Clow*, eldest Professor of *Philosophy*.
Mr. *James Murc*, Professor of *Greek*.
Mr. *George Muirhead*, Professor of *Humanity*.
Mr. *John Anderson*, Professor of *Oriental Languages*.
Mr. *Robert Simson*, Professor of *Mathematicks*.
Mr. *Hercules Lindesey*, Professor of *Laws*.
Dr. *William Cullen*, Professor of *Medicine*.
Dr. *Robert Hamilton*, Professor of *Anatomy and Botany*.
Mr. *William Ruat*, Professor of *Ecclesiastical History*.
Mr. *Adam Smith*, Professor of *Ethicks and Moral Philosophy*.
Dr. *Robert Dick*, Professor of *Natural Philosophy*.
Mr. *James Woodrow*, *Bibliothecary*.

John Bryce, Bedellus.
Collin Campbell, Janitor.
John Donaldson, Chamberlain.
Patrick Mitchel, Scavenger.

*An Account of the University and King's College
of Aberdeen.*

It is certain, that the Canons of the Cathedral Church of *Aberdeen* publicly taught and professed not only *Theology* and the *Canon-Law*, but also *Grammar*, *Philosophy*, and the other Liberal Arts, during some Centuries after *A. D. 1125*, in the Reign of *David* the first King of *Scots*; yet the first Erection of the University of *Aberdeen*, by publick Authority, was not before *A. D. 1494*. At which Time *James IV.* King of *Scots* procured from Pope *Alexander VI.* a Bull, dated 4 *Id. Feb.* of the aforesaid Year, erecting in the City of Old *Aberdeen* an University [*Universitas Studii generalis*] wherein *Theology*, the *Canon* and *Civil Laws*, *Medicine*, *Philosophy*, and all other Liberal Arts and Sciences should be publicly taught and professed; allowing both Professors and Students in ample Form, all the Privileges, Liberties, Immunities, and Exemptions enjoyed by any University whatsoever, particularly the Universities of *Paris* and *Bononia*: All which Privileges the King himself confirmed by his Royal Authority, allowing this University all the Powers and Liberties which the most Christian *French* Kings had conferred on the University of *Paris*, or his Royal Progenitors King *James I.* and *II.* on the Universities of *St. Andrew's* and *Glasgow*.

The renowned Bishop *Elphinston* established Doctors and Professors in the several Faculties, Masters and Students to the Number, at first, of six and thirty, which he afterwards enlarged to two and forty. These Persons founded, were 1. Four Doctors; the first, Doctor of *Theology*, who is Principal of the whole College; the second, Doctor of *Canon-Law*; the third, of *Civil-Law*, and the fourth, of *Medicine*. 2. Eight Masters of *Arts*, of which, the first was Sub-Principal; the second, *Humanity* Professor; the other six, Students of *Theology*, out of which were chosen the Regents, who, together with the Sub-Principal, were to teach *Philosophy*, and the *Arts*. 3. Three Bachelors, Students of the *Laws*, two of the *Civil-Law*, and one of the *Canon*. 4. Thirteen Students of *Philosophy* and *Arts*. 5. Eight Prebendary-Priests [*Sacerdotes Præbendarii*] the first whereof was *Cantor*; the second, *Sacrist*; the other six were called *Capellani Chori*; one of which was *Organist*. 6. Six Singing Boys [*sex Pueruli Choreales*] who were to be put with the aforesaid Priests at Divine Service, at all Hours, in the College-Chapel.

For the Accommodation of all those founded Members, the said Bishop *Elphinston*, mostly on his own Charges, built a stately College, consisting of an entire Court, containing an handsome Chapel richly furnished, a lofty Steeple with a noble Cu-
pole

pola in Form of an Imperial Crown, supported with arched Pillars rising cross-wise from the Battlement, and a Set of fine large Bells; also large publick Halls, and convenient Apartments for the Principal, Sub-Principal, Regents, Students of *Theology* and *Philosophy*, to whom only he assigned Lodgings within the Gates of the College. To the other Masters, *viz.* the Canonist, Civilest, Mediciner, and Grammarian, with their Students, he caused to be built without the College, but within the Precinct of the University, separate Manfes, with Gardens, and other Conveniencies, where the said Professors were to have all their Lessons, and, together with their Students, to live collegiately. He appointed also Chambers for the eight Prebendary-Chaplains, and six Singing-boys, without the College. He assigned also to each of these founded Members, out of the Revenues gifted or procured by the King and himself, several distinct Salaries, sufficient at that Time, considering the Value of Money then, though now small and inconsiderable.

But a full History of all those founded Members, their Offices, Mansions, and Provisions, as also of the whole ancient Foundation and Constitution of this University (digested by the consummate Bishop *Elphinston*, &c. published by Bishop *Gavin Dunbar*) compared with the new Foundation, made about the Time of the Reformation, together with an Account of all the learned Men, in the several Professions, who have flourished there, and of all those Gentlemen educated there, who have distinguished themselves in the Commonwealth of Letters, or have been advanced to eminent Offices in Church or State, likewise of all the Benefactors ancient and modern, is expected from one of the Professors of the said University, who hath, with great Labour, these several Years by-gone, compiled an Account of all those Particulars from original Rights, Kings Charters, Chartularies, Records, and other authentick Papers, yet extant in the Charter-Chest and Library of King's College. Besides several obvious Uses of such a Performance, 'tis humbly conceived, that it might contribute much to set in Light that Branch of *Scotish* History, *viz.* The ancient Constitution of their Universities, which was almost buried in Oblivion about the Time of the Reformation, and yet continues so; the Universities of *St. Andrew* and *Glasgow* having at that Time, or afterwards, lost the greatest Part of their original Papers, whereas the University of *Aberdeen* has theirs entire.

His Majesty's *Marischal* College and University of *Aberdeen* was founded the 2d of *April*, 1593, by *George Earl Marischal*; which Foundation was confirmed by the King and Parliament the 2d of *July* thereafter, as likewise by King *Charles II.* and his Parliament, *Anno* 1661. By both which Acts of Parliament the *Earl Marischal's* Foundation-Charter of the said College is ratified and confirmed. and all the Freedoms, Liber-

ties, and Jurisdiction, that to any Free College within this Realm by Law and Practice is known to appertain, are by the Authority of King and Parliament conferred and disposed to the said College: So that it is a distinct University from the other College, in the neighbouring Village, commonly called the King's College, or old College of *Aberdeen*. Both Colleges were united, and called the *Caroline* University by King *Charles I.* who in the last Parliament held by him in *Scotland*, declared them one University, under that Name, and bestowed on them the Revenues of the Bishoprick of *Aberdeen*; but all this was reversed at the Restoration of King *Charles II.*

At first the *Marischal* College consisted of a Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, four Assessors to the Rector, the Principal, and three Regents, for teaching the Languages and Philosophy, six Bursars, one Oeconomus, or Butler, and a Cook. The Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, and Assessors, are Annual Magistrates of the University, chosen by the Students, with Concurrence of the Principal and other Masters. The Dean of Faculty only is chosen by the Rector, Principal, Masters, and Ministers of *Aberdeen*, called Parson of *St. Nicholas*. The Election of these Magistrates is on the 1st of *March* yearly.

Besides these extrinseck Members, the College now consists of a Principal, a Professor of Divinity, a Professor of Medicine, Mathematicks, three Professors of Philosophy, one of Greek, and a Professor of Oriental Languages, which Professor was lately founded by the late Rev. M. *Gilbert Ramsay*, Minister of the Gospel in *Barbados*, who likewise provided 15 *l. per Annum* to each of four Bursars in *Philosophy*, and 25 *l. per Annum* to each of two Bursars in *Divinity*, in the said University, a Library-Keeper, a Porter, and a Servant under him.

There are a great many others Bursars in his Majesty's *Marischal* College: The most considerable were founded by *Irvine Drum*, Esq; *Turnerhall*, and the late Bishop of *Sarum*, Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, and Mr. *William Lorimer*.

The Earl *Marischal*, Founder of the said College, bestowed for the Maintenance of the Principal, three Regents, &c. several Lands, with the *Grey-Friar* Convent, &c. which have been given to him by the Provost, Baillies, Council, and Community of *Aberdeen*, to be annexed to the College, as the Act of Parliament, above-mentioned, more fully bear. But Earl *Marischal's* Donation out of his own Lands, to the six Bursars did not take place.

The Principal Professors of Medicine, Philosophy, and Greek are now presented to the respective Offices by his Majesty, since the Forfeiture of the Earl *Marischal*.

The Magistrates and Town-Council, as Patrons, present the Professor of Divinity ; which Office was first founded by one Mr. *Pat. Copland*.

The Library of this College, as well as a Salary for a Keeper, was first founded by Mr. *Thomas Reid*, Secretary to King *James VI.* for the Latin Tongue.

The Buildings consist of two Courts, the old adjacent to the *Grey-Friars* Church, and where the Schools for Teaching are, is made up of low Buildings, and in very bad Repair, being very old, and the Society having but a pitiful Fund either to repair or keep them in Repair. The new Buildings, which were begun and carried on by Contributions and Gifts from the Community of *Aberdeen*, Noblemen and Gentlemen who had been educated at the College, are not, for want of Money, yet fully finished. The House is upwards of one Hundred and Twenty Foot long, with a Plat-form at one End, designed for an Observatory : It consists of a Common School, or Hall, in which publick Prayers are said, Examinations, Orations, and Commencements are held : A large Hall, for Meetings of the University, in which are several good Pictures of the Benefactors and Professors : In the third Floor is the Library, in which are a good many valuable Manuscripts, and best Editions of Greek and Latin Authors : The rest of the Building is made up of the Chambers for the Students.

There is a Room well furnished with Instruments, &c. where are read publick Lectures for Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Experiments performed.

The Principal and Professors wear black Cloth Gowns. The Students use red Gowns.

On publick Occasions, the Sacrist, or First Beadle, carries a large Silver Mace gilt before the Members of the University.

The Principal and Professors, besides what they have by the first Foundation, have out of the *Exchequer* 105 *l.* Sterling divided amongst them yearly ; but yet their Salaries are very mean and trifling.

The Session of the College is only for six Months.

The Arms or Seal of the University bears Quarterly the paternal Coat of the noble Family of *Marischal*, the first Founder, and the Arms of the Town of *Aberdeen*, with a Laurel surrounding the Shield, with a Sun for the Crest, and the Motto *LUCEO*.

*A LIST of the present Members of the University
and King's College in Aberdeen.*

Archibald Duke of Argyll, CHANCELLOR.

Annual Payments. l. s. d.

Dr. John Chalmers, Rector.		
Dr. James Catanach, Principal, S. Th. & Art.	—106	02 02 ¹ / ₂
Mr. Roderic Macloed, Jur. Civ. P.	}	each ———
Mr. John Lumisdon, S. Th. P.		
Dr. James Gregory, Med. P.		
Mr. Alexander Burnet, Sub-Principal, P. P.		
Mr. Thomas Gordon, Humanity Professor.	}	each ———
Mr. Thomas Reid, P. P.		
Mr. ——— Leslie, G. P.		
Mr. George Gordon, Professor of Oriental Languages.	}	——— 50 00 00

Note, 1. The Professions of Canon-Law, Civil-Law, and Medicine, which had been laid aside about the Time of the Reformation, were restored by *Patrick Forbes*, Bishop of *Aberdeen*, and Chancellor of the University, about *Anno 1630*; as also the Office of the *Cantor*, or Profession of Musick, about the same Time.

2. The Profession of Oriental Languages was instituted by the Chancellor and Masters of the University, *Anno 1624*, and endowed by King *William*, *Anno 1698*, with a Fund of 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

3. The Profession of Mathematicks was instituted by the Chancellor and Masters of their University, *Anno 1703*, and endowed by the *Scottish* Parliament, *Anno 1706*, with a Fund of 50 *l.* for the Space of 25 Years. The learned Dr. *Tho. Bower* (who died at *London*, *November 1, 1723*,) was the first Professor.

An Account of the University of Edinburgh.

The University of *Edinburgh* was founded by King *James VI.* *A. D. 1582*. This Erection was thereafter ratified in several Parliaments, and last of all by the Union Act, 1706. The Royal Founder endowed his own University with as ample Privileges as any other in his Dominions enjoyed. The Magistrates and Town-Council of *Edinburgh* are perpetual Curators, and the Lord-Provost of the City for the Time is Chancellor of the University.

At the first Institution, the Faculty consisted of a Principal, who was also Professor of Divinity, and four Professors of Philosophy, to whom soon after was added a Professor of Humanity and Rhetorick; and these five were commonly called Regents.

As the Reputation of the University, and Number of the Students increased, several new Professions were instituted and endowed, partly by the Royal Bounty, and partly by the Curators of the University, assisted therein by the liberal Donations and Mortifications of many of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Citizens, who either had their Education in the University, or were zealous to promote Learning there. Out of these Benefactions likewise Funds were allotted for many Scholarships or Bursaries, and a publick Library was founded, and, by degrees, well furnished with useful and curious Books.

The College-Buildings are rather convenient than magnificent. The Principal and Ordinary Professor of Divinity have each a commodious Dwelling, disjoined from the other Building, and surrounded with Gardens. There are besides an University-Hall, which serves also as a *Musæum* or Repository; a Common-Hall; Schools for every Profession; a spacious Publick Library; two other Libraries, one Theological, the other Physiological, a Printing-House, and a good many Chambers in which Students may lodge if they please: But in this University the Students are not confined to lodge within the College, to eat at a Common Table, or to wear any distinguishing Habit, and no Test is required of them, 'till they are to take Degrees, when they engage to adhere to the *Protestant* Religion, to honour the University, and promote useful Learning.

The Principal is always First Professor of Divinity: By his Office he presides in the Meetings of the Faculties, or *Senatus Academicus*, confers all Degrees in the Presence and by the Appointment of the Faculties, appoints the publick Exercises, visits the Classes, and takes an Account of the Behaviour of the Students.

The Professors of Divinity, Ecclesiastick History, and Oriental Languages, are obliged by the Constitution to teach publickly in the University, and to instruct all Students, who attend their Schools, in their several Professions, without any *Præmium*.

The Ordinary Professor of Divinity attends in the publick School five Days of the Week, reads Lectures of Divinity, explains some Sytem, appoints Exercises to the Students, proposes Questions, and solves Difficulties.

The *Regius* Professor of Divinity has for his particular Province Church History, on which he has publick Discourses during the Session.

The Professor of Oriental Languages is employed in instructing the Students of Divinity in the Hebrew, Syriack, &c.

Of the five Regents there are three Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Greek, and a Professor of Humanity.

The Humanity is the first or lowest Class, in which a Choice of the best *Roman* Authors is explained and illustrated, and the Youth exercised in Writing, Latin and English.

In the Bajan, or Greek Class, the Youth are taught the Principles of that Language, and brought to explain Greek Authors, and to make Versions from the Latin into Greek. Such as have already some Knowledge of the Language are attended by the Professor at other Hours, and assisted in reading the best Greek Orators, Historians, Poets, Philosophers, and Physicians.

The Course of Philosophy is divided amongst the three Professors, each adhering to that Branch to which he has been named, while the Students annually rise from one Professor and School to another.

One of these Professors has for his proper Business in the University, the teaching of Logick and Metaphysics, which employs the first Year of Philosophical Studies.

To the Share of another Professor falls the teaching Pneumatics and Ethicks; he also reads Lectures of Political Philosophy, and Natural Religion.

The third teaches the Principles of Natural Philosophy, and a Course of Mechanical, Statical, Hydrostatical, and Optical Experiments; for which Purpose the University is provided with a very good Apparatus of Machines and Instruments.

The Session-Time, or Term, for these Classes, and generally for the other Professions, commences the 10th of *October*, and ends about the middle of *June*, in which Time there are very few and short Interruptions: The Meetings are every Day of the Week, for three Days thrice, and in the rest twice; but at the Beginning, and towards the Ending of the Session, the Afternoon Meetings are discontinued.

The Professor of Mathematicks usually teaches three Classes, and sometimes four, according to the Number of Years that his Scholars apply themselves to that Study. Besides that, one or two of these Classes are sometimes subdivided, by reason of the Number of Scholars, or other Circumstances.

There are three Professors of Law in this University; one of the Law of Nature and Nations; one of the Civil and Canon-Law; the third of the Municipal or Common-Law. The first of these Professors were established and liberally endowed by the late Queen *Anne*, and is in the Gift of the Crown; the other two, as also a Profession of Universal History, and *Roman* Antiquities, were settled and endowed by Act of Parliament, by which 'tis appointed, That upon a Vacancy in any of these Professions, the Faculty of Advocates shall nominate two Persons whom they judge qualified for the Office, and the Town-Council of *Edinburgh* is to choose one of these for the Professorship. These Professors regularly begin their private Lessons about the beginning of *November*.

There

There is a Professor of Anatomy, and four Professors of Physick in the University, who concert among themselves the most proper Order and Method of teaching the Science, and yearly teach a Compleat Course of Physick in all its Branches, beginning about the middle of *October*.

During the Session, or Term-Time, the Principal has some Latin Discourses in the Common-Hall, where all the Professors and Students are convened; afterwards the Professors in their Turn harangue in Publick every *Wednesday* 'till *May*, when the publick Examinations and Disputations begin. Towards the End of the Sessions is the usual Time for taking Degrees in *Arts*. Upon Application the Principal summons a Meeting of the Faculties, to whom the Promoter reports the Name and Standing of the Candidates: Examinators are appointed to make Trials of their Qualifications, and to report at next Meetings. If the Candidates are approved, they have it in their Option to be admitted in a Publick and solemn Manner, or in any private Way: If the first is chosen, some one or more of the Candidates must publish a Dissertation or Thesis on some Subject in Philosophy. Upon the Day appointed, all the Professors and Students are convened in the Common-Hall, and all the Magistrates of the City, and Persons of Note and Learning are invited to be present. After publick Prayers and Speeches by some of the Candidates, the Disputation begins. Some of the Candidates, or others present, are at Liberty to propose Objections against the Thesis, which are answered by one of the Defendants: The Promoter moderates in the Dispute, and determines upon Questions. After this, the Opinion of the Professors being asked, the Principal proceeds to the Solemnity of admitting the Candidates to the Degree of *Master of Arts*. But this publick Solemnity is of late rarely chosen: So if the Examinators find the Candidates qualified, the Faculty acquiesce in their Report, and the Principal confers the Degree in their Presence.

The Degree of *Doctor of Divinity* or *Law*, is scarce ever sought for by *Scots* Divines or Lawyers: But when Persons of other Countries apply to this University, it has been often conferred, if the Persons applying were of known Abilities, an established Character, and sufficient Understanding, after being admitted *Master of Arts*. But as the Privileges of a *Doctor of Physick* are of more Importance to the Publick, and that Degree is often solicited, this University is in a particular Manner cautious to whom it is bestowed: Therefore no Person can obtain the Degree of *Doctor of Physick*, unless he previously apply to one of the Professors of *Physick*, who is Promoter for the Time: who enquires into the Time and Manner of his Studies: If he is satisfied therewith, he presents him to a Meeting of the Faculties, to make known his Request to be admitted upon Trials: The Faculty generally grant the Request, and remit the Candidate to the Professors of *Physick*, who appoint him such Examinations

nations and Exercises as they think necessary: If these Trials satisfy the Professors of the Person's Sufficiency, they make their Report accordingly to the Meeting of the Faculties, by whose Appointment the Candidate is required to publish a Dissertation on some Subject relating to *Medicine*; and upon a Day appointed he is to answer the Objections and Arguments that shall be proposed against it by at least two of the Professors of *Medicine*, in a Meeting of the Faculties. Which being done, and Opinions asked, if there is no Objection, the Candidate takes and subscribes an Oath, and is admitted to the Degree of *Doctor of Medicine*.

The present Professors in the University of Edinburgh are.

The Rev. Mr. *John Gowdie*, Principal and first Professor of Divinity.

The Rev. Mr. *Robert Hamilton*, Ordinary Professor of Divinity.
Mr. *Patrick Cuming*, *Regius* Professor of Divinity and Church History.

Dr. *John Stewart*,
Mr. *James Balfour*,
Mr. *John Stevenson*, } Professors of Philosophy.

Mr. *Robert Hunter*, Professor of Greek.

Mr. *George Stewart*, Professor of Humanity.

Mr. *Matthew Stewart*, Professor of Mathematicks.

Mr. *James Abercromby*, Professor of the Law of Nature and Nations.

Mr. *John Erskine*, Professor of the Municipal Law.

Mr. *Robert Dick*, Professor of Civil and Canon-Law.

Mr. *William Wallace*, Professor of Universal History.

Mr. *Alexander Monro*, Professor of Anatomy.

Dr. *John Rutherford*,
Dr. *Andrew Plummer*,
Dr. *Robert White*, } Professors of Physick.

The Rev. M. *Robinson*, Professor of Oriental Languages.

Dr. *John Alston*, Professor of Botany.

Mr. *George Stewart*, Secretary and Library-Keeper.

A LIST of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.

Fellows.	Fellows.
Dr. <i>John Rutherford</i> , Præs. & Elect.	Dr. <i>John Clerk</i> .
Dr. <i>David Cockburn</i> , at Green-wich.	Dr. <i>John Learmont</i> .
Dr. <i>John Stevenson</i> , Elect.	Dr. <i>David Kinneir</i> , Elect.
	Dr. <i>William Porterfield</i> , Elect.
	Dr. <i>Charles Alston</i> .

Dr.

Fellows.

Dr. *Andrew St. Clair*, Elect.
 Dr. *Andrew Plummer*, Elect.
 Sir *Alexander Dick*, Cenf. & Elect.
 Dr. *Adam Murray*.
 Dr. *John Taylor*.
 Dr. *John Pringle*.
 Dr. *James Baird*.
 Dr. *David Foulis*.
 Dr. *Robert White*.
 Dr. *John Boswal*, Treaf.
 Dr. *John Stewart*.
 Sir *Stewart Threpland*, Cenf.
 Dr. *David Clerk*, Secretary and Library Keeper.
 Dr. *James Lind*.
 Dr. *Alexander Stevenson*.
 Dr. *Francis Home*.
 Dr. *Collin Drummond*, Fiscal.
 Dr. *William Cumming*, at *Dorchester*.
 Dr. *James Griewe*, one of the Physicians to the Emprefs of *Ruffia*.
 Dr. *John Cochran*, *Jamaica*.
 Dr. *Alexan. Campbell*, *London*.

Henry Balcanquall, Clerk to the ROYAL COLLEDGE.

Fellows.

Dr. *Thomas Lidderdale*, *London*.
 Dr. *John Fothergill*, *London*.

Honorary Members.

Dr. *William Cockburn*, *London*.
 Dr. *James Campbell*, first Physician to the King.
 Dr. *William Fullarton*, *London*.
 Dr. *George Martine*.
 Dr. *David Balfour*, at *Kirkaldy*.
 Dr. *John Johnston*, at *Glasgow*.
 Dr. *Thomas Simpson*, at *St. Andrews*.

Licentiates.

Dr. *William Macfarlane*.
 Dr. *Alexander Martin*.
 Dr. *George Young*.
 Dr. *David Horfeburgh*.
 Dr. *James Ruffel*.
 Dr. *John Hope*.
 Dr. *Archibald Hamilton*.
 Dr. *Adam Aufine*.
 Dr. *William Abernethy*.

After the Revolution feveral Attempts were made by the Royal College of Physicians at *Edinburgh*, for raifing a Stock to erect an Infirmary, or Hofpital, for Sick Poor; all which did mifgive until the Year 1725, when the Proprietors of the Fishery-Company refolved upon a Diffolution and a Divifion of their remaining Stock. At which Time the Gentlemen of the Royal College of Physicians, with the Concurrence of feveral other charitable and well-disposed Gentlemen, particularly of the Corporation of Chirurgeon-Apothecaries in *Edinburgh*, fet about the procuring Subfcriptions from the Proprietors of the Fishery-Company, affigning their Shares in the Dividend of that Stock, for eftablifhing the defigned Infirmary. And at the fame Time many others, not of the Fishery-Company, did fubfcribe for certain Donations, all to be paid as foon as a certain Sum was figned for to begin the good Work. About *February*, 1728, the Capital firft propofed, and fome more being fubfcribed for, it was recommended to twelve Gentlemen to carry on the Subfcriptions further, and call in the Money fubfcribed for.

The Gentlemen who concerned themfelves in this good and charitable Work, obferving that the Money fubfcribed was gradually

dually coming in, did digest some Rules for the Management of the Hospital; of which no other Account is needful to be given at present, but that the Management is committed to twenty Persons annually elected; *viz.* The Lord Provost of *Edinburgh* for the Time, and in his Absence the Dean of *Gild*: The Deacon-Conveener of the Crafts of *Edinburgh* for the Time; the President, and in his Absence the Vice-President of the College of Physicians for the Time; and four other Members of that College, whereof two out of the Professors of Medicine in the University of *Edinburgh*, when such are at the Time; the Professor of Anatomy in the said University at the Time; and two of the Surgeons of *Edinburgh*, or three Surgeons, if there is no Professor of Anatomy; one of the Senators of the College of Justice; one of the Faculty of Advocates; one of the Society of Writers to the Signet; one of the Ministers of the Gospel in *Edinburgh*; and six others who have been Donors to the Hospital; and a House with Necessaries, suitable to the small Beginning, being provided, publick Advertisement was made, that the Hoipital would be opened in *August* 1729, to take in Patients.

After several Years Trial of the good Effects of this Infirmary, the Managers represented the Advantages of such an Hospital, in an humble Petition to his Majesty, who was graciously pleased by his royal Charter, dated *August* 25, 1736, to erect and incorporate the Contributors to this charitable Design, into one *Body corporate and politic*, by the Name of the ROYAL INFIRMARY of *Edinburgh*, with Rules for a perpetual Succession and Management, and endowed it with several Powers and Privileges. In consequence of this they were soon enabled, by the liberal Contributions of very great Numbers, to build a large, commodious, and beautiful Fabric, which will conveniently lodge all the sick Poor who will probably ask to be received. There are besides several other useful and convenient Appartments in this Building, such as a large Theatre, where more than 200 Students can see Operations, which is also a convenient Chapel. Over this is raised a Cupola, which may be employed as an Astronomical Observatory. There are likewise all the necessary Accommodations for different Offices, and a large Area round the House, laid out into a Court before it, and Grass Walks behind, with Gardens on each Side. The Patients are under the Inspection of the Royal College of Physicians, who attend by Rotation; and six of the Chirurgeon-Apothecaries, who attend monthly by Turns, and furnish the needful Medicines *gratis*. Relief has been given to many sick Poor, under great Variety of Distempers, and several extraordinary Chirurgical Operations have been, with good Success, perform'd in it; of all which a distinct Register is kept.

His Majesty's Marischal College and University of Aberdeen.

Vacant, Rector.

James Thomson, of Portlethen, Esq; Dean of Faculty.

Dr. <i>James Donaldson,</i>	_____	} Assessors.
Mr. <i>John Bisset,</i>	_____	
Mr. <i>James Ogilvie,</i>	_____	
Mr. <i>Alexander Thomson,</i>	_____	

Mr. *Thomas Blackwal,* Principal, 70 *l.*

Mr. *Robert Pollock,* Professor of Divinity, 20 *l.*

Mr. *Alexander Gerard,* Professor of Philosophy,

Mr. *William Duncan,* Professor of Philosophy,

Mr. *Andrew Skeen,* Professor of Philosophy.

Mr. *Thomas Blackwall,* Professor of Greek.

} 34 *l.* each.

Mr. *James Dun,* Professor of Humanity, Rector of the Grammar School, 30 *l.*

Dr. *James Gordon,* M. P. 11 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.* $\frac{2}{3}$.

Mr. *John Stewart,* Professor of Mathematicks, 52 *l.*

Dr. *James Donaldson,* Professor of Oriental Languages, 50 *l.*
per Annum.

Library-Keeper, 14 *l.* 8 *s.* *per Annum.*

Three Ushers under him, 10 *l.* each *per Annum.*

Note, That there is a Mortification by King *William* of 300 *l.* *per Annum* to each of the four Universities out of the late Bishop's Rents, which is distributed amongst several of the Regents and Professors, according to their Grants.

This University has the same Privileges by their Foundation, that were granted to the University of Old *Aberdeen*, or any other University in *Scotland*, or Abroad, particularly *Paris* and *Bononia*. There is also the Institutes of the Civil-Law taught by the said Mr. _____ in the said University. Such of the Students as incline, are instructed in History, and perfected in the Knowledge of the Classick Authors; and there is lately a very good Set of Mathematical Instruments belonging to the said University.

There is lately erected at *Aberdeen* an Hospital for poor Boys, a handsome Stone-Building, with fine Gardens round it. One *Robert Gordon*, of an ancient honourable Family, and bred a Merchant, left upwards of Ten Thousand Pounds *Sterling* for beginning and carrying on this Work, desiring it might be called by his Name: But at the same Time, if any other should add about Three Thousand Pounds more, his Name should be used likewise. The Magistrates, Town-Council, and the four Ministers of *Aberdeen* are Patrons and Governors of this Hospital, who have Power to appoint a Treasurer, and all other Officers and Servants, according to the Will of the Founder, whose Statue is to be set above the principal Entry of the House.

N U M.

NUMBER VIII.

The Justiciary and Officers under them.

Archibald, Duke of Argyll, Lord-Justice General ; Salary 2000 *l.* per Annum, and for going the Circuit yearly, 200 *l.*
 Mr. Charles Arskine, of Tinwald, Lord-Justice Clerk ; Salary 400 *l.* per Annum.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Mixto,

Mr. Alex. Frazer, of Strichen.

Mr. William Grant, of Prestongrange,

Mr. Hugh Dalrymple, of Drumore,

Sir James Ferguson, of Kilkeran,

Sal. 200 *l.* each ; besides, for going the Circuits, as follows.

George Muir, Clerk of the Justice Court, Salary 100 *l.* per Ann.

—— Scot, of Ednam, Heretable Coroner of Scotland.

Robert Leigh, Deputy Clerk, at 40 *l.* per Annum.

Thomas Lesly, ——

Robert Brysbane, ——

Archibald Murdoch, ——

Macers ; Sal. 20 *l.* per. Annum each, and ten Pounds for each Circuit.

James Alexander, Dempster, 5 *l.* per Annum.

There was formerly only one Circuit in the Year ; but now there are two ; when some of the Lords pass to the Southern Parts of the Kingdom, some to the West, and others to the North.

If the Lord-Justice goes, he has 200 *l.* for each Circuit.

The Lords Commissioners, if two of them go together, they have for every Circuit to the Southern, or Western Parts, 150 *l.* each of them ; and those who go to the North, 180 *l.* each for every Circuit.

When one of them goes alone to the South or West, he has 250 *l.* and if one goes to the North he has 300 *l.* every Time.

At going these Circuits there are three Advocates-Depute, who have each of them 50 *l.* allowed for their Expences ; and three Clerks Deputes, who have each of them 30 *l.* for every Circuit.

NUMBER IX.

Officers of the Admiralty.

JAMES, Earl of Findlater, Lord Vice-Admiral of Scotland ; Sal. 1000 *l.* per Annum.

Mr. James Philip, Advocate, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

Alexander Jolly, Clerk Deputy.

Mess. Robert Wallace, ——

John Watson, ——

William Richardson, ——

Procurators.

Mr.

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN. 29

Mr. Hugh Forbes, *Advocate, Procurator Fiscal.*

Vacant, *Advocate Clerk.*

James Lindfay, _____
George Wood, _____
James Thompson, _____ } *Macers of Admiralty.*

NUMBER X.

Lord Privy-Seal, and his Officers.

JAMES, Duke of Athol, *Lord Privy-Seal*; *Sal.* 3000 *l.* per Annum.

Archibald Stewart, *his Deputy.*

David Kinloch, *Writer to the Privy-Seal.*

NUMBER XI.

The Officers of the Chancery.

Archibald, Duke of Argyll, *Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland*; *Salary* 3000 *l.* per Annum.

Mr. Archibald Campbell, *Deputy Keeper.*

Mr. Robert Kerr, *Director of the Chancellery*; *Salary* 25 *l.* per Annum.

Alexander Campbell, *his Deputy.*

William Smith, *jun.* _____
John Irvine, — _____ } *Chancery Clerks.*

NUMBER XII.

The Lord Register and his Officers.

William, *Marquis of Lothian, Lord Clerk Register*; *Sal.* 1200 *l.* per Annum.

Mr. Hugh Forbes, *Advocate.*

Mr. William Kilpatrick,

Mr. James Pringle, *Advocate.*

Mr. John Murray, *Advocate.*

Mr. Thomas Gibson,

Mr. James Justice, *Advocate.*

Sir Philip Anstruther, *Advoc.*

James Burns, *of Dorater.*

Charles Inglis, _____

John Forbes, _____

William Scot, _____

} *Principal Clerks of Session.*

} *Joint Principal Clerks to the Bills.*

} *Under Clerks to the Bills.*

Mr.

Mr. John Maule, *Advocate Clerk to the Register of The Seazins.*
 Robert Nasmith, *Advocate Clerk to the Admission of Notars.*
 Sir Archibald Grant, Bart. Keeper of the Register of the Horn-
 ings; Salary 20 l. per Annum.

Mr. Alexander Keith,	_____	} Under-Clerks of Session.
Mr. Alexander Ross,	_____	
Mr. John White,	_____	
Mr. Thomas Bruce,	_____	
Mr. Alexander Gray,	_____	
Mr. Robert Leith,	_____	
Mr. Thomas Gibson, sen.	_____	

John Hodge,	_____	} Under-Keepers of the Register of the Laigh (or under) Par- liament-House.
James Ker,	_____	

N U M B E R XIII.

The Officers of the Crown.

Countess of Errol, or her Deputy, High-Constable.
 High-Mareschal, *William Keith.*

John, Earl of Kintore, Knight-Mareschal; Salary 400 l. per
 Annum.

N U M B E R XIV.

The Officers of the King's Household.

Archibald, Duke of Argyll, Heretable Master of the King's
 Household in Scotland; Salary 2000 l. per Annum.

Vacant, Heretable Usher; Salary 250 l. per Annum.

Sir John Anstruther of that Ilk, Heretable Carver.

N U M B E R XV.

The Heretable Keepers of his Majesty Palaces of North-Britain.

JAMES, Duke of Hamilton, Heretable Keeper of the Palace
 of Holyrood-House; Salary 46. per Annum.

D. Job. Pitcairn, Under-Keeper, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

John Robertson, Porter, Salary 37 l. 15 s. 6 d. per Annum.

James, Duke of Athol, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of
 Faulkland.

David

David Viscount Stormont, heretable Keeper of the Palace of
Scoon.

George Marquis of Annandale, heretable Keeper of Lochmaban.

Archibald Duke of Argyll, heretable Keeper of Dunstaffnage
and Carrick.

NUMBER XVI.

Officers of the King's Works.

George Dundas, Esq; Master of the Works; Salary 400 *l.*
per Annum.

Hugh Manuel, Clerk of the Stores; Salary 30 *l.* *per Annum.*

NUMBER XVII.

Officers of the Wardrobe.

Archibald Campbell, of Ballimore, Master of the Ward-
robe; Salary 55 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum.*

Duncan Campbell, First Under-Keeper; Salary 40 *l.* *per Annum.*

Robert Brisbane, Second Under-Keeper; Salary 20 *l.* *per Annum.*

James Innes, Clerk; Salary 30 *l.* *per Annum.*

NUMBER XVIII.

The Lord Lion, and the rest of the Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms.

A—Campbell, younger, of Calder, Esq; Lord Lion, King
at Arms; Salary 300 *l.* *per Annum.*

Thomas Dundas, younger, of Fingark, Esq; Lyon Depute.

H E R A L D S.

Sir John Erskin, Marchmont,

Alexander Martin, Snadown,

William Douglas, Rothsay,

John Teulon, Rofs,

John Bradie, Ilay,

Joseph Strachan, Albany,

} Salary 25 *l.* *per Annum* each.

P U R S U I V A N T S.

Alexander Thompson, Carrick,

James Clarkson, Dingwall,

George Dick, Unicorn,

Hugh Spark, Bute,

William Boyd, Kyntyre,

William Douglas, Ormond,

David Erskine, Lion Clerk.

} Salary 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Ann.*
each.

T R U M-

T R U M P E T S.

Thomas Wier,
James Marine,
John Menzies,
George Innes,
John Yates,
Charles Areskine,

} Salary 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann.
each.

N U M B E R X I X.

The Sheriffs Deputes in North-Britain.

MOST Shires in this Country had their Sheriffs hereditary, till by the Act of Parliament made in the Year 1747, for *abolishing heretable Jurisdictions in Scotland, and for making Satisfaction to the Proprietors*, the Sheriffships, among other Jurisdictions, were restored to the Crown; and it was enacted, that there should be but one Sheriff Depute, or Stewart Depute, in every County, Shire, or Stewartry in Scotland, after 25 March, 1748; and that he should be an Advocate of three Years standing at the least, to be nominated by his Majesty.

Alphabetical List of the Sheriffdoms, with the Names of the Sheriffs Deputes, and their Salaries, 1754.

S H I R E S.	S H E R I F F S D E P U T E S.
Aberdeen	Mr. David Dalrymple, — 200
Air	Mr. William Duff, — 200
Argill and Bute	Mr. Archibald Campbell — 250
Bamff	Mr. George Cockburn — 150
Berwick	Mr. George Carre — 150
Caithness and Sunderland	Mr. James Brodie — 200
Dumfries	Mr. William Kirkpatrick — 200
Dunbarton	Mr. James Smollett — 150
Edinburgh, or Mid-lothian	Lord Torphichen — 200
Elgin and Nairn	Mr. John Grant — 150
Fife and Kinross	Mr. James Leslie — 200
Forfar	Mr. John Campbell — 150
Haddington or East-Lothian	Mr. James Hamilton — 150
Inverness	Mr. David Scrimzeour — 250
Kincardin	Mr. Francis Garden — 150
Kirkcudbright Stewartry	Mr. Thomas Miller — 150
Lanark	Mr. William Croft — 200
Linlithgow and Bathgate	Mr. John Gillon — 150
Orkney and Zetland	Sir Andrew Mitchell — 200
Peebles	Mr. James Montgomery — 150
Perth	Mr. John Savinton, jun. — 250
Renfrew	

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S H I R E S.

S H E R I F F S D E P U T E S.

Renfrew	Mr. Charles Mackdowal	150
Rofs and Cromartie	Mr. Hugh Rose	250
Roxburgh	Mr. Walter Pringle	150
Selkirk	Mr. Andrew Pringle	150
Sterling and Clackmannan	Mr. David Walker	150
Wigton, or Galloway	Mr. Thomas Dundas	150

N U M B E R XX.

The Stewartries and Bailaries in North-Britain, not sending Members to Parliament.

Stewartry of Monteith.
Stewartry of Strathern.
Bailary of Cunningham.
Bailary of Carrick.
Bailary of Kyle.

N U M B E R XXI.

A List of the Commissioners to the Royal Burroughs, 1754.

Edinburgh, { DAVID Flint, and James Russell, Commissioners; and James Grant, and William Gilchrist, Assessors.
Perth, { Provost James Crie, Commissioner; and John Robertson of Tullibeltan, Esq; his Assessor.
Dundee, { Provost Andrew Wardroper, Commissioner; and Patrick Yeaman of Blacklaw, his Assessor.
Aberdeen, { James Morison, Esq; Provost of Aberdeen, Commissioner; and John Dingwall, one of the Bailies of Aberdeen, Assessor.
Girling, { John Jaffray, Commissioner; and Wm M'Killop, Assessor.
Girlinggow, { Allan Wauch, Commissioner; and Robert Clark, Assessor.
Andrews, { James Lumfdaing of Rennyhill, Esq; Commissioner, and John Duncanson, his Assessor.
Glasgow, { John Brown, Commissioner; and Archibald Ingram, Assessor.
Girling, { Thomas Garvine, Provost of Aire, Commissioner; and Andrew Hunter, Writer in Edinburgh, his Assessor.

* C

Had-

Haddington,	{ Andrew Dickson, <i>Commissioner</i> ; and Alexander Hepburn, <i>Assessor</i> .
Dysert,	{ James Davidson, <i>Commissioner</i> ; and Archibald M'Aulay, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>Assessor</i> .
Kirkaldie,	{ David Doig, of Cookston, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>Commissioner</i> ; and James Bisset, <i>Assessor</i> .
Montrose,	{ The Hon. Mr. James Lellie, <i>Commissioner</i> .
Coupar, Anstruther- Easter,	{ Andrew Johnson, <i>Commissioner</i> .
Dumfries,	{ Provost Robert Ferguson, <i>Commissioner</i> ; and George Bell, of Conheath, <i>Assessor</i> .
Inverness,	{ John Hoffack, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>Commissioner</i> ; and John Frazer, <i>Writer to the Signet</i> , <i>Assessor</i> .
Burntisland,	{ Samuel Charters, <i>Town-clerk of Burntisland</i> , <i>Commissioner</i> ; and George Drummond, <i>Esq</i> ; late Lord-Provost of Edinburgh, his <i>Assessor</i> .
Inverkeithing,	{ Mr. John Cunninghame, <i>Advocate</i> , <i>Commissioner</i> ; and William Walker, <i>Clerk of the said Burgh</i> , his <i>Assessor</i> .
Kinghorn, Brechin,	{ Robert Hamilton, <i>Commissioner</i> .
Irvine,	{ John Molison, younger, <i>Commissioner</i> .
Jedburg,	{ James Boyle, of Montgomeristoun, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>Commissioner</i> ; and the Hon Patrick Boyle, of Shewalton, <i>Esq</i> ; one of the Senators of the College of Justice, his <i>Assessor</i> .
Kirkcudbright,	{ John Ainslie, <i>Bailie of Jedburgh</i> , <i>Commissioner</i> ; and Robert Anderson, his <i>Assessor</i> .
Wigtoun,	{ John Dalryell, <i>Esq</i> ; of Barnerosh, <i>Commissioner</i> .
Pittenweem,	{ Patrick M'Kie, of Barmore, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>Commissioner</i> ; and David Baird, Merchant in Edinburgh, his <i>Assessor</i> .
Dumfermling,	{ Thomas Martin, <i>Weaver</i> , <i>Commissioner</i> .
Anstruther- Wester,	{ John Wilson, <i>Stationer in the said Burgh</i> , <i>Commissioner</i> ; and Alexander Wedderburn, <i>Esq</i> ; Son to Mr. Peter Wedderburn <i>Advocate</i> , <i>Assessor</i> .
Selkirk,	{ Bailie Robert Hunter, <i>Commissioner</i> .
Dumbarton,	{ Thomas Chisholme, <i>Surgeon and Bailie of Selkirk</i> , <i>Commissioner</i> ; and Andrew Pringle, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>Advocate</i> , his Majesty's <i>Solicitor</i> , his <i>Assessor</i> .
Renfrew,	{ James Smollet, of Bonhill, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>Commissioner</i> .
	{ William Somervill, <i>Commissioner</i> ; and Robert Somervill, his <i>Assessor</i> .

Dumfries,

- Dumbar,* { *Provost Charles Fall, Commissioner; and Archibald Higgins, Town-clerk of the said Burgh, his Assessor.*
- Lanerk,* { *Christopher Bannatyne, Commissioner; and William Wilson, Writer in Edinburgh, his Assessor.*
- Aberbrothock,* *Provost Alexander Keith, Commissioner.*
- Elgin,* { *Patrick Duff, Writer to the Signet, Commissioner.*
- Peebles,* { *John Alexander, Merchant and Provost of Peebles, Commissioner.*
- Craill,* { *James Moncrief, of Sauchop, Esq; Commissioner.*
- Tain,* *Robert Halkerston, Commissioner.*
- Culrofs,* { *Alexander Innes, of Rosyburn, present Provost of said Burgh, Commissioner.*
- Banff,* { *Hugh Hathorn, of Castlewig, Commissioner; and Hugh Hathorn, Merchant and late Baillie of Edinburgh, his Assessor.*
- Whitborn,* { *Baillie John Ure, Commissioner.*
- Forfar,* *Thomas Brodie, Esq; Writer to the Signet, Commissioner.*
- Rothsay,* *Robert Spence, of Stonelau, Commissioner.*
- Blairn,* *The Hon. William Grant, of Prestongrange, Esq; his Majesty's Advocate, Commissioner; and Mr. Robert Hogg, his Assessor.*
- Perth-Berwick,* { *Mr. James Philp, Advocate, Commissioner.*
- Ellen,* { *George Edmonstone, chief Magistrate of said Burgh, Commissioner.*
- Andar,* { *Andrew Waddell, Commissioner.*
- Drenny,* { *Bryce Blair, Esq; Commissioner; and Mr. William Johnstone, Advocate, his Assessor.*
- Man,* { *Robert Henderfon, of Cleugh-heads, Commissioner; and Sir James Johnstone, of Westerhall, Bart. his Assessor.*
- Amaben,* { *Colin Mackenzie, of Kilcoy, Provost of the said Burgh, Commissioner; and Mr. John Dingwall, Writer in Edinburgh, his Assessor.*
- Quabar,* { *Baillie Robert Dick, Commissioner; and George Drummond, Esq; late Lord-Provost of Edinburgh, his Assessor.*
- Galloway,* { *Baillie Robert Dick, Commissioner; and George Drummond, Esq; late Lord-Provost of Edinburgh, his Assessor.*
- Dingwall,* { *Baillie Robert Dick, Commissioner; and George Drummond, Esq; late Lord-Provost of Edinburgh, his Assessor.*
- Mac,* { *Baillie Robert Dick, Commissioner; and George Drummond, Esq; late Lord-Provost of Edinburgh, his Assessor.*
- usferry,* { *Baillie Robert Dick, Commissioner; and George Drummond, Esq; late Lord-Provost of Edinburgh, his Assessor.*
- Dumbar,* { *Baillie Robert Dick, Commissioner; and George Drummond, Esq; late Lord-Provost of Edinburgh, his Assessor.*

Kintore,	{	Mr. Robert Bruce, Baillie of the said Burgh, Commissioner.
Inverary,		Mr. Walter Fergusson, Writer in Edinburgh, Commissioner.
Inverary, Wick, Kirkwall,	{	Baillie Thomas Christie, Commissioner; and Robert Napier, Dean of Gild of the said Burgh, his Assessor.
Inverbervie,		Mr. David Dalrymple, Advocate, Commis- sioner.
Stranrawer, Campbeltoun,		

N U M B E R XXII.

Officers of the Chapel Royal.

MR. William Gusthart,	{	Their Fees, the Profits of the Deanry, about 200 l. per Annum among them.
Mr. Neil Campbell,		
Mr. Robert Wallace,		
Mr. Robert Pollock, Almoner;		Salary 41 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum.
Mr. John Lumisden, Salary		_____ 50
Mr. James Wetherspoons, _____		50
Mr. Thomas Tulideff, _____		40

N U M B E R XXIII.

Physicians in Ordinary, and other Officers.

DR. Andrew Sinclair,	{	Physicians in Ordinary.
Dr. James Lidderdale,		
Mr. George Cunningham, Surgeon, Apothecary, and Druggist		
Salary 40 l. per Annum.		
Mr. James and Alexander Abercromby of Glassfaugh, his Majesty's Limners;		
Salary 100 l. per Annum.		
John Crawford, Esq; his Majesty's Under-Falconer;		
Salary 50 l. per Annum.		
Mr. Adrian Watkins, his Majesty's Printer.		
Charles Alston, M. D. his Majesty's Botanist and Keeper		
the Physick-Garden; Salary 50 l. per Annum.		
Mr. Archibald Mac Aulay, Conservator of the Privileges		
Scotland in the Netherlands, 200 l. per Annum.		

NUMBER XXIV.

The King's School in Edinburgh.

MR. John Lees, Rector.
 Mr. James Gibb,
 Mr. John Rae,
 Mr. Robert Farquhar,
 ——— Gilchrist.

} Masters.

NUMBER XXV.

DIRECTORS of the Bank of Scotland, 1754.

THE most Honourable John Marquis of Tweddale, Governor.
 Mr. John Forrest, Deputy-Governor.

Ordinary Directors.

Alexander Arbuthnott, Merchant.
 Thomas Belfches,
 Adam Fairholme, Merchant.
 Thomas Gibbon,
 Sir John Inglis,
 David Inglis,
 John Inglis,
 John Mackenzie, Writer to the Signet.
 Mr. Robert Pringle, Advocate.
 John Pringle,
 Mr. Charles St. Clair,
 Mr. Peter Wedderburn,

} Advocates.

Extraordinary Directors.

Archibald Arbuthnott, Merchant.
 Mr. Charles Binning, Advocate.
 Patrick Boyle, Lord Shualton,
 Mr. Robert Craigie, Lord President.
 John Dundas,
 Adam Fairholme of Greenhill,
 Earl of Hopetoun,
 Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, Advocate,
 James Pringle,
 John Sinclair, Lord Murkle.
 Dr. Andrew St. Clair,
 Mr. James Smollet, Advocate.

The Office of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

HIS Grace WILLIAM, Duke of Montrose, Governor.
*The Right Hon. Andrew Fletcher, of Milton, one of the
 Senators of the College of Justice, Deputy-Governor.*

Ordinary Directors.

William Alexander, Esq; Lord Provost of Edinburgh,
 Richard Dowdeswell, }
 Allan Whitefoord, } *Esquires.*
 James Nimmo, }
 Mr. John Hamilton, }
 George Chalmers, } *Writers to the Signet.*
 John Watson, }
 Alexander Shairp, Merchant.
 George Buchan of Kello.

Extraordinary Directors.

The Right Hon. the Lord Rosse,
The Right Hon. the Lord Somerville,
The Right Hon. Charles Eriskine, Lord Justice Clerk,
*The Right Hon. William Grant, one of the Senators of the College
 of Justice.*
 Patrick Campbell of Monzie, }
 Thomas Dundas of Fingask, } *Esquires.*
 George Cheap, }
 Mr. Hugh Hathorn, Merchant, } *of Edinburgh.*
 William Forbes, City Clerk, }

Officers.

John Campbell, Esq; First Cashier,
 Mr. George Innes, Second Cashier,
 David Baillie, Esq; Secretary,
 Mr. Thomas Shairp, Assistant Secretary,
 Mr. James Ewart, Accomptant,
 And three Clerks,
 Robert Selkrig, }
 Alexander Innes, } *Tellers.*
 Adolphus Hay, }
 James Lyon, Messenger and Porter,
 And an Under Porter.

NUMBER XXVI.

The Merchants of the City of Edinburgh, dealing in the Apparel of Men and Women, are erected into a Company, called The Company of Merchants of the City of EDINBURGH, by a Royal Patent ratified in Parliament; and the Affairs of the Company are managed by a Master, twelve Assistants, and a Treasurer, elected annually upon the first Monday of September, by a General Meeting of the Company; and in September last they elected as follows, viz.

ARCHIBALD ANGUS, *Master.*

ASSISTANTS.

Walter Hog,
John Brand,
William Baillie,
Charles Buller,
John Clelland,
John Stenhouse,

Baillie Alexander Scott,
B. Gavin Hamilton,
Archibald Bowie,
Archibald M'Coull,
Archibald Dowglas,
Robert Williamton.

GEORGE DUNSMUIR, *Treasurer.*

The Merchant Maiden-Hospital in EDINBURGH, was founded by the Company of Merchants of Edinburgh, and MARY ERSKINE; and the Constitution of this Hospital is ratified by Parliament, and the Affairs of the Hospital are managed by Governors annually chosen as follows, viz. by the Master and Assistants of The Merchants Company three, by the General Meeting of the Company, nine; by the Ministers of Edinburgh, and Suburbs, three; and the old Dean of Gild, and four old Baillies of Edinburgh, or Persons serving in the Town-Council of Edinburgh, as such, are Governors ex officio, and the Master of The Merchant Company, is Præses of the Governors ex officio. The Governors for this Year are,

ARCHIBALD ANGUS, *Præses.*

Walter Hog,
B. Alexander Scott,
B. Robert Baillie,
George Gray,
James Allan,
John Clelland,
B. Gavin Hamilton,

Mr. Charles Binning
Dr. Robert Whyte,
Archibald Wallace,
John Dunsmuir,
Alexander Hunter.
David Flint, *old Dean of Gild.*

David Inglis	} Old Baillies.	Mr. Robert Walker,	} Mini- sters.
John Carmichael,		Mr. Hugh Blair,	
Andrew Simpson,		Mr. Robert Dick,	
James Walker,			

Baillie WILLIAM TOD, *Treasurer.*

GEORGE WATSON's Hospital, is founded for the Entertainment and Education of the male Children and Grand-children of decayed Merchants of Edinburgh, and of the Ministers of the old Church of Edinburgh. The Governors of this Hospital are, the Master, and twelve Assistants, and Treasurer of the Merchant-Company; the old Dean of Gild, and four old Baillies of Edinburgh; the two Ministers of the old Church of Edinburgh, and the Governors, chuse a Treasurer annually.

The Master of the Merchant-Company is *Præses*.

The Assistants and Treasurer of the Company, and old Magistrates, are as above.

Mr. James Nisbet,	} Ministers of the old Church.
Mr. Patrick Cumming,	

ROBERT TOD, *Treasurer.*

Note, GEORGE WATSON, Merchant in *Edinburgh*, mortified 12,000 *l.* Sterling for founding this Hospital, which is now greatly increased; and he has allowed any Person who shall mortify a Sum not below 50,000 *l.* Scots, to be assumed and conjoined with him in the Name and Title of the Hospital, and be reckoned a Founder of the same with him.

N U M B E R XXVII.

The General Post-Office at Edinburgh.

Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, Esq; *Post-Master General.*

Mr. William Jackson, *Secretary,*

Mr. David Bennet, *Principal Clerk,*

William Ker,	} Clerks.
Charles Malcolm,	
Thomas Mathew,	

Clerk to foreign Letters,

N U M B E R XXVIII.

Officers appointed to distribute, and manage his Majesty's Stamp-Duties of North-Britain.

MR. William Dempster, *Principal, or Head-Distributor;*
Salary 180 l. per Annum.

Mr. Patrick Anderson, *Comptroller;* Salary 150 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Pringle, *Distributor for the Towns of Edinburgh and Leith;* Salary 60 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Young, *Solicitor;* Salary 50 l. per Annum.

N U M B E R XXIX.

The Officers of the Mint.

THE Right Honourable John Lord Belhaven, *General;*
Salary 300 l. per Annum.

Arch. Bothwell, *Esq;* *Master;* Salary 200 l. per Annum.

James Hay, *Esq;* *Warden;* Salary 150 l. per Annum.

John Mac Farlane, *Writer to the Signet, Comptroller;* Salary 60 l. per Annum.

James Ker, *Affay-Master;* Salary 100 l. per Annum.

Joseph Cave, *Esq;* *Engraver;* Salary 50 l. per Annum.

James Smith, *King's Clerk;* Salary 40 l. per Annum.

William Richardson, *Smith;* Salary 33 l. per Annum.

N U M B E R XXX.

A LIST of the Lords and Others, Commissioners of Police.

HUGH Earl of Marchmont, 1200 l.

John Earl of Hopeton,	} 800 l. each.
John Earl of Hyndford,	
Alexander Earl of Galloway,	
James Lord Somerville,	

Norman

Norman Macload of that Ilk,
 Lord Aberdower,
 Mungo Haldane, Esq;
 Thomas Grant, Esq;

} 400 l. each.

Mr. Alexander Lind, *Advocate, Accomptant.*
 George Carre, *Advocate, Secretary.*
 David Warrender, *Deputy.*

N U M B E R X X X I .

ROLL of the Members of the General Assembly of
 the Kirk of Scotland, Anno 1754.

I. Provincial Synod of Glasgow and Air.

1. Presbytery of Air.

Mr. William Dalrymple.

Thomas Walker,
 John Campbell,
 William Allan,
 James M'Naught,

} *Minist.*

Mr. Alexander Boswell, *Lord Auchinleck, R. E.*

Mr. John Muir, *Presbytery Clerk.*

Burgh of Air.

Mr. William Wallace of Cairn-
 hill, *R. E.*

2. Presbytery of Irvine.

Mr. Robert Baird,
 William Coats,
 John Adam, *jun.*

} *Minist.*

Baillie, William Gilchrist, *R. E.*

Burgh of Irvine.

Mr. Patrick Boyle, *Lord Shualton, R. E.*

3. Presbytery of Paisley.

Mr. Robert Wood-
 row,

John Warner,
 John Monteith.

} *Minist.*

Mr. Archibald Campbell, of
 Elderslie, *R. E.*

Burgh of Renfrew.

Provost, William Sommerville,
R. E.

4. Presbytery of Hamilton.

Mr. John Scot,

Robert Hamil-
 ton,

} *Minist.*

Robert Park,

Mr. Archibald Hamilton, of
 Dalziel, *R. E.*

5. Presbytery of Lanerk.

Mr. Andrew Ker,

Robert Jack,

John Hepburn,

} *Minist.*

James White, of Overstock
 Bridge, *R. E.*

Burgh

Burgh of Lanerk.
Baillie, George Barclay, R. E.

6. *Presbytery of Glasgow.*
Mr. John Maclaurin, }
James Stirling, } *Minist.*
John Gillies, }
Baillie, Richard Allan, R. E.

Burgh of Glasgow.
Baillie, Archibald Ingram,
R. E.

University of Glasgow.
Professor, William Leechman.

Burgh of Rutherglen.
Baillie, John Cumming, R. E.

7. *Presbytery of Dunbartan.*
Mr. John Edmond- }
ston, } *Minist.*
George Sinclair, }
James Bain, }
Allan-Weir Merchant, R. E.

Burgh of Dumbarton.

II. *Provincial Synod of Argyll.*

8. *Presbytery of Dunoon.*
Mr. Dougal Allan, }
John Melvill, } *Minist.*
William Sands, *Bookseller in,*
Edinburgh, R. E.

Burgh of Rothsay.

9. *Presbytery of Kintyre.*
Mr. Archi. M'Neal, }
James Stewart, } *Minist.*
Archibald, *Duke of Argyll,*
R. E.

Burgh of Campbeltoun.

10. *Presbytery of Inverary.*
Mr. Archiba. Camp- }
bell, } *Minist.*
Donald Camp- }
bell, }
Commiffary Campbell, R. E.

Burgh of Inverary.
James Campbell, *of Tofts, Esq;*
R. E.

11. *Presbytery of Lorn.*
Mr. John M'Vean, }
James Campbell, } *Minist.*
Patrick Campbell, *of Monzie,*
Esq; R. E.

12. *Presbytery of Mull.*

III. *Provincial Synod of Perth,*
and Stirling.

13. *Presbytery of Dunkeld.*
Mr. Alexander M'Lagan.
John Douglas, }
Robert Ander- } *Minist.*
son, }
James Bisset, }
James Duke of Athol, } *R. E.*
The Earl of Braidalben, }

14. *Presbytery of Perth.*
Mr. John Warden.
Archibald Ste- }
venfon, } *Minist.*
Andrew Gray, }
Hary Inglis, }
Robert Craigy, Esq; *Lord-Pre-*
sident.
Mr. Belfches, *of Innermay,*
R. E.

Burgh of Perth.
Provost, James Crie, R. E.

Presb

15. *Presbytery of Stirling.*
Mr. John Haly, } *Minist.*
William Walker, }
Mr. Charles Erskine, Lord
Justice Clerk, R. E.

Burgh of Sterling.
Archibald Dow, Sadler, R. E.

16. *Presbytery of Auchterarder.*
Mr. Andrew Smith, }
James Porteous, } *Minist.*
Robert Drummond. }
Patrick Campbell, of Monzie,
Esq; R. E.

17. *Presbytery of Dumblaine.*
Mr. James Richardson, }
Andrew Turnbull, } *Minist.*
James Greime, of Leechton,
Esq; R. E.

IV. *Provincial Synod of Fife.*

18. *Presbytery of Dunfermling.*
Mr. James Bathgate, }
George Adie, } *Minist.*
Robert Liston, }
James Dewar, of Laffodie, Esq;
R. E.

Burgh of Dunfermling.
Sir George Preston, R. E.

Burgh of Culrofs.

Burgh of Inverkeithing.

19. *Presbytery of Kirkcaldy.*
Mr. Robert Balfour, }
George Gibb, } *Minist.*
William Currie, }
Dr. White, of Bennochie, R. E.

Burgh of Kirkcaldy.
John Macgill, Merchant.
Burgh of Dysart.
Mr. John Sinclair, Advocate,
R. E.

Burgh of Kinghorn.
Mr. Gilbert Elliot, Advocate,
R. E.

Burgh of Burntisland.
Mr. Samuel Charteris, R. E.

20. *Presbytery of Cowpar.*
Mr. Andrew Melvill, }
George Bois, } *Minist.*
Francis Adams, }
Robert Wingate, }
Lord Balgonie, } *R. E.*
Mr. Barclay, of Sitaphie, }

Burgh of Coupar.
Commissary, Leisly, R. E.

21. *Presbytery of St. Andrews.*
Mr. Andrew Shaw, }
John Tod, } *Minist.*
David Craigie, }
John Mair, }
Mr. James Durham of Largo
R. E.
Collector, John M'Naughton
R. E.

Burgh of St. Andrews.
Mr. Walter Wilson, R. E.

University of St. Andrews.
Principal, Murison, R. E.

Burgh of Pettinweem.
Robert Dick, Cordner, R. E.

Burgh of Crail.
Dr. George Haddow, R. E.

Burgh of Anstruther Easter.
Baillie, James Peat.

Burgh of Anstruther Wester.
Baillie, George Rob.

Burgh of Brechin.

Burgh of Kilrennie.
James Spindre, Merchant, R. E.

Burgh of Montrose.

V. Provincial Synod of Angus
and Mearns.

27. *Presbytery of Fordon.*
Mr. James Honyman, }
Robert Young, } *Minist.*
Thomas Dow, }
Mr. Scot, of Duninald, R. E.

22. *Presbytery of Meigle.*
Mr. Lawr. Brown, }
John Robertson, } *Minist.*
James Spankie, }
Patrick Alifon, }

Burgh of Bervie.

23. *Presbytery of Forfar.*
Mr. George Ogilvie, } *Minist.*
George Nicol, }
Mr. Carnegie, of Finhaven,
R. E.

VI. Provincial Synod of Aber-
deen.

Burgh of Forfar.

28. *Presbytery of Aberdeen.*
Mr. William Innes, }
George Aber- } *Minist.*
crombie, }
Samuel Copland, }
Mr. William Grant, Lord Pre-
stongrange, R. E.
Provost, Morison, R. E.

24. *Presbytery of Dundie.*
Mr. John Ker, }
John Gellatly, } *Minist.*
James Anderson, }
Thomas Boes, Writer, R. E.

City of Aberdeen.
Mr. David Dalrymple, Advoca-
te, R. E.

Burgh of Dundee.
Baillie, John Barclay, R. E.

King's College.

25. *Presbytery of Aberbrothock.*

Professor, John Lumiden.

Mr. Robert Preston, }
Thomas Matthe- } *Minist.*
son, }
Baron, John Maule, R. E.

Marischal College.

Burgh of Aberbrothock.
Provost, Alexander Keith, R. E.

29. *Presbytery of Kincardin*
O Neil.

26. *Presbytery of Brechin.*
Mr. James Lauder, }
George Wilson, } *Minist.*
Patrick Turnbull, }
Baillie, John Pilmor, R. E.

Mr. John M'Innes, }
George Shepherd, } *Minist.*
Murdoch M'Len- }
non, }
Captain Alexander Mackenzie,
of Dalmoir, R. E.

30. *Presbytery of Alfoord.*
 Mr. William Miln, }
 Walter Syme, } *Minist.*
 James Gordon, }
 Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigie-
 var, R. E.

31. *Presbytery of Ellon.*

32. *Presbytery of Garioch.*
 Mr. Alexand. Stewart, } *Mini-*
 Alexand. Gordon, } *sters.*
 Patrick Simson, }
 Lord Drummore, R. E.

Burgh of Kintore.
 Mr. Thomas Dundas of Quar-
 rel, R. E.

Burgh of Inverury.

33. *Presbytery of Deer.*
 Mr. James Johnston, } *Minist.*
 John Smith, }
 John Lundy, }
 William Keith in Cairnlobb,
 R. E.

34. *Presbytery of Turreff.*
 Mr. David Bennerman, } *Mi-*
 William Moir, } *nist.*
 Mr. George Ironside, R. E.

35. *Presbytery of Fordice.*
 Mr. Robert Fraill, } *Minist.*
 James Dunbar, }
 Mr. Robert Pringle, *Advocate,*
 R. E.

Burgh of Cullen.
 Charles Hope-Weir of Craigie-
 hall, *Esq;* R. E.

Burgh of Banff.
 George Fordice.

VII. *Synod of Moray.*

36. *Presbytery of Strathbogie.*
 Mr. John Brown, } *Ministers.*
 John Abel, }
 Thomas Innes *Writer in Edin-*
 burgh, R. E.

37. *Presbytery of Aberlour.*

38. *Presbytery of Abernethy.*
 Mr. William Blair, } *Minist.*
 Patrick Grant, }
 Mr. John Grant, *younger, of*
 Elchies, R. E.

39. *Presbytery of Elgine.*
 Mr. James Spenceie, } *Minist.*
 Will. Collie, }
 James Garden, *Merchant, in*
 Elgine, R. E.

Burgh of Elgine.

40. *Presbytery of Forreß.*
 Mr. Robert Dalrymple, } *Mi-*
 Alexand. Coult, } *nist.*
 John Dunbar in Belragight,
 R. E.

Burgh of Forreß.

Burgh of Nairn.

41. *Presbytery of Inverness.*
 Mr. Murdoch Macken- } *Mi-*
 zie, } *nist.*
 John Campbell, }
 Baillie James Frazer, R. E.

Burgh

Burgh of Inverness.

49. *Presbytery of Garrloch.*

VIII. *Synod of Rofs.*
42. *Presbytery of Chanonry.*

X. *Synod of Sutherland and Caithness.*

Burgh of Fortrose.

50. *Presbytery of Dornoch.*
Mr. Robert Kirk, } *Minist.*
Tho. Mackay, }
Alexander Gray, *one of the*
Deputy Clerks of Session,
R. E.

43. *Presbytery of Taine.*
Mr. Jo. Sutherland, } *Minist.*
John Porteous, }
John Welsh, *Jeweller in*
Edinburgh, R. E.

Burgh of Dornoch.
John Molman, *Merchant in*
Edinburgh, R. E.

Burgh of Taine.
Lord Napier, *R. E.*

51. *Presbytery of Tong.*
Mr. Walter Kofs, } *Ministers.*
John Monro, }
Major Alexand. Mackay, *R. E.*

44. *Presbytery of Dingwall.*
Mr. Adam Rose, } *Mini-*
David Chisholm, } *sters.*
Albert Monro *of Coul,*
R. E.

52. *Presbytery of Caithness.*
Mr. David Dunbar, } *Minist.*
Alex. Oliphant, }
William Hallawel, *R. E.*

Burgh of Dingwall.

Burgh of Wick.

IX. *Burgh of Glenelg.*

XI. *Synod of Orknay.*

45. *Presbytery of Abertarqrh.*
Mr. Duncan M'Pherson, } *Mini-*
Malcolm M'Cashill, } *st.*
Francis Grant, *R. E.*

53. *Presbytery of Kirkwalk.*
Mr. John Ballantyne, } *Minist.*
Matt. Cleghorn, }
The Earl of Morton, R. E.

46. *Presbytery of Skye.*

54. *Presbytery of Cairnton.*

47. *Presbytery of Lewis.*

55. *Presbytery of North Isles.*

48. *Presbytery of Uist.*
Mr. John M'Aulay, *Minister.*
Donald M'Neal *of Water-*
sea, R. E.

56. *Presbytery of Zetland.*
Mr. John Miln, } *Minist.*
Francis Gilbert, }
Sir Andrew Mitchel of West-
shore, R. E.

XII. *Synod of Lothian and Tweddale.*

57. *Presbytery of Edinburgh.*
Mr. John Glen,
Patr. Cumming, }
George Lindsay, } *Mini-*
Alex. Webster, } *sters.*
Robert Walker, }
John Jardine, }
Sir Alexander Dick, R. E.
Baillie Robert Montgomery,
R. E.
Baillie James Rothead, R. E.

City of Edinburgh.
Baillie John Carmichael, R. E.
James Ker, Goldsmith, R. E.

University of Edinburgh.
Professor Hamilton.

Church of Campvere.
Mr. James Yair, Minister.
Provost M'Aulay, R. E.

58. *Presbytery of Linlithgow.*
Mr. John Wilkie, }
Alex. Wardrobe, } *Mini-*
John Drysdale, } *sters.*
Andrew Gloug, }
George Dundas of Dundas,
Esq; R. E.
Mr. John Dundas of New-
hall, R. E.

Burgh of Linlithgow.
Baillie Robert Clerk, R. E.

Burgh of Queensferry.
Dr. William Dundas, R. E.

59. *Presbytery of Biggar.*
Mr. John Brown, } *Mini-*
Bernard Haldane, } *sters.*

Mr. James Deans Tenent in
Chapelgill, R. E.

60. *Presbytery of Peebles.*
Mr. John Hay, } *Mini-*
William Wallace, } *sters.*
Thomas Gibson, R. E.

61. *Presbytery of Dalkeith.*
Mr. Tho. Turnbull, } *Mini-*
James Primrose, } *sters.*
Robert Dundas, Advocate,
R. E.

62. *Presbytery of Haddington.*
Mr. Andrew Dickson, } *Mini-*
William Carlyle, } *sters.*
David Steedman,
Sir Robert Sinclair, R. E.

Burgh of Haddington.
Mr. John Buchan of Letham,
R. E.

Burgh of North-Berwick.
Mr. George Brown, Advocate,
R. E.

63. *Presbytery of Dunbar.*
Mr. John Clunie, } *Mini-*
Gavin Henderson, } *sters.*
Alexander Hamilton of
Pencaitland, R. E.

Burgh of Dunbar.
Solicitor Alexander Hume,
R. E.

XIII. *Synod of Merse and Teviotdale.*

64. *Presbytery of Dunfermline.*
Mr. James Lawre, } *Mini-*
William Hume, } *sters.*
The Earl of Marchmont, R. E.

65. *Presbytery of Chirnside.*
Mr. Robert Waugh, } *Mini-*
James Colden, } *sters.*
James Allan, }
Sir John Stewart, R. E.

66. *Presbytery of Kelfo.*

Mr. Andrew Chatto, } *Mini-*
Robert Turnbull, } *sters.*
Mr. George Wallace, *Advocate, R. E.*

67. *Presbytery of Jedburgh.*

Mr. John Oliver, }
Thomas Scot, } *Minist.*
John Cranston, }
The Marquis of Lothian, R. E.

Burgh of Jebburgh.

Mr. Thomas Calderwood of
Polton, *Advocate, R. E.*

68. *Presbytery of Erifilton.*

Mr. John Bell, } *Ministers.*
David Scott, }
James Ker of Morifton, *R. E.*

Burgh of Lauder.

The Earl of Lauderdale, R. E.

69. *Presbytery of Selkirk.*

Mr. Henry Erskine, } *Minist.*
James Hume, }
Andrew Pringle, *Advocate, R. E.*

Burgh of Selkirk.

XIV. *Synod of Dumfries.*

70. *Presbytery of Annan.*

Mr. James Armitrong, } *Mini-*
James Corrie, } *sters.*
Robert Dalrymple of Priest-
field, *R. E.*

Burgh of Annan.

Presbytery of Langholm.

John Dickie, } *Mini-*
Simon Halliburton, } *sters.*
Robert Paterfon of Dry-
grange, *R. E.*

Presbytery of Lochmaben.

John Nimmo }
James Lorimer, } *Minist.*
John Marshall, }
Alexander Orr, *Writer,*
R. E.

Burgh of Lochmaben.

Baillie William Maxwell, R. E.

73. *Presbytery of Penpont.*

Mr. Will. Cunningham, } *Mini-*
Thomas Wilfon, } *sters.*
James Orr Town Clerk of San-
quhar, *R. E.*

Burgh of Sanquhar.

Provost John Crichton, R. E.

74. *Presbytery of Dumfries.*

Mr. William Irwine, } *Mini-*
William M'Millan, } *sters.*
William Sloan, }
James Gilchrist, *Merchant,*
R. E.

Burgh of Dumfries.

XV. *Synod of Galloway.*

75. *Presbytery of Kircudbright.*

Mr. Nathaniel Macky, } *Mini-*
Alexander Dick, } *sters.*
Robert Carson, }
Robert Nafimih, *Merchant,*
R. E.

Burgh of New-Galloway.

76. *Presbytery of Wigtoun.*

Mr. Alex. Gordon, } *Minist.*
Patr. Anderson, }
Patrick Agnew of Dalrea-
ple, *R. E.*

Burgh of Wigton.

Burgh of Whithern.

77. *Presbytery of Stranrawer.*

Mr. Andrew Dalziel, } *Mini-*
Robert Ferguson, } *sters.*
John Hamilton of Barge-
nie, *R. E.*

Burgh of Stranrawer.

Mr. Andrew Macdowal, *Ad-
vocate, R. E.*

N U M B E R XXXII.

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenues of Excise, and Duties on Malt, Leather, Soap, Candles, &c. in North-Britain; and the other Officers employed in the said Revenues.

- R**ichard Dowdeswell, Esq;
 Thomas Cochrane, Esq;
 George Drummond, Esq;
 Christopher Rhodes, Esq;
 Alexander Udny, Esq;
 Stephen Penny, Esq; Comptroller,
 Mr. Walter Coffer, Depute Comptroller, } Commissioners; Salary 500 l.
 Messrs. Edward Broughton, William Robertson, William Wilson, } per Annum each.
 and Alexander Thompson, Comptroller's Clerks, each 50 l.
 each, per Annum.
 ————— Esq; Secretary, 300 l. per Annum.
 Mr. John Carw his Clerk, 50 l. per Annum.
 William Williams, Esq; Auditor, } 510 l. per Annum.
 Mr. George Frazer, Depute Auditor, }
 James Nimmo, Esq; Cashier, 300 l. per Annum.
 Mr. Alexander Alison, Depute Cashier, 150 l. per Annum.
 Patrick Haldane, Esq; Solicitor, 180 l. per Annum.
 Mr. William Clifton, Depute Solicitor, 100 l. per Annum.
 James Hamilton, Esq; Assistant Solicitor, 80 l. per Annum.
 Mr. David Bruce, Agent and Messenger, 80 l. per Annum.
 Mr. Gavin Thomson, Depute Agent and Messenger, 50 l. per Annum.
 Milward Rowe, Esq; Agent at London, 150 l. per Annum.
 Messrs. John Dickie, and Alexander Chalmers, Accomptants
 Generals, 120 l. per Annum.
 Messrs. William Robertson, Andrew Home, John Blair, Edward
 Swift, Richard Marshall, Eaglesfield Griffith, Charles Uddall,
 Robert Chalmers, Accomptants, each 50 l. per Annum.
 Mr. William and Mrs. Mary Cliftons, joint House-keepers
 40 l. per Annum.
 Mr. Samuel M'Cormick, General Examiner, and Clerk of the
 Diaries, each 50 l. per Annum.
 Mr. Gavin Thomson, Assistant to the General Examiner, 40
 per Annum.
 Messrs. John Lamb, James Balmain, Archibald Dunbar, Ge-
 bert Speir, and James M'Kittrick, Examiners, each 40
 per Annum.
 Mr. William Trotter, Permit Clerk, 40 l. per Annum.
 Mr. Robert Rance, Store-keeper, 40 l. per Annum.

Messrs. *Alexander Forrester, William Drysdale, James Templeton, John Duncan, and Thomas Wimbleton*, Watchmen and Door-keepers, each 20 l. per Annum.

Mr. *Robert Kerr*, Warehouse-keeper and Porter, 20 l. per Ann.

Mr. *Patrick Colzier*, Constable.

Officers in the Country.

Three General Supervisors, each 150 l. per Annum.

Thirteen Collectors, whereof { 10 at — 90 l. per Ann. each.
1 at — 70 l. per Ann. each.
2 at — 65 l. per Ann. each.

Twenty-nine Supervisors, whereof, { 24 at — 65 l. per Ann. each.
5 at — 60 l. per Ann. each.

Three hundred and twenty-four Gaugers, at 35 l. per Annum each.

Ten Collectors Clerks, at 30 l. per Annum each.

Eleven Supernumeraries, at 25 l. per Annum each.

Ten Assistant Gaugers, &c. { 6 at — 25 l. per Ann. each.
3 at — 20 l. per Ann. each.
1 at — 10 l. per Ann. each.

NUMBER XXXIII.

A List of the Faculty of Advocates, 1754.

MR. William Carmichael,	1695	Sir Philip Anstruther,	1711
Mr. Charles Binning,	1698	Mr. Archibald Stewart,	
Sir John Horne,	1700	David Scot,	1712
Mr. George Seaton,	1701	Sir William Douglas,	
Patrick Turnbull,		Mr. George Lindsay,	1713
Kenneth Gordon,		Sir James Holburn,	1714
Andrew Lauder,	1703	Mr. John Polson,	
James Cathcart,		Sir Archibald Grant,	
Charles Erskine,	1704	Mr. John Alves,	
Joseph Douglas,	1705	Patrick Halden,	1715
Thomas Bachan,		Peter Wedderburn,	
Francis Wachope,	1706	George Dundas,	1716
William Montgomery,		James Wachop,	
Thomas Menzies,		David Rutherford,	
John Laurie,		Alexander Nearn,	
Sir John Rutherford,		Hugh Baillie,	1717
Mr. William Stewart,		Archibald Hamilton,	
Andrew M'Douall,	1708	Alexander Birnie,	
David Walker,	1710	John Murray,	1718
John M'Leod,		Archibald Murray,	
		David Monypennie,	

* D. 2

Mr.

Mr. Henry Barclay, Michael Menzies, 1719 John Erskine, <i>sen.</i> Robert Blackwood, William Urquhart, 1720	Mr. Alexander-Hume Camp- bell, 1729 Hugh Rose, Charles Anstruther, John Mitchelson, Alexander Udny, William Somerville, Sir William Dalrymple, 1730 Mr. Thomas Dundas, Alexander Fowles, Ronald Campbel, T. Calderwood, James Balfour, George Drummond, Alexander Hume, William Congallitoun, John Mackie, John Dundas, 1731 John Lookup, David Scrymzeour, Charles Lumsden, Sir Andrew Mitchell, 1732 Mr. Joseph Williamfon, David Falconer, James Smollet, 1733 James Carnaigie, John Erskine, <i>jun.</i> James Ogilvy, 1734 Charles M'Douall, George Brown, James Dundas, Robert Kennedy, William Wallace, <i>sen.</i> James Ferguson, <i>jun.</i> James Erskine, <i>jun.</i> John Rutherford, George Middleton, Sir James Stewart, 1735 Mr. John Hamilton, William Scot, <i>jun.</i> Charles Hamilton Gordon Sir Michael Stewart, Mr. William Crosse, Adam Drummond, 1736 Andrew Pringle, David Moncrief, Andrew Mitchell, Adam Inglis, Mr.
Sir James Johnston, Mr. John Swenton, <i>sen.</i> Sir Robert Stewart, Mr. John Belsches, James Justice, 1721 James Graham, Alexander Lockhart, 1722 Kenneth Mackenzie, James Ferguson, <i>sen.</i> John Craigie, <i>sen.</i> Walter Pringle, Charles St. Clair, George Pringle, Patrick Lord Elibank, 1723 Sir Thomas Wallace, Mr. Archibald Campbel, Alexander Lind, Nicol. Graham, 1724 John Campbel, <i>sen.</i> Thomas Rigg, James Cockrane, George Carre, 1725 John Hamilton, James Glen, Robert Ramsay, Robert Clark, James Leslie, 1726 Robert Scott, George Porterfield, Robert Pierfon, 1727 David Græme, Walter Sandilands, William Duff, Hugh Forbes, Patrick Cockburn, 1728 James Earl of Stair, John Gillon, James Hamilton, <i>jun.</i> Sir Ludovick Grant, Mr. George Abercrombie, William Kirkpatrick, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Mr. John Dickson,	

Mr. George M ^c Kay,	1737	John Campbell, <i>jun.</i>	1748
John Carmichael,		Sir David Dalrymple,	
James Burnet,		Mr. John Sinclair, <i>sen.</i>	
John Gordon,		Archibald Robertson,	
John Stewart,		John Murray,	
William Law,		John Dalrymple,	
James Veitch,	1738	Walter Stewart,	1749
Robert Dundas,		John Sinclair, <i>jun.</i>	
Sir James Dunbar,		George Cockburn,	1751
Mr. John Cunningham,		William Johnston,	
James Oswald,		Robert Campbel,	
James Philp,	1739	David Ross,	
William Mure,		Robert M ^c Intosh,	
William Binning,	1740	James-Stevenson Rogers,	
Robert Hepburn,	1741	David Rae,	
James Dalrymple, <i>sen.</i>		Patrick Murray,	
Thomas Miller,	1742	Alexander Gordon,	1752
James Anderson,		William Wallace, <i>jun.</i>	
William Cumming,	1743	David Strahan,	
David Dalrymple,		David Kennedy,	
Robert Bruce,		Hugh Dalrymple,	
John Craigie, <i>jun.</i>		James Dalgleish,	
James Montgomery,		Simon Frazer,	
John Callandar,		Alexander Hay,	1753
Archibald Duff,		John Monro,	
Lewis Douglas,		George Maxwell,	
Robert Wellwood,		Robert Craig,	1754
Gilbert Elliot,		Alexander Duff	
John Swinton, <i>jun.</i>		George Wallace,	
Robert M ^c Queen,	1744	Alexander Wight,	
Robert Dick,		Alexander Wedderburn	
Patrick M ^c Dowall,		Robert Berry,	
Francis Garden,		George Morison,	
John Grant,		Alexander Agnew,	
Hercules Lindsay,	1745	Kieth Urquhart,	
John Graham,	1746	Robert Anstruther.	

Officers of the Faculty of Advocates for the Year
1754.

The Dean of Faculty, Mr. Robert Dundas of Arncliffe.
The Treasurer, Mr. James Balfour of Pilrig.
Clerk to the Faculty, David Hume, Esq;
Collector of the Decisions, vacant.

Curators of the Library, 1754.

Mr. James Burnet,	Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie,
Sir David Dalrymple,	James Veitch.
Mr. Peter Wedderburn,	

Note, Every Year the Senior Curator, who is also Treasurer of the Library, goes out of his Office, and a new Curator is appointed; the Number Five being constantly kept up, and every Curator continued five Years.

Keeper of the Library, David Hume, Esq;
Bar-keeper, Allan Livingston.

N U M B E R XXXIV.

*Alphabetical List of the Members of the Society for
improving Arts and Sciences, particularly natural
Knowledge, established at Edinburgh 1739.*

THE Earl of Morton, *President*.

Mr. Henry Home of Kames, Esq; *Vice President*.

Dr. Charles Alston, Professor of Medicine and Botany in the
University of Edinburgh.

Dr. John Boswell,

Mr. Dougal Campbell.

The Honourable Mr. John Carmichael.

Dr. John Clerk, *Vice President*.

J. Clerk, Esq;

Dr. David Clerk.

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, one of the Senators of the College
of Justice.

The Right Honourable Lord Elphinston.

William Fullarton of Fullarton, Esq;

Mr. James Gray.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopton.

Dr. John Johnston, Professor of Medicine in the University of
Glasgow,

Mr. Peter Leith.

Mr. Alexander Lind, Advocate, Treasurer.

Mr. Charles Macky, Professor of History in the University of
Edinburgh.

Monsi. de Mairan, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.
Andrew Mitchell, Esq;

Mr. Alexander Monro, Professor of Anatomy in the University
of Edinburgh, Secretary.

Dr. Andrew Plummer, Professor of Medicine and Chemistry in
the University of Edinburgh, Secretary.

Dr. William Porterfield.

Dr. John Pringle.

Mr. Thomas Ruddiman.

Dr. *John Rutherford*, Professor of Medicine in the University of *Edinburgh*.
 Mr. *Charles St. Clair*, Advocate.
 Dr. *Andrew St. Clair*, Professor of Medicine in the University of *Edinburgh*.
 Mr. *David Scott*, of *Scotstarvet*, Advocate.
 Dr. *Thomas Simson*, Professor of Medicine and Anatomy in the University of *St. Andrews*.
 Mr. *James Short*, Optician.
 Dr. *John Stewart*, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
 Dr. *John Stevenson*.
 Mr. *James Stirling*.
 The Rev. Mr. *Robert Wallace*, one of the Ministers of *Edinburgh*.
 Dr. *White*.
 Mons. *Voltaire*.
 Dr. *William Cullen*.
 Lord *Dalmeny*.
 Sir *Alexander Dick*.
 Monsieur *Buffon*.
 Mr. *Andrew Dickie*.
Walter Macfarlane, Esq;
David Hume, Esq; Secretary.
 Dr. *Linnen*, of *Charles-Town*, *South-Carolina*.

N U M B E R XXXV.

A LIST of the Names of the Clerks to his Majesty's Signet, and the Dates of their Admission.

The Right Honourable *Andrew Fletcher* of *Saltoun*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Keeper.

* Mr. *Alexander Mac Millan*, Deputy-Keeper; *John Watson* and *Alexander Tait*, Conjunct Under-keeper and Clerks; and *Robert Kinnell* Assistant-Clerk.

N. B. Those marked thus * are Commissioners:

* JOHN Lumisden, 3 Febr. 1701	* John Mac Farlane, 12 Nov. 1709
William Murray, 12 Jan. 1706	* Alexander Hamilton, 6 Nov. 1711
Ludovic Brodie, 11 July 1706	John Russel, 17 Novemb. 1711
* Mr. John Hamilton, 3 March 1707	* John Mac Gowan, 12 Jan. 1712
Mr. Robert Dalrymple, 28 March 1707	John Dundas, 1 March 1712
	* D 4 * John

- * John Cuninghame, 24 June 1713
Robert Fullerton, 18 Decemb. 1714
* Mr. Hugh Crawford, 14 Decemb. 1716
Thomas Finlay, 24 May 1720
* William Forbes, 19 August 1720
Andrew Alves, 25 Sept. 1722
* Robert Dalrymple, 28 Nov. 1722
* Archibald Stewart, 9 Jan. 1723
* Robert Wallace, jun. 13 Feb. 1723
George Dallas, 17 June 1723
* George Chalmers, 1 Octob. 1723
Alexander Gordon, 25 Nov. 1723
* James Armour, 2 December 1723
James Haliburton, 8 March 1726
Sir James Home, 20 June 1726
James Graham, 21 Nov. 1726
Alexand. Stewart, 17 July 1727
* Archibald Campbell, 5 Feb. 1728
* James Hay, 9 Decemb. 1728
James Gartshore, 6 Oct. 1729
John Grant, 3 Decemb. 1729
William Watson, 3 Dec. 1729
David Spence, 15 June 1730
* John Smith, 21 Decemb. 1730
Andrew Burnet, 21 Dec. 1730
David Monro, 28 July 1731
James Taylor, 2 August 1731
* David Anderson, 18 August 1731
Roderick Mac Leod, 7 March 1732
* Ronald Crawford, 7 March 1732
Thomas Baillie, 26 Apr. 1732
* John Davidson, 20 Decemb. 1732
George Turnbull, 25 June 1733
Robert Grant, 8 March 1734
Henry Scrimzeour, 14 July 1735
Leonard Urquhart, 14 July 1735
Robert Syme, 4 August 1735
William Frazer, 2 Febr. 1736
* Samuel Mitchelson, 12 March 1736
Andrew Wallaoe, 28 June 1736
Robert Paterfon, 30 Aug 1736
* John Mackenzie, 17 April 1737
James Scot, 19 Jan. 1738
William Wilson, 25 Jan. 1738
* John Watson, 26 Febr. 1739
* Andrew Majoribanks, 20 March 1739
Thomas Brodie, 25 June 1739
* Peter Sinclair, 25 June 1739
George Gordon, jun. 21 Jan. 1740
William Mac Ewan, 25 Feb. 1740
James Robertson, 25 Feb. 1740
William Frazer, 11 March 1740
* John Pringle, 8 June 1741
* James Carmichael, 30 June 1741
John Suttie, 30 June 1741
Matthew Morthland, 30 June 1741
William Gordon, 25 January 1742
Alexander Goldie, 25 January 1742
James Smith, 25 April 1742
William Gordon, jun. 5 July 1742
James Hay, jun. 3 Aug. 1742
James Purves, 3 August 1742
* John Dickie, 3 August 1742
* Robert Menzies, 3 Aug. 1742
William Tytler, 5 Octob. 1742
Laurence Craigie, 6 Feb. 1744
Alexander Robertson, 13 March 1744
Patrick Duff, 23 July 1745
William Budge, 21 Aug. 1745
Alex.

Alexander Cuninghame, 4 July 1748	John Frazer, 29 June 1752
• William Alston, 18 Jan. 1749	Charles Brown, 26 Febr. 1753
Thomas Cockburn, 18 Jan. 1749	Francis Pringle, 26 Feb. 1753
John Ruffel, 3 April 1749	Walter Scot, 13 Jan. 1755
John Davidson, 3 April 1749	William Hay, 13 Jan. 1755
Robert Reid, 3 April 1749	Alexander Orme, 3 Feb. 1755
John Syme, 31 January 1750	Alexander Orr, 3 Feb. 1755
Robert Irving, 24 July 1751	Thomas Tod, 3 Feb. 1755

JOHN MORGAN, Officer.

N U M B E R XXXVI.

Names of Offices and Officers of the Customs in Scotland.

General Officers.

Colin Campbell, Esq;	} Commissioners; each 500 l. per Annum.	
Mansfield Cardonnall, Esq;		
Alexander Legrand, Esq;		
Joseph Tudder, Esq;		
James Lord Deskford,		
Corbin Moris, Secretary, for himself and Clerk,		per Annum l. 500
William Nelthorp, Secretary's Clerk.		
James Murray, Receiver-General, 300 l. for Clerks,		230
William Jones, Comptroller-General, for himself and Clerks		350
Richard Gairdiner, Assistant-General,		80
Richard Swanston, Solicitor,		300
James Hamilton,	} Assistants, each	30
James Armour,		
Milward Rowe, Agent at London.		
John West,	} Inspectors-General, each	130
Walter Grosset,		
Sir Robert Dickson, Supervisor-General of Salt,		130
Samuel Pleydel, Examiner,		150
Charles Sinclair, Inspector of Secretaries,		100
William Gray, Register of Seizures,		50
Joseph Douglass, Register of North British Ships,		50
William Rowley, House-keeper,		30
William Nelthorp, Store-keeper,		40
Alexander Somerville,	} Surveyors of Land-Carriage, each	30
Samuel Chase,		
Andrew Dempster,		
George Campbell,		

Patrick

Patrick Dow,	} Messengers or Door-keepers, each	—	20
Patrick Gibb,		—	—
Robert Mortimer, Watchman,	—	—	20
Fourteen Waiters at the Ports, each	—	—	20
Gideon Schaw, Assistant-General of Tobacco,	—	—	50

Port of Leith.

Chambre Lewis, Collector,	—	—	150
George Fellerton, Comptroller,	—	—	100
William Towrie, Land-Surveyor,	—	—	50
Ditto, Sworn Appraiser,	—	—	30
James Paterson, Tide-Surveyor,	—	—	40
Alexander Home,	} Land-waiters and Searchers, each	—	35
David Kyle,		—	—
George Lawrie,		—	—
George Ramsay,		—	—
William Watson,	} Coast-Waiters, each	—	55
Adam Henry,		—	—
James Hardie,		—	—
Alexander Paintland, Cooper,	—	—	24
Twelve Tide-waters, each	—	—	20
Two Weighing-porters, each	—	—	10
Six Boat-men, each	—	—	20
John Smith,	} Clerks to the Register-General of Tobacco, each	—	30
Robert Scha,		—	—
George Neill,		—	—

Port of Preston-pans.

George Cheap, Collector,	—	—	40
William Lem, Comptroller,	—	—	30
James Alston, Surveyor,	—	—	30
Robert Halliburton,	} Land-waiters and Searchers, each	—	25
David M'Culloch,		—	—
Joseph Lambert, Salt-Surveyor,	—	—	50
Eight Tide-waiters, each	—	—	20
Ten Salt Officers, each	—	—	20
Fourteen Watchmen, each	—	—	15

Port of Dyrnsey.

Henry Riddell, Collector,	—	—	40
Vacant, Comptroller,	—	—	30
Andrew Young, Surveyor,	—	—	30
John Backie, Land-waiter and Searcher,	—	—	20

Port of Lochbroom.

	per Annum £.
John Campbell, Collector,	30
Alexander Monro, Comptroller,	30
Vacant, Surveyor and Land-waiter,	20
Four Tide-waiters, each	12

Port of Forth-William.

Duncan M'Vicar, Collector,	25
Robert Livingston, Comptroller,	20
John McPhail, Surveyor and Land-waiter,	20
Three Tide-waiters, each	12

Port of Schetland.

John Garcia, Collector,	40
Andrew Burns, Comptroller,	30
James Blair, Surveyor,	30
James Blair, Land-waiter and Searcher,	25
Three Tide-waiters, each	15

Port of Glasgow.

David Blair, Deputy-Collector,	100
Robert Laing, Deputy-Comptroller,	40
Duncan M'Gibbon, } Surveyors of Land-Carriage,	30
George Horne, }	
Ten Land-Carriage Waiters, each	20

Port of Stranraer.

James Ross, Collector,	40
Charles Campbell, Comptroller and Salt Supervisor,	35
George Campbell, Deputy-Collector at Port Patrick,	30
William M'Dougall, Deputy-Comptroller,	20
John M'Lumpfro, Surveyor,	35
Thomas M'Morland, Land-waiter and Searcher,	25
Nine Tide-waiters, each	15
Four Boatmen, each	15

Port of Wigtown.

Patrick M'Kie, Collector,	40
David Agnew, Comptroller,	25
John Smith, Surveyor and Land-waiter,	30
Henry M'Culloch at Whitehorn, Tide-surveyor,	40
Six Tide-waiters, each	15
Six Boatmen, each	15

Port of Cam eltown.

	per Annum
Vacant, <i>Collector</i> ,	—
James Duncanson, <i>Comptroller and Land-surveyor</i> ,	—
Lauchlan M'Niel, <i>Surveyor and Land-waiter</i> ,	—
Ten Tide-waiters, each	—
Two Boatmen, each	—
One Watchman,	—
One Salt Officer,	—
Ronald Campbell, <i>Land-waiter</i>	—
Patrick Campbell, <i>Riding-officer</i> ,	—

Port of Dumfries.

John Young, <i>Collector</i> ,	—	50
William Stewart, <i>Comptroller</i> ,	—	40
William Craich,	} General Surveyors, each	100
Brice Blair,		
Francis Paton, <i>Surveyor</i> ,	—	40
William Mien, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i> ,	—	25
Nine Tide-waiters, each	—	15

Port of Dunbar.

John Melvell, <i>Collector</i> ,	—	40
Lumley Thorsbay, <i>Comptroller</i> ,	—	30
Patrick Lyon, <i>Surveyor</i> ,	—	35
Charles Gregory,	} Land-waiters and Searchers, each	25
James Fall,		
Colin Skeine, <i>Tide-surveyor</i> ,	—	30
Ten Tide-waiters, each	—	20
Six Boatmen, each	—	14

Port of Boness.

Robert Middleton, <i>Collector</i> ,	—	60
James Pattullo, <i>Comptroller</i> ,	—	40
Rowland Jaques, <i>Land-surveyor</i> ,	—	30
John Crawford, <i>Tide-surveyor</i> ,	—	30
Sir William Douglas, <i>Surveyor General of Tobacco</i> ,	—	100
John M'Phun,	} Land-waiters and Searchers, each	25
Alexander Loggie,		
Eighteen Tide-waiters, each	—	20
Two Boatmen, each	—	15
Peter Hay, <i>Salt Supervisor</i> ,	—	—
Five Salt Officers, each	—	—
Seven Watchmen, each	—	—

Queens

Queensferry.

		<i>per Annum l.</i>
Patrick Gibb, Tide Surveyor,	—	30
Four Boatmen, each	—	15

Port of Alloa.

James Smith, Collector,	—	30
John Erskine, Comptroller,	—	20
James Graham, Surveyor,	—	40
James Campbell, } Land-waiters and Searchers, each	—	25
John Orrock, }	—	
Six Tide-waiters, each	—	20
Two Boatmen, each	—	15
John Rennold, Salt Supervisor,	—	50
Nine Officers, each	—	25
Eleven Watchmen, each	—	15

Port of Kirkaldy.

Robert Hay, Collector,	—	60
Michael Balfour, Comptroller,	—	40
Robert Orrock, Surveyor,	—	40
William Campbell, } Land-waiters and Searchers, each	—	25
George Ramfay, }	—	
John Black, }	—	
Eleven Tide-waiters, each	—	20
Two Boatmen, each	—	15
One Salt Supervisor,	—	50
Eight Officers, each	—	25
Ten Watchmen, each	—	15

Port of Anstruther.

John McNaughtan, Collector,	—	40
James Duff, Surveyor,	—	40
William Wardrope, } Land-waiters and Searchers, each	—	25
Andrew McCarras, }	—	
John Skinner, Comptroller,	—	20
Five Tide-waiters, each	—	20
Six Boatmen, each	—	15

Port of Dundee.

Philip Young, Collector,	—	50
Robert Smith, Comptroller,	—	20
James Lindsay, Land-Surveyor,	—	35
John Skeine, Tide-Surveyor,	—	25
James Miller, Land-waiter and Searcher,	—	25

Seven Tide-waiters, each	_____	per Annum 1.	15
Four Boatmen, each	_____	_____	15

Port of Perth.

Laurence Craigie, <i>Collector</i> ,	_____	_____	30
Walter Miller, <i>Comptroller</i> ,	_____	_____	20
James Caunt, <i>Surveyor and Land-waiter</i> ,	_____	_____	25
Four Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	15

Port of Montrose.

James Scot, <i>Collector</i> ,	_____	_____	50
Alexander Shank, <i>Comptroller</i> ,	_____	_____	30
Andrew Logie, <i>Surveyor</i> ,	_____	_____	30
Robert Maxwell, } <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i>			2
John Campbell, }			2
Eight Tide-waiters, each,	_____	_____	10

Port of Aberdeen.

James Ogilvy, <i>Collector</i> ,	_____	_____	50
Alexander Middleton, <i>Comptroller</i> ,	_____	_____	30
George Gellie, <i>Land-Surveyor</i> ,	_____	_____	30
Theophilus Ogilvy, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i> ,	_____	_____	30
George Lobbun, }			
Robert Skinner, }			
John Rollo, }			
Adam Baxter, <i>Cooper</i> ,	_____	_____	10
Eighteen Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	10
Four Boatmen, <i>two at Aberdeen, two at Peterhead, each</i>			

Port of Inverness.

Alexander Colvill, <i>Collector</i> ,	_____	_____	10
James Sutherland, <i>Comptroller</i> ,	_____	_____	10
William Duncan, <i>Tide-Surveyor, and the Creeks of Fortrofs</i>	_____	_____	10
and Cromarty	_____	_____	10
James Monro, }			
Andrew Dawlin, }			
Nineteen Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	10
Six Boatmen; 2 at Inverness, 4 at Fortrofs and Cromarty,			

Port of Caithness.

William Smith, <i>Collector</i> ,	_____	_____	10
Vacant, <i>Comptroller</i> ,	_____	_____	10
James Murray, <i>Surveyor</i> ,	_____	_____	10
George Mowat, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i> ,	_____	_____	10
Two Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	10

Port of ~~Port~~-Glasgow.

per Annum l.

Vacant, Surveyor-General of Riding-Officers to prevent the Importation of Cattle and Victual from Ireland,	}	150
William Fleeming, Esq; Surveyor-General of Tobacco,		350
William Stewart, ditto at Greenock.		
Joseph Carthine, Collector,	_____	200
Alexander Kinloch, Comptroller,	_____	100
_____, Land-Surveyor,	_____	100
James Fullerton, Tyde-Surveyor at Port-Glasgow,	_____	60
John M'Uminmont, ditto at Greenock,	_____	150
John Sommervell,	}	Land-waiters and Searchers, each 60
Robert Forrest,		
John Denniston,		
Robert Gordon,		
James Tennent,		
William Burton,	}	Weighing Porters, each 15
John Stanlay		
Robert Mulhet,		
Thirty-seven Tide-waiters, each	_____	20
Ten Boatmen, 4 at Port-Glasgow, and 6 at Greenock-		20

Port of Irving.

Laurence Nugent, Collector,	_____	50
Andrew Glasgow, Comptroller,	_____	30
Thomas Boyd, Surveyor and Salt Supervisor,	_____	35
Andrew Crawford at Cambraes, Tide-Surveyor,	_____	30
Charles Hamilton,	}	Land-waiters and Searchers, each 25
Alexander Blair,		
Ten Tide-waiters, each	_____	15
Four Boatmen at Cambraes,	_____	15
Two Salt Officers,	_____	
One Watchman,	_____	

Port of Ayr.

John Fairly, Collector,	_____	40
Vacant by Death of Roger Ker, Comptroller and Salt Su- pervisor,	_____	30
Richard Adderton, Surveyor,	_____	35
Alexander Oliphant,	}	Land-waiters and Searchers, each 25
Alexander Farquhar,		
Two Salt Officers, each	_____	25
Two Watchmen, each	_____	15
Eight Tide-waiters, each	_____	15

Port

Port of Kirkcudbright.

	<i>per Annum l.</i>
John Dalziell, <i>Collector</i> ,	25
William Martine, <i>Comptroller</i> ,	20
David Maxwell, <i>General Surveyor</i> ,	40
Leonald Freeman, <i>Surveyor and Land-waiter</i> ,	20
One Tide-waiter,	15
Four Boatmen, each	15

Princess Carolina Sloop.

Arthur Starks, <i>Commander</i> ,	50
Ambrose Starks, <i>Mate</i> ,	25
Eleven Sailors, at 15 l. <i>per Ann. each</i> ,	165
One Boy, <i>per Ann.</i>	6

Princess Anne Sloop.

James Kyd, <i>Commander</i> ,	50
John Butcher, <i>Mate</i> ,	25
Eleven Sailors, at 15 l. <i>per Ann. each</i> ,	165
One Boy, <i>per Ann.</i>	6

Prince William Sloop.

Alexander Reid, <i>Commander</i> ,	50
_____, <i>Mate</i> ,	25
Eleven Sailors, at 15 l. <i>per Ann. each</i> ,	165
One Boy, <i>per Ann.</i>	6

N U M B E R XXXVII.

*The Baronets in Scotland, alphabetically digested,
with the Dates of their Creation.*

William Alexander of Menstrie, 21 May, 1625, *Scotish Earl.*

Arthur Acheson of Glencairn, 1 Jan. 1628.

John Arnot of that Ilk, 27 July, 1629.

James Agnew of Lochnaw, 28 July, 1629.

Robert Abercrombie of Birkenboig ———

Robert Anstruther of Wrae, 28 Nov. 1694.

John Anstruther of that Ilk.

B.

Thomas Burnet of Leyes, 1 April, 1626.

John Blaccader of Tulliallan, 28 July, 1626.

Michael Bruce of Stenhouse, 29 Septemb. 1628.

James Balfour of Denmiln ——— 1631.

James Brown of Barbados, 17 Feb. 1664, *extinct.*

William Bruce of Balcaiskie, 21 Oct. 1688.

George Bennet in the Prov. of Fife, 28 July, 1671, *extinct.*

Alexander Bannerman of Ellick, 28 Decemb. 1682.

Alexander Barclay of Towie, 22 March, 1686.

Alexander Brown of Colinton, 16 Feb. 1686.

William Baird of Saughton-Hall, 21 Feb. 1695.

C.

John Campbel of Glenorchie, 29 May, 1625, *S. E.*

Francis Colquhoun, 30 July, 1625.

William Cunningham of Cunningham-head, 4 July, 1627.

James Cockburn of Langtoun, 21 Novemb. 1627.

John Campbel of Lundie, 31 Decemb. 1627, *extinct.*

James Campbel of Auchinbreck, 1 Jan. 1628.

Donald Campbel of Ardnamurchan, 12 Jan. 1628.

David Cunningham of Robertland, 25 November, 1630.

James Carmichael of that Ilk, ——— *S. E.*

James Carnegie of Pittarrow, 20 Feb. 1663.

James Chalmers, Son to Cults, 24 November, 1664.

John Cunningham of Caprinton, 21 Sept. 1669.

David Cunningham of Corthil, 26 Feb. 1672.

James Campbel of Ardakinlass, 23 March, 1679.

John Clerk of Pennicook, 24 March, 1679.

* E

Thomas

Thomas Calder *of Muirtoun*, 5 November, 1686.
 William Cockburn, *of that Ilk*, 24 May, 1671.
 James Campbel *of Aberuchyl*.
 Robert Cunningham *of Auchinharvie*, 3 August, 1673.
 Alexander Cumming *of Culter*, 28 Feb. 1695.
 David Cunningham *of Milncraig*, 3 Feb. 1702.
 John Cathcart *of Carletoun*, 30 Nov. 1703.

D.

Robert Douglas *of Glenbervie*, 28 May, 1625.
 William Dick *of Braid*, *extinct*.
 David Dunbar *of Baldoon*, 13 October, 1664, *extinct*.
 Robert Dalziel *of Glenae*, 11 April, 1666, S. E. *attainted*.
 Alexander Don *of Newtoun*, 7 June, 1667.
 John Douglas *of Kelhead*, 26 Feb. 1668.
 Alexander Dalmahoy, *of that Ilk*, 12 Decemb. 1679.
 James Dalziel *of Binns*, November 1685.
 James Dunbar *of Mochrum*, 29 March, 1694.
 William Dunbar *of Durn*, 29 Feb. 1698.
 William Dalrymple *of Killock*, 28 April, 1698.
 Hugh Dalrymple *of North-Berwick*, 29 April, 1698.
 David Dalrymple *of Hales*, 8 May, 1700.
 William Dunbar *of Hemprigs*, 10 April, 1701.
 James Sutherland, *alias Dumbur*, *of Hemprigs*, 21 Dec. 1706.
 Alexander Dick *of Prestfield*, 2 March, 1677.
 Robert Dickson *of Carberry*, 1 March, 1695.

E.

Gilbert Eliot *of Stobs*, 3 Dec. 1660.
 Gilbert Eliot *of Minto*, 19 April, 1700.
 Henry Erskin *of Alva*, 30 April, 1666.
 Charles Erskin *of Cambo*, 20 August, 1666.

F.

George Forrester *of Castorphen*, 17 Nov. 1625. S. L.
 William Forbes *of Monimusk*, 30 March, 1625.
 Arthur Forbes *of Castle-Forbes*, 29 Sept. 1628, J. E.
 Arthur Forbes *of Craigivar*, 20 April, 1630.
 James Foulis *of Collingtoun*, 7 June, 1634.
 William Fleming *of Ferm*, 23 Sept. 1661.
 Alexander Frazer *of Doors*, 2 August, 1673, *extinct*.
 James Fergusson *of Kilkerran*, 30 Nov. 1703.
 Alexander Forbes *of Foveran*, 10 April, 1700.

G.

- Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, 28 May, 1625.
 Alexander Gordon of Clunie, 3 July, 1625, *extinct*.
 James Gordon of Lesmoir, 2 Sept. 1625.
 William Grahame of Bracco, 28 Sept. 1625, *extinct*.
 John Gordon of Haddo, 18 June, 1631, S. E.
 Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, 1 May, 1626, S. V.
 Alexander Gilmoire of Craigmiller, 1 Feb. 1678.
 Robert Grierfon of Lag, 28 March, 1685,
 James Graunt, *Advocate*, *extinct*.
 Thomas Gibson, Son to Sir John Gibson of Aldistoun, 1702.
 John Gordon of Dalphollie, 8 Feb. 1704.
 Archibald Grant of Cullen, 7 Dec. 1705.
 Thomas Gordon of Earlstoun, 29 July, 1706.
 John Gordon of Embo.
 James Gray, Esq; 5 March, 1707.

H.

- John-Hope Bruce of Kinrofs, 19 Feb. 1628.
 Francis Hamiltoun of Killoch, 29 Sept. 1628, *extinct*.
 Hugh Hume of Polworth, S. E.
 Thomas Hay of Park, 26 August, 1663.
 Robert Henderson of Fordel, 15 July, 1664.
 Alexander Hamiltoun of Haggis, 11 Feb. 1670, *extinct*.
 Peter Hacket of Pitferren, 25 Jan. 1671.
 Alexander Hope of Carle, 30 May, 1672.
 John Hall of Dungalass, 8 October, 1681.
 George Hamiltoun of Barntoun, 1 March, 1692.
 John Hume of Lumisdane, 31 December, 1697.
 Charles Hope of Kirklistoun, 1 March, 1698. *Scots Earl*.
 Thomas Hay of Alderitoun, 12 Feb. 1703.
 Hugh Hamiltoun of Rosehall, 10 April, 1703.
 James Hume of Blaccader, 25 Jan. 1671.
 James Holbourn of Menstrie, 21 June, 1706.
 Colonel Scipio Hill, 4 Feb. 1707, *extinct*.
 John Hume of Renton.

I.

- Henry Innes of that Ilk, 29 May, 1625, whose Patent bears
 the Privilege to his eldest Son of the Title of Knight while the
 Father is alive.
 William Johnstoun of Caskiben, 31 March, 1626.
 Samuel Johnstoun of Elphinstoun, 18 Feb. 1628, *extinct*.
 Robert Innes of Balvenny, 15 Jan. 1628, *extinct*.

Alexander Jardin of Applegirth, 25 May, 1672.
 Alexander Innes of Croxtoun, 22 March, 1686.
 John Inglis of Cramond, 22 March, 1687.
 James Johnstoun of Westerhall, 25 April, 1700.

K.

William Keith of Ludquhairn, 28 July, 1692.
 James Keith of Powburn, 4 June, 1663.
 John Kirkaldie of Grange, 14 May, 1664, *extinct*.
 Gilbert Kennedy of Girvenmaines, 4 August, 1673.
 Thomas Kennedy of Cullean, 8 Dec. 1682.
 Thomas Kilpatrick of Closeburn, 26 March, 1685.
 James Kinloch of that Ilk, 5 Sept. 1685.
 James Kinloch of Gilmertoun, 16 Sept. 1686.
 John-Vere Kennedy of Clowburn, 8 June, 1698.

L.

David Livingstoun of Dunipace, 30 May, 1625, *extinct*.
 Jo. Lesley of Wardis, 1 Sept. 1625, *extinct*.
 John Livingstoun of Kinnaird, 29 June, 1627.
 Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, 15 April, 1666.
 James Lockart of Carstairs, 18 Feb. 1677.
 Robert Lawrie of Maxwelltoun, 27 March, 1685.
 Alexander Livingstoun of Glentirren, 20 June.
 James Livingstoun of Westquarter, 20 May, 1699.

M.

James Mac Donald of Slate, 14 July, 1625.
 Richard Murray of Cockpool, 19 July, 1625, *extinct*.
 Hugh Moncrief of Tippermuir, 2 April, 1626.
 William Murray of Clermouth, 18 March, 1626.
 Donald Mac Kay of Stranaver, 18 March, 1627, S. L.
 William Maxwell of Calderwood, 11 March, 1627.
 James Mac Gill of Cradstoun-Riddle, 18 July, 1627, S. V.
 Alexander Murray of Blackbarrony, 15 May, 1628.
 Patrick Murray of Elibank, 16 May, 1628, S. L.
 Kenneth Mac Kenzie of Cromarty, 21 May, 1628, S. E.
 William Murray of Dalreny, 2 Octob. 1630.
 John Murray of Abermonth, 1631.
 Patrick Muir of Rowallan, 4 May, 1662, *extinct*.
 Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, 30 June, 1663.
 David Murray of Stanhope, 12 Feb. 1664.
 Winwood Mowat of Ingliftoun, 2 June, 1664.
 Alexander Mac Colloch of Myrftoun, 10 Aug. 1664.

- John Malcolm of Lochorr, 25 July, 1665.
 Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, 2 Sep. 1665.
 Richard Maitland of Pittrichie, 12 March, 1672, *extinct*.
 Patrick Murray of Auchtertyre, 3 June, 1673.
 Patrick Murray of Balmanno, 2 July, 1676.
 John Maitland of Ravelrig, 12 March, 1672, S. E.
 William Maxwell of Monreith, 8 Jan. 1681.
 John Maxwell of Netherpollock, 12 Aug. 1682.
 William Maxwell of Sprinkell, 7 Feb. 1683.
 Hugh Moncrief of Tippermalloch, first of the Family of Moncriefs.
 Thomas Moncrief of that Ilk, 30 Nov. 1683.
 Charles Mill of Brantoun, 19 March, 1686.
 Robert Myrton of Gogar, 28 June, 1701.
 James Mac Kenzie of Roystoun, 8 Feb. 1704.
 Kenneth Mac Kenzie of Granville, with his
 Grandfather Sir John Mac Kenzie of Tarbets, } 8 Feb. 1740.
 Precedency in the Year 1628.
 Alexander Murray of Melgum, 29 Jan. 1704, *extinct*.

N.

- Archibald Napier of Merchistoun, 2 March, 1627, S. L.
 John Nicholson of Leswade, 27 July, 1629.
 Thomas Nicholson of Carnoch, 16 Jan. 1637, *extinct*.
 John Nisbit of Dean, 2 Dec. 1669.
 William Nicholson of Kemney, 15 April, 1700.
 John Nicholson of Tullicultry, *extinct*.
 William Nairn of Dunfinnen, 31 March, 1704.
 James Nasmith of Davick, 31 July, 1706.

O.

- David Ogilvie of Innerquharty, 29 Sept. 1626.
 George Ogilvie of Carnoullie, 24 April, 1626.
 George Ogilvie of Bamf, 30 July, 1627, S. L.
 James Oliphant of Newtoun, 28 July, 1629.
 George Ogilvie of Barras, 5 July, 1662.
 Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, 25 July, 1701.

P.

- John Prestoun of Airdry, 22 Feb. 1628.
 George Preston of Valleyfield, 13 March, 1637.
 Hugh Primrose of Chester, 5 Aug. 1651. Now a Viscount.
 William Purves of Purveshall, 5 July, 1665.
 Robert Pringle of Stichel, 5 Jan. 1683.

Hugh

Hugh Paterfon of Bannockburn, 6 March, 1686.

John Paterfon of Grantoun, 28 July, 1687.

Robert Pollook of that Ilk, Nov. 30, 1703.

R.

Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, 3 Sept. 1685.

Walter Riddle of that Ilk, 4 May, 1628.

John Richardson of Pencaitland, 13 Nov. 1630, extinct.

Francis Ruthven of Reidcastle, 11 July, 1666, extinct.

Gilbert Ramsay of Bamf, 3 Decemb. 1666.

Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, 23 June, 1669, extinct.

Alexander Reid of Barra, 30 Nov. 1703.

S.

Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, 21 May, 1625.

James Stuart of Bute, 28 March, 1627, Scots Earl.

John Sinclair of Kinnaird.

James Sibbald of Rankeiller, 24 April, 1630, extinct.

John Sinclair of Dumbeath, and } 2 Jan. 1631.

— Sinclair of Cainsbay,

Jo. Skeen of Currihill,

Robert Sinclair of Stevinson, 18 June, 1636.

Walter Seatoun of Abercorn, 3 June, 1663.

George Seatoun of Garletoun, 9 Dec. 1664.

John Sinclair of Lonformacus, 10 Dec. 1664.

James Stirling of Glorat, 30 April, 1666.

Henry Stirling of Ardoch, 2 May, 1666.

Francis Scot of Thirlstane, 22 August, 1666, Lord Napier.

Michael Stuart of Blackhall, 27 March, 1667.

Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk, 28 Feb. 1668.

Robert Seatoun, Son to the Lord Wintoun, 24 Jan. 1671.

William Scot of Ancrum, 27 October, 1671.

James Sharp of Scotsraig, 21 April, 1683.

Thomas Stuart of Blair, 2 Jan. 1683.

William Seatoun of Pitmedden, 11 Dec. 1683.

Thomas Strachan of Inchtuthel, 8 May, 1687.

John Stuart of Allanbank, 15 August, 1687.

James Stuart of Burrow, 4 Nov. 1687.

James Stuart of Cultnefs, 29 Jan. 1698.

George Suttie of Balgown, 5 May, 1702.

James Stuart of Good-tree, 22 Dec. 1705.

Robert Stuart of Tillicutry, 24 April, 1707.

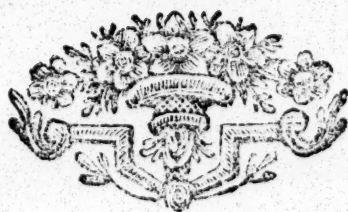
T.

Stuart Threapland of Fingask, 10 Nov. 1687.

W.

- John Weems of *that Ilk*, 28 May, 1625, S. E.
Henry Wardlow of Pittre vie, 5 March, 1631.
James Wood of Bonningtoun, 11 May, 1666.
Thomas Wallace of Craigie, 8 March, 1670.
George Weir of Blackwood, 21 Nov. 1694, *extinct*.
John Whitefoord of Blairquhan, 30 Dec. 1701.
Alexander Wedderburn of Blacknefs, 9 Aug. 1704.
James Weems of Bogie, 22 October, 1704.
William Stewart, *alias* Wilhart, 17 June, 1706.

F I N I S.



C

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A
GENERAL LIST,
OR
CATALOGUE,

Of all the

Offices *and* Officers

Employ'd in the several Branches of

HIS MAJESTY'S Government
Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, &c.

- I. In *South-Britain*, or *England*,
II. In *North-Britain*, or *Scotland*,

A N D

The subordinate Offices and Officers placed
under the Grand Offices to whose Direc-
tion and Disposal they immediately apper-
tain.

L O N D O N:

Printed in the YEAR M.DCC.LV.



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NUMBER I.

A LIST of the House of PEERS, 1755.

HIS Royal Highness George-William-Frederick, Prince of Wales, Electoral Prince of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Duke of Edinburgh, Marquis of the Isle of Ely, Earl of Chester and Eltham, Viscount Launceston, Baron of Snowdon, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.

His Royal Highness William-Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, Marquis of Barkhamstead in the County of Hertford, Earl of Kennington in Surrey, Viscount of Trematon in the County of Cornwall, Baron of the Isle of Alderney, first and principal Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The second Title of Dukes, &c. or Titles given by Courtesy to their eldest Sons.

Great Officers, who precede DUKES.

Thomas Herring, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Primate of all England.	} Viscount Royston.
John Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord High-Chancellor of Great-Britain.	
Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, Lord Primate of England.	} Viscount Carteret.
John Carteret, Earl Granville, Lord President of the Council.	
John Carteret, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Privy Seal.	} Marquis of Blandford.

DUKES.

Edward Howard, <i>Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal, Hereditary Marshal of England.</i>	}	<i>Earl of Arundel.</i>
John Manners, <i>Duke of Rutland, Lord-Steward of the Household.</i>		<i>Marquis of Granby.</i>
Charles Fitz-Roy, <i>Duke of Grafton, Lord-Chamberlain of the King's Household.</i>	}	<i>Earl of Euston.</i>
Charles Seymour, <i>Duke of Somerset.</i>		<i>Lord Seymour.</i>
William Fitz-Roy, <i>Duke of Cleveland and Southampton.</i>	}	<i>Earl of Chichester.</i>
George Lenox, <i>Duke of Richmond.</i>		<i>Earl of March.</i>
Charles-Noel Somerset, <i>Duke of Beaufort.</i>		<i>Marq. of Worcester.</i>
George Beauclerk, <i>Duke of St. Alban's.</i>		<i>Earl of Burford.</i>
Harry Powlett, <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>		<i>Marq. of Winchester.</i>
Thomas Osborne, <i>Duke of Leeds.</i>		<i>Mar. of Carmarthen.</i>
John Russell, <i>Duke of Bedford.</i>		<i>Marq. of Tavistock.</i>
William Cavendish, <i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>		<i>Marq. of Hartington.</i>
S. P. Archibald Campbell, <i>Duke of Argyll.</i>		<i>Marquis of Lorn.</i>
Peregrine Bertie, <i>Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Lord Great-Chamberlain of England.</i>	}	<i>Marq. of Lindsey.</i>
Evelyn Pierrepont, <i>Duke of Kingston.</i>		<i>Marq. of Dorchester.</i>
Thomas Holles Pelham, <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>		<i>Marquis of Clare.</i>
William Bentinck, <i>Duke of Portland.</i>		<i>Marq. of Titchfield.</i>
Robert Montagu, <i>Duke of Manchester.</i>		<i>Viscount Mandeville.</i>
Henry Bridges, <i>Duke of Chandos.</i>		<i>Marq. of Carnarvon.</i>
Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, <i>Duke of Dorset.</i>		<i>Earl of Middlesex.</i>
John Egerton, <i>Duke of Bridgewater.</i>		<i>Marq. of Brackley.</i>

MARQUISSES.

S. P. John Hay, <i>Marquis of Tweeddale.</i>	<i>Lord Yester.</i>
William Ker, <i>Marquis of Lothain.</i>	<i>Earl Ancram.</i>
Charles-Watson Wentworth, <i>Marquis of</i>	} <i>Viscount Higham.</i>
Rockingham.	

E A R L S.

George Talbot, <i>Earl of Shrewsbury.</i>	<i>Lord Talbot.</i>
Edward Stanley, <i>Earl of Derby.</i>	<i>Lord Strange.</i>
Francis Hastings, <i>Earl of Huntingdon.</i>	<i>Lord Hastings.</i>
Henry Herbert, <i>Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.</i>	} <i>Lord Herbert.</i>
Henry Clinton, <i>Earl of Lincoln.</i>	
Henry-Bowes Howard, <i>Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.</i>	} <i>Lord Clinton.</i>
James Cecil, <i>Earl of Salisbury.</i>	
Brownlow Cecil, <i>Earl of Exeter.</i>	<i>Lord Andover.</i>
George Compton, <i>Earl of Northampton.</i>	<i>Lord Cranburn.</i>
Edward Rich, <i>Earl of Warwick and Holland.</i>	<i>Lord Burghley.</i>
William Fielding, <i>Earl of Denbigh.</i>	<i>Lord Compton.</i>
John Fane, <i>Earl of Westmoreland.</i>	} <i>Lord Rich.</i>
Charles Mordaunt, <i>Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.</i>	
Harry Grey, <i>Earl of Stamford.</i>	<i>Lord Fielding.</i>
Daniel Finch, <i>Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham.</i>	<i>Lord Despencer.</i>
Philip-Dormer Stanhope, <i>Earl of Chesterfield.</i>	} <i>Lord Mordaunt.</i>
John Tufton, <i>Earl of Thanet.</i>	
John Montagu, <i>Earl of Sandwich.</i>	<i>Ld. Grey of Groby.</i>
John-William-Anne-Holles Capel, <i>Earl of Essex.</i>	} <i>Viscount Maidstone.</i>
George Montagu, <i>Earl of Cardigan.</i>	
Richard Annesley, <i>Earl of Anglesey.</i>	<i>Lord Stanhope.</i>
Henry Howard, <i>Earl of Carlisle.</i>	<i>Lord Tufton.</i>
Francis Scott, <i>Earl of Doncaster.</i>	<i>Lord Hinchinbroke.</i>
Anthony-Ashley-Cooper, <i>Earl of Shaftsbury.</i>	} <i>Lord Malden.</i>
George-Henry Lee, <i>Earl of Litchfield.</i>	
John Robartes, <i>Earl of Radnor.</i>	<i>Lord Brudenel.</i>
Fredrick-Augustus Berkeley, <i>Earl of Berkeley.</i>	<i>Lord Annesley.</i>
William-Loughby Bertie, <i>Earl of Abingdon.</i>	<i>Lord Morpeth.</i>
Joseph Noel, <i>Earl of Gainsborough.</i>	<i>Lord Scott.</i>
Robert D'arcy, <i>Earl of Holderness.</i>	<i>Lord Ashley.</i>
John-Lewis-Windsor Hickman, <i>Earl of Plymouth.</i>	<i>Viscount Quarendon.</i>
John-Paul Stafford Howard, <i>Earl of Stafford.</i>	<i>Lord Bodmyn.</i>
John-Lumley Saunderson, <i>E. of Scarbrough.</i>	} <i>Lord Dursley.</i>
George Booth, <i>Earl of Warrington.</i>	
Richard Newport, <i>Earl of Bradford.</i>	<i>Lord Norreys.</i>
	<i>Lord Campden.</i>
	} <i>Lord Coniers, or D'arcy.</i>
	<i>Lord Windsor.</i>
	<i>Viscount Stafford.</i>
	<i>Lord Lumley.</i>
	<i>Lord Delamere.</i>
	<i>Lord Newport.</i>
	<i>William-</i>

Scots Peers,	William-Henry Nassau de Zulenstein, <i>Earl of Rochford.</i>	<i>Viscount Tunbridge.</i>
	George Van Keppel, <i>Earl of Albemarle.</i>	<i>Viscount Bury.</i>
	William Coventry, <i>Earl of Coventry.</i>	<i>Viscount Deerhurst.</i>
	William Villiers, <i>Earl of Jersey.</i>	<i>Viscount Villiers.</i>
	John Poulett, <i>Earl Poulett.</i>	<i>Lord Hinton.</i>
	Francis Godolphin, <i>Earl of Godolphin.</i>	<i>Viscount Rialton.</i>
	George Cholmondeley, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>	<i>Viscount Malpas.</i>
	John Leslie, <i>Earl of Rothes.</i>	<i>Lord Lesley.</i>
	James Douglas, <i>Earl of Moreton.</i>	<i>Lord Aberdour.</i>
	James Stewart, <i>Earl of Moray.</i>	<i>Lord Down.</i>
	William Home, <i>Earl of Home.</i>	<i>Lord Douglas.</i>
	James Maitland, <i>Earl of Lauderdale.</i>	<i>Viscount Maitland.</i>
	John Campbell, <i>Earl of Loudon.</i>	<i>Lord Moclyn.</i>
	James Ogilvie, <i>Earl of Findlater.</i>	<i>Lord Deskford.</i>
	John Campbell, <i>Earl of Breadalbane.</i>	<i>Viscount Glenorchy.</i>
	George Gordon, <i>Earl of Aberdeen.</i>	<i>Lord Haddo.</i>
	Hugh Hume, <i>Earl of Marchmont.</i>	<i>Lord Polwarth.</i>
	John Carmichael, <i>Earl of Hyndford.</i>	<i>Lord Carmichael.</i>
	Edward Harley, <i>Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer.</i>	<i>Lord Harley.</i>
	Lawrence Shirley, <i>Earl Ferrers.</i>	<i>Viscount Tamworth.</i>
	William Wentworth, <i>Earl of Strafford.</i>	<i>Viscount Wentworth.</i>
	William Legge, <i>Earl of Dartmouth.</i>	<i>Viscount Lewisham.</i>
	Henry Paget, <i>Earl of Uxbridge.</i>	<i>Lord Paget.</i>
	Charles Bennet, <i>Earl of Tankerville.</i>	<i>Lord Ossulston.</i>
	Henage Finch, <i>Earl of Aylesford.</i>	<i>Lord Guernsey.</i>
	George-William Hervey, <i>Earl of Bristol.</i>	<i>Lord Hervey.</i>
	George Montagu, <i>Earl of Halifax.</i>	<i>Viscount Sunbury.</i>
	George-Augustus Yelverton, <i>Earl of Suffex.</i>	<i>Visco. Longueville.</i>
	William Cowper, <i>Earl Cowper.</i>	<i>Viscount Fordwich.</i>
	Philip Stanhope, <i>Earl Stanhope.</i>	<i>Lord Elvahton.</i>
	Philip Sherrard, <i>Earl of Harborough.</i>	<i>Viscount Sherrard.</i>
	George Parker, <i>Earl of Macclesfield.</i>	<i>Viscount Parker.</i>
	Thomas Fermor, <i>Earl of Pomfret.</i>	<i>Lord Lempster.</i>
	William Graham, <i>Earl Graham.</i>	<i>Lord Graham.</i>
	Robert Ker, <i>Earl Ker.</i>	<i>Lord Ker.</i>
	James Waldegrave, <i>Earl Waldegrave.</i>	<i>Viscount Chewton.</i>
	Benjamin Mildmay, <i>Earl Fitzwalter.</i>	<i>Viscount Harwich.</i>
	John Ashburnham, <i>Earl of Ashburnham.</i>	<i>Viscount St. Asaph.</i>
	Thomas Howard, <i>Earl of Effingham.</i>	<i>Lord Howard.</i>
	George Walpole, <i>Earl of Orford.</i>	<i>Viscount Walpole.</i>
	William Stanhope, <i>Earl of Harrington.</i>	<i>Viscount Peterthorpe.</i>
	William Pulteney, <i>Earl of Bath.</i>	<i>Viscount Pulteney.</i>
	John Wallop, <i>Earl of Portsmouth.</i>	<i>Viscount Lymington.</i>
	Thomas Coke, <i>Earl of Leicester.</i>	<i>Viscount Coke.</i>

Francis Grevile, <i>Earl Brooke.</i>	<i>Lord Grevile.</i>
Granville-Leveson Gower, <i>Earl Gower.</i>	<i>Viscount Trentham.</i>
John Hobart, <i>Earl of Buckinghamshire.</i>	<i>Lord Hobart.</i>
William Fitzwilliam, <i>Earl Fitzwilliam.</i>	<i>Viscount Milton.</i>
Henry-Arthur Herbert, <i>Earl of Powis.</i>	<i>Viscount Ludlow.</i>
Hugh Percy, <i>Earl of Northumberland.</i>	<i>Lord Warkworth.</i>
Charles Wyndham, <i>Earl of Egremont.</i>	<i>Lord Cockermouth.</i>
Richard Grenville Temple, <i>Earl Temple.</i>	<i>Viscount Cobham.</i>
Simon Harcourt, <i>Earl Harcourt.</i>	<i>Viscount Newnham.</i>
Francis Seymour Conway, <i>Earl of Hertford.</i>	} <i>Viscount Beauchamp.</i>
Francis North, <i>Earl of Guilford.</i>	
Charles Cornwallis, <i>Earl Cornwallis.</i>	<i>Lord North.</i>
Henry Vane, <i>Earl of Darlington.</i>	<i>Viscount Brome.</i>
	<i>Viscount Vane.</i>

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, <i>Visc. Hereford.</i>	S. P. David Murray, <i>Visc. Stormont.</i>
Anthony Browne, <i>Visc. Montagu</i>	
Richard Fienes, <i>Visc. Say and Sele.</i>	Frederick St. John, <i>Visc. Bolingbroke and St. John.</i>
Thomas Bellasyfe, <i>Visc. Falconberg.</i>	Hugh Boscawen, <i>Visc. Falmouth.</i>
Charles Townshend, <i>Viscount Townshend.</i>	George Byng, <i>Visc. Torrington.</i>
Tho. Thynne, <i>Visc. Weymouth.</i>	James Fitz-gerald, <i>Visc. Leinster, (Earl of Kildare.)</i>
William Hatton, <i>Visc. Hatton.</i>	Jacob Bouverie, <i>Visc. Folkestone.</i>

BARONS.

George Nevil, <i>Lord Aberga-venny.</i>	John St. John, <i>Lord St. John of Bletfoe.</i>
James Touchet, <i>Lord Audley, (Earl of Castlehaven.)</i>	Robert Petre, <i>Lord Petre.</i>
Thomas-Lennard Barrett, <i>Lord Dacre.</i>	Henry Arundel, <i>Lord Arundel of Wardour.</i>
John West, <i>Lord De la War.</i>	Will. Cavendish, <i>L. Cavendish.</i>
James Murray, <i>Lord Strange, (Duke of Athol.)</i>	John Bligh, <i>Lord Clifton, (Earl of Darnley.)</i>
Ferdinando-Dudley Lea, <i>Lord Dudley.</i>	Charles Dormer, <i>Lord Dormer.</i>
Charles Stourton, <i>Lord Stourton.</i>	Henry Roper, <i>Lord Teynham.</i>
John-Peyto Verney, <i>Lord Willoughby of Broke.</i>	Charles Maynard, <i>Ld. Maynard.</i>
Edward Noel, <i>Lord Wentworth of Nettlested.</i>	Edward Leigh, <i>Lord Leigh.</i>
Hugh Willoughby, <i>Lord Willoughby of Parham.</i>	William Byron, <i>Lord Byron.</i>
William-Ferdinand Cary, <i>Lord Hunsdon.</i>	John Ward, <i>Lord Ward.</i>
	Marmaduke Langdale, <i>Lord Langdale.</i>
	John Berkeley, <i>Lord Berkeley of Stratton.</i>
	John Arundel, <i>Lord Arundel of Trecice.</i>

Fulwar Craven, <i>Lord Craven.</i>	William King, <i>Lord King.</i>
Hugh Clifford, <i>Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.</i>	John Monson, <i>Lord Monson.</i>
Charles Butler, <i>Lord Butler of Weston, (Earl of Arran.)</i>	Rob Raymond, <i>Ld. Raymond.</i>
S. P. Charles Cathcart, <i>Lord Cathcart.</i>	William Talbot, <i>Lord Talbot.</i>
John Boyle, <i>Lord Boyle (Earl of Corke.)</i>	Thomas Bromley, <i>Ld. Montfort.</i>
George Hay, <i>Lord Hay (Earl of Kinnoul.)</i>	Stephen Fox, <i>Lord Ilchester and Stavordale.</i>
Herbert Windsor, <i>Lord Montjoy (Viscount Windsor.)</i>	John Howe, <i>Lord Chedworth.</i>
Francis Willoughby, <i>Lord Middleton.</i>	Richard Edgcumbe, <i>Lord Edgcumbe.</i>
Thomas Trevor, <i>Lord Trevor.</i>	Samuel Sandys, <i>Lord Sandys.</i>
Samuel Masnam, <i>Ld. Masnam.</i>	Thomas-Bruce Brudenel, <i>Lord Bruce.</i>
Thomas Foley, <i>Lord Foley.</i>	Matthew Fortescue, <i>Lord Fortescue.</i>
Allen Bathurst, <i>Lord Bathurst.</i>	George Anson, <i>Lord Anson.</i>
Richard Onslow, <i>Lord Onslow.</i>	Henry Liddell, <i>Lord Ravensworth.</i>
Robert Marham, <i>Ld. Romney.</i>	Anthony Duncombe, <i>Lord Feversham.</i>
Charles Cadogan, <i>Ld. Cadogan.</i>	Thomas Archer, <i>Lord Archer.</i>
Matthew Ducie de Moreton, <i>Lord Ducie.</i>	Brabazon Ponsonby, <i>Lord Ponsonby, (Earl of Bessborough.)</i>
	Vere Beauclerk, <i>Lord Vere.</i>

PEERESSES in their own Right.

Jemima Campbell, <i>Marchioness Grey,</i>	<i>Eldest Son.</i>
Margaret Coningsby, <i>Countess of Coningsby,</i>	<i>Lord Lucas.</i>
Melesina de Schulemburgh, <i>Countess of Walsingham,</i>	<i>Ld. Coningsby.</i>
Amelie Sophie de Walmoden, <i>Countess of Yarmouth,</i>	<i>Ld. Aldborough.</i>
Charlotte Townshend, <i>Lady Ferrers.</i>	<i>Ld. Yarmouth.</i>
Margaret Coke, <i>Lady Clifford.</i>	
Elizabeth Percy, <i>Lady Percy.</i>	
——— Wilson, <i>Lady Berners.</i>	

OFFICERS of the House of PEERS.

<i>Clerk of the Parliaments,</i> Ashley Cowper, <i>Esq;</i>
<i>Assistant-Clerk,</i> Joseph Wight, <i>Esq;</i>
<i>Reading-Clerk,</i> William De Grey, <i>Esq;</i>
<i>Clerk of the Journals,</i> Mr. Francis Macklay.
<i>Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod,</i> Sir Henry Bellenden, <i>Knt.</i>
<i>Deputy-Usher,</i> Robert Quarmer, <i>Esq;</i>

NUMBER II.

A LIST of the Knights, Commissioners of Shires, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, ſummoned to meet at Weſtminſter, the 30th of May, 1754, corrected to the 30th of June, 1755.

SPEAKER of the Houſe of COMMONS,

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq;

BEDFORDSHIRE 4.

EARL of Upper-Oſſory.

Thomas Alſton, Eſq;

Town of Bedford.

Francis Herne, Eſq;

Robert Henley Ongley, Eſq;

BERKSHIRE 9.

Penyſton Powney, Eſq;

Henry Pye, Eſq;

Borough of Reading.

Lord Viſcount Fane.

Borough of Abingdon.

John Morton, Eſq;

Borough of New-Windſor.

Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, Eſq;

Hon. John Fitzwilliam, Eſq;

Borough of Wallingford.

John Harvey, Eſq;

Richard Nevill Aldworth, Eſq;

BUCKS 14.

Sir William Stanhope, K. B.

Richard Lowndes, Eſq;

Borough of Buckingham.

George Grenville, Eſq;

James Grenville, Eſq;

Borough of Chepping-Wicomb.

Earl of Shelburne.

John Waller, Eſq;

Borough of Ayleſbury.

Thomas Potter, Eſq;

John Willes, Eſq;

Borough of Great-Marlow.

Charles Churchill, Eſq;

Daniel Moore, Eſq;

Borough of Wendover.

Earl Verney.

John Calvert, Eſq;

Borough of Agmondeſham.

William Drake, Eſq;

Iſaac Whittington, Eſq;

CAMBRIDGESHIRE 6.

Marquis of Granby.

Lord Viſcount Roſtyn.

Univerſity of Cambridge.

Hon. Edward Finch, Eſq;

Hon. Tho. Townſhend, ſen. Eſq;

Town of Cambridge.

Lord Viſcount Dapplin.

Charles-Sloane Cadogan, Eſq;

CHESHIRE 4.

Charles Cholmondeley, Eſq;

Samuel Egerton, Eſq;

City of Cheſter.

Sir Robert Groſvenor, Bart.

Richard Groſvenor, Eſq;

CORNWALL 44.

Sir John Moleſworth, Bart.

James Buller, Eſq;

Borough of Dunhivid, alias
Launceſton.

Rt. Hon. Sir George Lee, L.L.D.

Humphry Morice, Eſq;

Borough

*Borough of Liskard, or
Liskerret.*

Edmund Nugent, *Esq*;

Philip Stanhope, *Esq*;

Borough of Loftwithiel.

James-Edward Colleton, *Esq*;

Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Clarke.

Borough of Truro.

Hon. Edward Boscawen, Esq;

Hon. John Boscawen, Esq;

Borough of Bodmin.

Sir William Irby, Bart.

George Hunt, *Esq*;

Borough of Helston.

Francis Godolphin, *Esq*;

John Evelyn, *Esq*;

Borough of Saltash.

Lord Viscount Duncannon.

Hon. George Clinton, Esq;

Borough of Camelford.

Samuel Martin, *Esq*;

John Lade, *Esq*;

*Borough of Portpigham, alias
Westlow.*

John Frederick, *Esq*;

William Noel, *Esq*;

Borough of Grampound.

Merrick Burrell, *Esq*;

Simon Fanshaw, *Esq*;

Borough of Eastlow.

John Buller, *Esq*;

Francis Gathry, *Esq*;

Borough of Penryn.

Hon. Richard Edgcumbe, Esq;

Hon. George Boscawen, Esq;

Borough of Tregony.

William Trevanion, *Esq*;

John Fuller, *Esq*;

Borough of Bossiney.

Hon. Edwyn Sandys, Esq;

Edward Wortley, *jun. Esq*;

Borough of St. Ives.

Hon. George Hobart, Esq;

James Whitshed, *Esq*;

Borough of Fowey.

Jonathan Rashleigh, *Esq*;

Hon. George Edgcumbe, Esq;

Borough of St. Maws.

Hon. Henry Conway, Esq;

James Newfam, *Esq*;

Borough of Callington.

Hon. Sewallis Shirley, Esq;

John Sharpe, *Esq*;

Borough of Newport.

John Lee, *Esq*;

Edward Bacon, *Esq*;

Borough of St. Germans.

Edward Eliot, *Esq*;

Anthony Champion, *Esq*;

Borough of St. Michael.

Simon Luttrell, *Esq*;

Richard Hufley, *Esq*;

CUMBERLAND 6.

Sir John Pennington, Bart.

Sir William Lowther, Bart.

City of Carlisle.

Hon. Sir Charles Howard, K. B.

John Stanwix, *Esq*;

Borough of Cockermouth.

Sir John Mordaunt, K. B.

Percy Wyndham Obrien, *Esq*;

DERBYSHIRE 4.

Lord George Cavendish.

Nathaniel Curzon, *Esq*;

Borough of Derby.

Lord Frederick Cavendish.

George-Venables Vernon, *Esq*;

DEVONSHIRE 26.

Sir William Courtenay, Bart.

Sir R. Warwick Bampfylde, Bt.

City of Exeter.

John Tuckfield, *Esq*;

John Rolle Walter, *Esq*;

Borough of Ashburton.

John Harris, *Esq*;

Lord Viscount Middleton.

Borough of Tiverton.

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*Borough of Clifton-Dartmouth-
Hardrefs.*

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John Jeffreys, *Esq*;

Borough

Borough of Oakhampton.

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William Baker, *Esq;*

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Browse Trift, *Esq;*

Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt.

Borough of Barnftaple.

John Harris, *Esq;*

George Amyand, *Esq;*

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Richard Rigby, *Esq;*

Richard Vernon, *Esq;*

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Town of Poole.

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Borough of Dorchefter,

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Thomas Fane, *Esq;*

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Welbore Ellis, *Esq;*

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Lord Viscount Barnard.

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City of Durham.

Henry Lambton, *Esq;*

John Tempest, *Esq;*

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Lord Viscount Downe.

Rt. Hon. Sir Conyers D'Arcy.

City of York.

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Town of Kingfton upon Hull.

Richard Crowle, *Esq;*

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Lord Viscount Gallway.

Sambrooke Freeman, *Esq;*

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Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.

Richard Gorges, *Esq;**Borough of Weobly.*Savage Moityn, *Esq;*John Crafter, *Esq;*

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Lord Carysfort.

Coulson Fellowes, *Esq;**Borough of Huntingdon.*Edward Montagu, *Esq;*Robert Jones, *Esq;*

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Lord Guernsey.

Gabriel Hanger, *Esq;**Borough of Queenborough.*Sir Piercy Brett, *Knt.*Charles Frederick, *Esq;*

L A N C A S H I R E 14.

Lord Strange.

Peter Bold, *Esq;**Borough of Lancaster.*Francis Reynolds, *Esq;*Edward Marton, *Esq;**Borough of Preston, in Amon-*
*dernels.*Nicholas Fazakerley, *Esq;*Edmund Starkie, *Esq;**Borough of Liverpool.*Thomas Bereton Salusbury, *Esq;*John Hardman, *Esq;**Borough*

Borough of Wigan.
Hon. Richard Barry, *Esq*;
Sir William Meredith, *Bart.*

Borough of Clithero.
Thomas Lister, *Esq*;
Asheton Curzon, *Esq*;

Borough of Newton.
Peter Legh, *Esq*;
Randle Wilbraham, *Esq*;

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Sir Thomas Palmer, *Bart.*
Edward Smith, *Esq*;

Borough of Leicester.
George Wrighte, *Esq*;
James Wigley, *Esq*;

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Thomas Whichcot, *Esq*;

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John Chaplin, *Esq*;

Borough of Stamford.
John-Harvey Thurlby, *Esq*;
Robert Barbor, *Esq*;

Borough of Grantham.
Lord George Manners.
Sir John Cust, *Bart.*

Borough of Boston.
Lord Robert Bertie.
Charles Amcotts, *Esq*;

Borough of Great-Grimsbj.
William Lock, *Esq*;
John Gore, *Esq*;

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George Cooke, *Esq*;

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Hon. Edward Cornwallis, *Esq*;
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Sir John Barnard.
Sir Robert Ladbroke.
Slingsby Bethell, *Esq*;
William Beckford, *Esq*;

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William Morgan, *Esq*;
Capel Hanbury, *Esq*;

Borough of Monmouth.
Benjamin Bathurst, *Esq*;

NORFOLK 12.
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City of Norwich.
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King's-Lynn.

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Horatio Walpole, *jun. Esq*;

Town of Great-Yarmouth.
Sir Edward Walpole, *K. B.*
Hon. Charles Townshend, *Esq*;

Borough of Thetford.
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Esq;

Borough of Castle-Rising.
Hon. Thomas Howard, *Esq*;
Hon. Horace Walpole, *Esq*;

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE 9.
Sir Edmund Isham, *Bart.*
William Cartwright, *Esq*;

Town of Northampton.
Charles Montagu, *Esq*;
Hon. Charles Compton, *Esq*;

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Sir Matthew Lamb, *Bart.*

Borough of Brackley.
Marth Dickinson, *Esq*;
Thomas Humberston, *Esq*;
Borough of Higham-Ferrers.
Hon. John Yorke, *Esq*;

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Sir Henry Grey, *Bart.*
Town of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Sir Walter Blackett, *Bart.*
Matthew Ridley, *Esq*;

Town

Town of Berwick upon Tweed.

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John Delaval, Esq;

Borough of Morpeth.

Thomas Duncomb, Esq;

Robert Ord, Esq;

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Lord Robert Sutton.

John Thornhagh, Esq;

Town of Nottingham.

Lord Viscount Howe.

Sir Wilughby Aston, Bart.

Borough of East-Retford.

John White, Esq;

John Shelley, Esq;

Borough of Newark upon Trent.

John Manners, Esq;

Job-Staunton Charlton, Esq;

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Sir Edward Turner, Bart.

University of Oxford.

Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart.

Peregrine Palmer, Esq;

City of Oxford.

Hon. Robert Lee, Esq;

Thomas Rowney, Esq;

Borough of New-Woodstock.

Lord Viscount Bateman.

Anthony Keck, Esq;

Borough of Banbury.

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Thomas Noel, Esq;

George-Bridges Brudenell, Esq;

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Sir John Aftley, Bart.

Richard Lyfter, Esq;

Town of Shrewsbury,

Thomas Hill, Esq;

Robert More, Esq;

Borough of Ludlow.

Henry Bridgman, Esq;

Edward Herbert, Esq;

Borough of Bruges, alias Bridg-
north.

Hon. John Grey, Esq;

William Whitmore, Esq;

Borough of Wenlock.

William Forester, Esq;

Brook Forester, Esq;

Borough of Bishop's-Castle.

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Walter Waring, Esq;

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Sir Cha. Keymeys Tynte, Bart.

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City of Bristol.

Robert Nugent, Esq;

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Charles Tudway, Esq;

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Robert Balch, Esq;

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Rt. Hon. Sir John Ligonier, K.B.

Robert Henley, Esq;

Borough of Minehead.

Charles Whitworth, Esq;

Daniel Boone, Esq;

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Alexander Thistlethwayte, Esq;

Marquis of Winchester.

City of Winchester.

Marquis of Carnarvon.

Henry Penton, Esq;

Town of Southampton.

Anthony-Langley Swymmer,
Esq;

Hans Stanley, Esq;

Town

Town of Portsmouth.

Sir William Rowley, K. B.

Sir Edward Hawke, K. B.

Borough of Newport.

Thomas-Lee Dummer, Esq;

Ralph Jenifon, Esq;

Borough of Yarmouth.

Thomas Holmes, Esq;

Henry Holmes, Esq;

Borough of Newtowne.

Sir John Barrington, Bart.

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Borough of Lymington.

Harry Burrard, Esq;

Lord Harry Powlett.

Borough of Christchurch Twyn-
ham.

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Francis Blake Delaval, Esq;

Borough of Whitchurch.

William Powlett, Esq;

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Borough of Petersfield.

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William Chetwynd, Esq;

Borough of Tamworth.

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Sir Robert Burdett, Bart.

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James-More Molyneux, Esq;

Philip-Carteret Webb, Esq;

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Borough of Shoreham.
 Robert Brittow, Esq;
 Richard Stratton, Esq;
Borough of Midhurst.
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 Hitch Younge, Esq;
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Borough of Arundel.
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City of Chichester.
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 Bisse Richards, Esq;
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Andrew Stone, Esq;

Port of Sandwich.

John Cleveland, Esq;

Claudius Amyand, Esq;

Port of Dover.

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Peter Burrel, Esq;

Port of Romney.

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George Onslow, Esq;

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Thomas-Orby Hunter, Esq;

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George Rice, Esq;

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Griffith Phillips, Esq;

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Lord Adam Gordon.

Shire of AIR.
James-Mure Campbell, Esq;

Shire of ARGYLE.
Dugald Campbell, jun. Esq;

Shire of BAMF.
Hon. James Duff, Esq;

Shire of BERWICK.
Hon. Al. Hume Campbell, Esq;

*Shire of BUTE and CATH-
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Robert Colville, Esq;

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Lord Charles Douglas.

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Sir Ludovick Grant, Bart.

Shire of FIFE.
James St. Clair, Esq;

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Earl Panmure.

Shire of HADDINGTON.
Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart.

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ZETLAND.*
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Shire of PEEBLES.
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Shire of PERTH.
Lord John Murray.

Shire of RENFREW.
William Mure, Esq;

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George Mackay, Esq;

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James Stuart, Esq;

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Rt. Hon. William Alexander,
Esq;

Kirk-

Kirkwall, Wick, Dornock, Dingwall, Taine.	Burghs of Innerkitthen, Dum- fermline, Queensferry, Cul- ross, Stirling.
Sir Harry Munro, Bart.	George Haldane, jun. Esq;
Burghs of Inverness, Fortrose, Nairn, Ferrefs.	Glasgow, Renfrew, Ruglen, Dumbarton.
John Campbell, Esq;	John Campbel, Esq;
Burghs of Elgin, Cullen, Bamff, Kintore, Inverurie.	Haddington, Dunbar, North- Berwick, Lauder, Jedburgh.
Andrew Mitchell, Esq;	Andrew Fletcher, jun. Esq;
Burghs of Aberdeen, Inverber- wy, Montrose, Aberbrothick, Breachin.	Burghs of Linlithgow, Selkirk, Lanerk, Peebles.
David Scott, Esq;	John Murray, Esq;
Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Cou- par, St. Andrews.	Burghs of Dumfries, Sanguhar, Annam, Lochmaben, Kirkud- bright.
Hon. Thomas Lesly, Esq;	Archibald Douglas, Esq;
Burghs of Craill, Kilrenny, Anstruther-Easter, Anstru- ther-Wester, Pittenweem.	Wigtown, New-Galloway, Stranrauer, Whitbourn.
Sir Harry Erskine, Bart.	John Hamilton, Esq;
Dysart, Kirkcaldie, Kinghorn, Burntisland.	Air, Irwin, Rothesay, Camp- beltoun, Inverary.
James Oswald, Esq;	James Stewart Mackenzie, Esq;

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Jeremiah Dyson, Esq;	Clerk of the House.
John Read, Esq;	Clerk Assistant.
Wentworth Odiarn, Esq;	Serjeant at Arms.
Charles Palmer, Esq;	Deputy Serjeant at Arms.
John Hookes, Esq;	} Clerks attending Committees.
Newdigate Poyntz, Esq;	
John Burman, Esq;	
Robert Yates, Esq;	
Mr. George Dowdall.	} Clerks of the Ingrossments.
Mr. Orborn Barwell.	
Mr. Samuel Littlemore.	Clerk of the Journals and Papers.
Rev. Mr. Reeve Ballard.	The Speaker's Chaplain.
Henry Roker, Esq;	The Speaker's Secretary.
Mr. Henry Hill.	The Speaker's Train-bearer.
Mr. George Wyatt.	Deliverer of the Votes.
Door-keepers. Mr. Walter Moffatt, Mr. Richard Harrison.	
Under Door-keeper. Mr. William Laberan.	
House-keeper. Mrs. Anne Stevens.	
Messengers. Mr. Joseph Stevens, Mr. John Kirby,	
Mr. William Eardley, Mr. William Witham.	

Since the printing of the first 16 Pages of this LIST, have died,

Thomas Humberston, Esq; Member for Brackley.
Sir Richard Grosvenor, Member for Chester.
Sir William Yonge, Member for Tiverton.

NUM.

NUMBER III.

An Alphabetical LIST of
THE HOUSE of COMMONS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chose.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chose.</i>
A Edy, Sir John	Essex	Bodvell, William	Montgomery
A Court, William	Heytsbury, Wilts.	Bold, Peter	Lancashire
Affleck, John	Suffolk	Bond, John	Corff-cast. Dorf.
Aislabe, William	Rippon, Yorksh.	Boone, Daniel	Minehead, Som.
Aldworth, Ric. Nev.	Wallingford, Ber.	Boscawen, Edward	Truro, Cornwal
Alexander, William	Edinburgh City	Boscawen, George	Penryn, Cornwal
Alston, Thomas	Bedfordshire	Boscawen, John	Truro, Cornwal
Amcotts, Charles	Boston, Linc.	Boulton, Henry Crabb	Worcester City
Amyand, Claudius	Sandwich, Kent	Bouverie, William	New-Sarum, Wi.
Amyand, George	Barnstaple, Dev.	Bowes, George	Durham County
Ancram, Earl of	Richmond, York.	Brand, Thomas	Gatton, Surry
Anson, Thomas	Litchfield, Staff.	Brassey, Nathaniel	Hertford
Archer, Henry	Warwick	Brett, Sir Peirce	Queenbor. Kent.
Armytage, Sir John	York	Bridgman, Henry	Ludlow, Salop
Arundel, Richard	Knareborough,	Bristow, John	Beeralston, Dev.
Ashe, Pierce A Court	Heytsbury, Wilts	Bristow, Robert	Shoreham, Suffex
Astley, Sir John	Salop, County	Brudenell, James	Shaftsbury, Dorf.
Atton, Sir Wilughby	Nottingham To.	Brudenell, Geo. Bridg.	Rutlandshire
Bacon, Edward	Newport, Corn.	Budgen, Thomas	Surry
Bagott, William	Staffordshire	Buller, James	Cornwal
Baker, William	Plimpton, Dev.	Buller, John	Eastlow, Cornw.
Balch, Robert	Bridgwater	Bullock, John	Malden, Essex
Bampfylde, Sir Rich.	Devonshire	Burdett, Sir Robert	Tamworth, Staf.
Bankes, Henry	Corff-cast. Dorf.	Burrard, Harry	Lymington, Han.
Barbor, Robert	Stamford, Linc.	Burrel, Peter	Dover
Barlow, Hugh	Pembroke Town	Burrel, Merrick	Grampound, Co.
Barnard, Lord Visc.	Durham County	Butler, John	Suffex
Barnard, Sir John	London	Byng, John	Rocheſter
Barrington, Lord Viſ.	Plymouth, Dev.	Cadogan, Ch. Sloane	Cambridge T.
Barrington, Sir John	Newtown, Hants	Calvert, Sir William	Old-Sarum
Barrow, Charles	Glouceſter	Calvert, John	Wendover, Bucks
Barry, Hon. Richard	Wigan, Lancash.	Calvert, Nicholſon	Tewkeſbury, Gl.
Bateman, Lord Viſc.	Woodſtock, Oxf.	Campbell, John	Fortroſe, &c.
Bathurſt, Benjamin	Cirenceſter, Glou.	Campbell, John	Dumbartonſhire
Bathurſt, Benjamin	Monmouth	Campbell, John	Glaſgow, &c.
Bayly, Sir Nicholas	Angleſey, Wales	Campbell, Al. Hume	Berwickſhire
Beaucherc, Ld. Henry	Thetford, Norf.	Campbell, James, jun.	Stirlingſhire
Beckford, William	London	Campbell, Dugald	Argyllſhire
Beckford, Richard	Briſtol	Campbell, Jam. Mure	Airſhire
Beckford, Julines	New-Sarum, Wi.	Campbell, Pryſe	Inverneſſhire
Belchier, William	Southwark	Cary, Walter	Dartmouth
Bentick, Ld. George	Malmesbury, Wi.	Carnarvon, Marq. of	Wincheſter
Berkeley, Norborne	Glouceſterſhire	Carnegie, Sir James	Kincardinſhire
Bertie, Lord Robert	Eoſton, Lincoln.	Carpenter, Lord	Taunton, Som.
Bertie, Peregrine	Weſtbury	Cartwright, William	Northampton C.
Bethell, Slingsby	London	Caryſfort, Lord	Huntingdonſhire
Biſnopp, Sir Cecil	Borough bridge	Cavendiſh, Lord Geo.	Derbyſhire
Blackett, Sir Walter	Newcaſtle on Ty.	Cavendiſh, Lord Fred.	Derby
Bland, Sir John	Ludgerſhall, Wilts	Cavendiſh, Lord John Weym. & M. R.	Chaplin,

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chose.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chose.</i>
Chaplin, John	Lincoln	Dodington, Geo. Bub.	Weym. & M. R.
Champion, Anthony	St. Germans, Cor.	Douglas, Lord Charles	Dumfrieshire
Charlton, Job Staunt.	Newark on Trent	Douglas, Archibald	Sanquhar, &c.
Chester, Thomas	Gloucestershire	Douglas, James	Orkneyshire
Chetwynd, Wm.	Stafford	Downe, Lord Visc.	Yorkshire
Chetwynd, Wm. Ric.	Stafford	Downing, Sir Jac. Gar.	Dunwich, Suff.
Cholmondley, Charles	Cheeshire	Drake, William	Agmondesh. Buc.
Churchill, Charles	Marlow, Bucks	Drake, Sir Fran. Hen.	Beeralston, Dev.
Clarke, Sir Thomas	Loftwithiel, Cor.	Duckett, Thomas	Calne, Wilts
Clavering, Sir Tho.	Shaftsbury, Dor.	Duff, James	Barnffshire
Clayton, Sir Kenrick	Blechingly, Surry	Dummer, Tho. Lee	Newport, Hants
Clayton, William	Ibid.	Duncannon, Ld. Vif.	Saltash, Cornwall
Clayton, Courthope	Eye, Suffolk	Duncomb, Thomas	Morp. Northum.
Cleveland, John	Sandwich, C. P.	Dundas, Robert,	Edinburghshire
Clinton, George	Saltash, Cornw.	Dupplin, Lord Visc.	Cambridge Town
Cocks, Charles	Ryegate, Surry	Earle, Wm. Rawlinson	Cricklade, Wilt
Codrington, Sir Wm.	Beverly, Yorksh.	Edwardes, William	Haverford-west
Coke, Wemm. Roberts	Harwich, Essex	Edwin, Charles	Glamorganshire
Colebrooke, Robert	Malden, Essex	Edgcumbe, Richard	Penryn, Cornw.
Colebrooke, James	Gatton, Surry	Edgcumbe, George	Fowey, Cornw.
Colebrooke, George	Arundel, Suff.	Egerton, Samuel	Cheeshire
Colleton, James Edw.	Loftwithiel, Cor.	Egmont, Earl of	Bridgwater, So.
Colville, Robert	Kinrosshire	Eliot, Edward	St. Germans, Cor.
Compton, Charles	Northampton	Elliot, Gilbert	Selkirkshire
Conway, Henry	St. Mawes, Cor.	Ellis, Wellbore	Weym. & M. R.
Cooke, George	Middlesex	Elwill, Sir John	Guildford, Surry
Cope, James	Downton, Wilts	Erskine, Sir Henry	Kilrinnie, &c.
Cornwall, Velters	Herefordshire	Evelyn, John	Helston, Cornw.
Cornwallis, Edward	Westminster	Fairfax, Robert	Kent
Cotton, Sir Joh. Hynd	Marlborough Wi.	Fane, Lord Visc.	Reading, Berks
Cotton, Sir Lynch Sal.	Denbighshire	Fane, Francis	Lyme, Dorsetsh.
Courtenay, Sir Wm.	Devonshire	Fane, Thomas	Ibid.
Courtenay, Hen. Reg.	Honiton, Dev.	Fanshaw, Simon	Grampound, Co.
Coventry, John Bulk.	Worcestershire	Fazakerley, Nicholas	Preston, Lancash.
Coventry, Thomas	Bridport, Dorset.	Fellows, Coulson	Huntingdonshire
Crafter, John	Weobley, Heref.	Finch, William	Bewdley
Craven, William	Warwickshire	Finch, Edward	Cambridge Univ.
Creed, Sir James	Canterbury	Finch, Henry	Malton, Yorksh.
Creswell, Th. Estcourt	Wotton Bass, Wi.	Firebrace, Sir Cordel	Suffolk
Crosse, Sir John	Westminster	Fisher, Brice	Malmesbury, Wi.
Crowle, Richard	Hull, Yorksh.	Fitzwilliam, John	Windfor, Berks
Curzon, Nathaniel	Derbyshire	Fletcher, Andrew	Haddington, &c.
Curzon, Asheton	Clithero, Lanc.	Fludyer, Samuel	Chippenham, Wi.
Cust, Sir John	Grantham, Linc	Foley, Thomas	Droytwich, Wor.
Dalrymple, Sir Hugh	Haddington,	Fonnereau, Thomas	Sudbury, Suffolk
Dalston, Sir George	Westmorland	Fonnereau, Zac. Phil.	Aldborough, Suff.
Dalston, John	Ibid.	Forester, William	Wenlock, Salop
D'Arcy, Sir Conyers	Yorkshire	Forester, Brook	Ibid.
Dashwood, Sir Fran.	Romney, Kent	Fox, Henry	Windfor, Berks
Dawkins, James	Hindon, Wilts	Frankland, Thomas	Thirsk, Yorksh.
Dawney, John	Cirencester, Glo	Frederick, Charles	Queenbor, Kent
Delaval, Francis Blake	Andover, Hants	Frederick, John	Westlow, Corn.
Delaval, John	Berwick on Tw.	Freeman, Sambrooke	Pontefract, York.
Dennis, Peter	Hedon, Yorksh.	Fuller, John	Tregony
Dicker, Samuel	Plymouth, Dev.	Furnesse, Henry	Romney, Kent
Dickinson, Marsh	Brackley, North.	Gage, Lord Visc.	Seaford, Suff.
Dickson, John, jun.	Peeblesshire	Galway, Lord Visc.	Pontefract, York.
Digby, Lord	Wells, Somerset.	Garth, John	Devizes, Wilts
			Gashry,

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chose.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chose.</i>
Gashry, Francis	Eastlow, Cornw.	Hobart, Lord	Norwich
Gibbons, John	Stockbridge, Ha.	Hobart, George	St. Ives, Corn.
Glanville, William	Hythe, Kent	Holmes, Thomas	Yarmouth, Hants
Glynne, Sir John	Flint Town	Holmes, Henry	Ibid.
Godolphin, Francis	Helston, Cornw.	Honywood, Philip	Appleby, West.
Gordon, Lord Adam	Aberdeenshire	Hope Weir, Charles	Linlithgowshire
Gordon, Sir John	Cromartyshire	Howe, Lord Visc.	Nottingham
Gore, Charles	Hertfordshire	Howard, Sir Charles	Carlisle, Cumb.
Gore, John	Grimby, Linc.	Howard, Thomas	Caistering
Gore, Thomas	Cricklade, Wilts	Hume, Alexander	Steving, Suff.
Gorges, Richard	Leominster, Her.	Hunt, George	Bodmin
Gower, William Lev.	Staffordshire	Hunter, Thom. Orby	Winchelsea
Gower, Baptist Lev.	Newca. un. Line	Huffey, Richard	Mitchell, Corn.
Granby, Marq. of	Cambridgeshire	Jeffreys, John	Dartmouth, Dev.
Grant, Sir Ludovick	Elginshire	Jenison, Ralph	Newport, Hants
Greatheed, Samuel	Coventry, Warw.	Jenyns, Soame	Dunwich, Suff.
Grenville, George	Buckingham To.	Ingram, Charles	Horsham
Grenville, James	Ibid.	Jones, Robert	Huntingdon
Grey, Sir Henry	Northumberland	Irby, Sir William	Bodmin, Cornw.
Grey, Jehn	Bridgnorth, Salop	Isham, Sir Edmund	Northamptonsh.
Griffin, John Whitwell	Andover	Keck, Anthony	Woodstock, Oxf.
Griffin, Thomas	Arundell, Suff.	Kent, Samuel	Ipswich, Suffolk
Grimston, James	St. Albans	Keppel, Augustus	Chichester
Grosvenor, Sir Richard	Chester	King, John Dashwood	Bishop's-castle
Grove, William	Coventry, Warw.	Kynaston, Edward	Montgomerysh.
Guernsey, Lord	Maidstone, Kent	Ladbroke, Sir Robert	London
Gulston, Joseph	Pool, Dorsetshire	Lade, John	Camelford, Cor.
Gwynne, Howell	Radnorshire	Lamb, Sir Matthew	Peterborough
Gybbon, Phillips	Rye, Suffex	Lambton, Henry	Durham
Haddock, Nicholas	Rocheſter	Lane, George Fox	York
Haldane, George	Innerkithen, &c.	Lascelles, Edwin	Northallarton, Y.
Hales, Sir Thomas	Hythe, Kent	Lascelles, Daniel	Ibid.
Hamilton, John	Stranraer, &c.	Lee, Sir George	Launceſton, Cor.
Hamilton, W. Gerrard	Petersfield, Hants	Lee, John	Newport, Corn.
Hammond, William	Southwark	Lee, William	Appleby, West.
Hanbury, Capel	Monmouthshire	Lee, Robert	Oxford City
Hanbury-Will. Sir C.	Leominster, Her.	Legge, Henry Bilson	Orford
Hanger, Gabriel	Maidstone, Kent	Legh, Peter	Newton, Lanc.
Hardinge, Nicholas	Eye, Suffolke	Lesly, Thomas	Forfar, Perth, &c.
Hardman, John	Liverpool, Lanc.	Lewis, Thomas	Radnor
Harley, Robert	Droytwich, Wor.	Ligonier, Sir John	Bath
Harris, John	Ashburton, Dev.	Lifter, Thomas	Clithero
Harris, John	Barnſtable, Dev.	Lock, William	Grimby, Linc.
Harrison, George	Hertford	Lockyer, Thomas	Ivelcheſter, Som.
Harvey, William	Effex	Long, Sir Robert	Wilts
Harvey, John	Wallingford, Ber.	Lowndes, Richard	Bucks
Hawke, Sir Edward	Portsmouth	Lowther, Sir William	Cumberland
Hay, George	Stockbridge, Han.	Lloyd, Sir Richard	Totneſs
Hayes, James	Downton, Wilts	Lutterell, Simon	Mitchell, Cornw.
Hayward, Thomas	Ludgershall, Wi.	Lyſter, Richard	Salop County
Henley, Robert	Bath	Lyttelton, Sir George	Oakhampton
Herbert, Rob. Sawyer	Wilton, Wiits	Lyttelton, Sir Rich.	Pool, Dorſetſhire
Herbert, William	Ibid.	Mackay, George	Sutherlandſhire
Herbert, Edward	Ludlow	Mackenzie, Kenneth	Rofſſhire
Herne, Francis	Bedford	Mackenzie, J. Stewart	Air, Irwin, &c.
Hervey, Felton	St. Edmundsbury	Mackworth, Herbert	Cardiffe
Hildyard, Sir Robert	Bedwin, Wilts	Mackye, John	Kirkudbright
Hill, Thomas	Shrewſbury	Malpas, Lord Viſc.	Bramber, Suff.
Hillborough, Earl of	Warwick	Manners, Lord Geor.	Grantham, Linc. Man.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chofe.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chofe.</i>
Manners, Lord Robert	Kingfton on Hull	Ofwald, James	Kirkaldie, &c.
Manners, John	Newark, Nott.	Owen, Sir William	Pembrokeshire
Marton, Edward	Lancaster	Page, John	Chichefter, Suff.
Martin, Samuel	Camelford, Corn.	Palmer, Sir Thomas	Leicefterfhire
Martin, John	Tewkefbury, Gl.	Palmer, Peregrine	Oxford Univer.
Maxwell, Robert	Taunton	Pannure, Earl	Forfarfhire
Medlycott, Thomas	Milborne Port	Parker, Lord Vife.	Oxfordfhire
Meredith, Sir William	Wigan, Lanc.	Peachey, Sir John	Midhurft, Suffex
Middleton, Lord Vife.	Athburton, Dev.	Pelham, James	Haftings, Suffex
Middleton, Sir Wm.	Northumberland	Pelham, Thomas	Suffex
Milbanke, Sir Ralph	Scarborough, Yo.	Pelham, Henry	Tiverton, Dev.
Milton, Lord	Dorchefter	Pennington, Sir John	Cumberland
Mitchell, Andrew	Elgin	Penton, Henry	Winchefter
Molefworth, Sir John	Cornwall	Peterfham, Lord Vife.	Bury, St. Edmu.
Molyneux, Ja. More	Haftemere, Surry	Phillipfon, John	Harwich, Effex
Monfon, George	Lincoln	Phillips, Sir John	Petersfield
Montagu, Edward	Huntingdon	Phillips, Griffith	Carmarthen
Montagu, Charles	Northampton	Pilkington, Sir Lionel	Horfhame, Suffex
Moore, Daniel	Marlow, Bucks	Pinney, John Freder.	Bridport
Mordaunt, John	Chrift-church	Pitt, George	Dorfeftfhire
Mordaunt, Sir Charles	Warwickfhire	Pitt, William	Aldborough, Yo.
Mordaunt, Sir John	Cockermouth	Pitt, John	Dorchefter
More, Robert	Shrewfbury	Pitt, William-Auguft.	Wareham, Dorf.
Morgan, Sir John	Herefordfhire	Plumer, William	Hertfordfhire
Morgan, William	Monmouthfhire	Poole, Sir Francis	Lewes, Suffex
Morgan, Thomas	Breconfhire	Popham, Edward	Wilts
Morgan, Thom. jun.	Brecon Town	Porter, John	Evefhame, Worc.
Morice, Humphry	Launcefton, Cor.	Potter, Thomas	Aylefbury, Bucks
Morris, Mat. Robinf.	Canterbury	Powell, Harcourt	Newtowne, Han.
Morton, John	Abingdon, Berks	Powlett, Lord Harry	Lymington
Moftyn, Sir Thomas	Flintfhire	Powlett, William	Whitchurch, Ha.
Moftyn, John	Malton	Powney, Penyfton	Berkfhire
Moftyn, Savage	Weobly, Herefor.	Price, Richard	Beaumaris
Munro, Sir Harry	Kirkw., Wick, &c	Probyn, John Hopk.	Wotton, Wilts
Mure, William	Renfrewfhire	Proctor, Sir W. B.	Middlefex
Murray, Lord John	Perthfhire	Prowse, Thomas	Somerfetfhire
Murray, William	Borough-bridge	Pulteney, Lord Vife.	Old-Sarum, Wilts
Murray, John	Selkirk, &c.	Pye, Henry	Berks
Myddelton, Richard	Denbigh	Pyts, Edmund	Worcefterfhire
Nefbit, Arnold	Winchelfea, Suff.	Rafhleigh, Jonathan	Fowey, Cornw.
Newdigate, Sir Rog.	Oxford Univer.	Rebow, Ifaac-Martin	Colchefter
Newnham, Nat. jun.	Bramber, Suffex	Reynolds, Francis	Lancaster
Newfam, James	St. Mawes	Rice, George	Carmarthenfhire
Noel, William	West-Looe	Richards, Biffe	Hindon, Wilts
Noel, Thomas	Rutlandfhire	Ridley, Matthew	Newcaftle on Ty.
North, Lord	Banbury, Oxfor.	Rigby, Richard	Taviftock, Dev.
Northey, William	Calne, Wilts	Robinfon, Sir Thomas	Chrift-church
Nugent, Robert	Bristol	Rolt, Edw. Bayntun	Chippenham
Nugent, Edmund	Lefkard, Corn.	Rowley, Sir William	Portfmouth
O'Brien, P. Wyndham	Cockermouth, C.	Rowney, Thomas	Oxford City
Offley, John	Orford	Royfton, Lord Vife.	Cambridgefhire
Olmius, John	Colchefter, Eff.	Rufhout, Sir John	Evefhame, Worc.
Ongley, Rob. Henley	Bedford	Sackville, Lord Geo.	Dover, Kent
Onflow, Arthur	Surry	St. Clair, James	Fifehire
Onflow, Richard	Guildford, Surry	Salufbury, Th. Bereton	Liverpool
Onflow, George	Rye, Suff.	Sandys, Edwin	Boffiney, Corn.
Ord, Robert	Morpeth, North.	Sargent, John	Midhurft, Suffex
Ofbaldefton, William	Scarborough, Yo.	Saunders, Charles	Hedon, Yor.
Offory, Earl of	Bedfordfhire	Scott, Walter	Roxburgh

Scott.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chose.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Where chose.</i>
Scott, David	Aberdeen, &c.	Vernon, Richard	Tavistock
Scott, John	Cathnessshire	Vernon, Sir Charles	Ripon, Yorksh.
Scudamore, Ch. Fitz.	Hereford	Vernon, Geo. Venables	Derby
Selwyn, George Aug.	Gloucester City	Vernon, Thomas	Worcester
Sergison, Thomas	Lewes, Suffex	Vernon, Henry	Litchfield
Sharpe, John	Callington, Cor.	Villiers, Thomas	Tamworth
Shelburne, Earl of	Wycomb, Bucks	Vyner, Robert, sen.	Lincolnshire
Shelley, John	Retford, Nottin.	Vyner, Robert, jun.	Oakhampton, De.
Shirley, Sewallis	Callington, Corn.	Waldegrave, John	Newcastle, Staff.
Slingsby, Sir Henry	Knareborough	Waller, John	Wycomb, Bucks
Sloper, William	Bedwin	Walpole, Horatio	Norwich
Smith, Edward	Leicesterhire	Walpole, Horatio, jun	King's-Lynn, N.
Stanhope, Sir William	Bucks	Walpole, Sir Edward	Yarmouth, Nor.
Stanhope, Philip	Liskard, Corn.	Walpole, Horace	Castle-Rising, N.
Stanley, Hans	Southampton	Walpole, Thomas	Sudbury, Suff.
Stanwix, John	Carlisle	Walter, John Rolle	Exeter
Starkie, Edmund	Preston, Lanc.	Walter, Edward	Milborne-port, S.
Stone, Andrew	Hastings, Suffex	Ward, John	Marlborough, W.
Strange, Lord	Lancashire	Waring, Walter	Bishop's-castle
Stratton, Richard	Shoreham, Suff.	Watson, Lewis Monfon	Kent
Stuart, James	Wigtownshire	Watson, Thomas	Berwick on Tw.
Sturt, Humphry	Dorsetshire	Webb, Ph. Carteret	Haslemere, Surry
Sutton, Lord Robert	Nottinghamsh.	Webster, Sir Whistler	Grinstead, Suffex
Swymmer, Ant. Lan.	Southampton	West, James	St. Albans, Her.
Symmons, John	Cardigan	Westfaling, Herb. Rud	Thetford
Symons, John	Hereford	Whichcot, Thomas	Lincolnshire
Talbot, John	Ivelcheffer, Som.	White, John	Retford, Notting.
Talbot, Roger	Thirsk, Yorksh.	Whitshed, James	St. Ives, Corn.
Tempest, John	Durham	Whitmore, William	Bridgnorth, Salop
Thistlethwayte, Alex.	Hampshire	Whittington, Isaac	Agmondesham
Thornhaugh, John	Nottinghamsh.	Whitworth, Charles	Minehead
Thursby, Joh. Harvey	Stamford, Linc.	Wigley, James	Leicester
Townshend, Tho. sen.	Cambridge Univ.	Wilbraham, Randle	Newton, Lanc.
Townshend, Th. jun.	Whitchurch, Ha.	Wilkinson, Andrew	Aldbor. Yorksh.
Townshend, George	Norfolk	Willes, John	Aylesbury, Bucks
Townshend, Charles	Great-Yarmouth	Willy, William	Devizes, Wilts
Townshend, Chaunc.	Westbury, Wilts	Winchester, Marq. of	Hampshire
Treby, George	Plympton	Windham-Athe, Will.	Aldborough, Suff.
Trevanion, William	Tregony	Wodehouse, Sir Arm.	Norfolk
Trist, Browfe	Totness, Dev.	Wortley, Edw. senior	Peterborough
Tucker, John	Weym. & M. R.	Wortley, Edw. junior	Bosfiney, Corn.
Tuckfield, John	Exeter	Wrighte, George	Leicester
Tudway, Charles	Wells, Som.	Wynn, Sir John	Carnarvonshire
Tuffnell, John Jolliffe	Beverley, Yor.	Wynne, Robert	Carnarvon
Turner, Sir John	King's-Lyn, Nor.	Yonge, Sir William	Tiverton, Dev.
Turner, Sir Edward	Oxfordshire	Yonge, George	Honiton, Dev.
Tynte, Sir C. Kemys	Somersetshire	Yorke, Charles	Ryegate
Vaughan, William	Merionethshire	Yorke, Joseph	East-Grinstead
Vere, James	Lanerkshire	Yorke, John	Richmond, Yor.
Verney, Earl	Wendover	Yorke, John	Higham-Ferrers
Vernon, Edward	Ipswich	Younge, Hitch	Steyning.

SEATS vacant August 18, 1755.

Cardiganshire, John Loyd, dead.
 Reading, William Strode, ditto.
 Seaford, William Hay, ditto.
 Wareham, Henry Drax, ditto.

Brackley, Thomas Humberston, dead,
 Chester, Sir Robert Grosvenor, ditto.
 Tiverton, Sir William Yonge, ditto.
 N U M.

NUMBER IV.

The NAMES of the ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

- D**R. Thomas Herring, *Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.*
 Dr. Matthew Hutton, *Lord Archbishop of York.*
 † Dr. Thomas Sherlock, *Lord Bishop of London.*
 Dr. Richard Trevor, *Lord Bishop of Durham.*
 Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, *Lord Bishop of Winchester.*
 Dr. Joseph Wilcox, *Lord Bishop of Rochester.*
 Dr. Thomas Secker, *Lord Bishop of Oxford.*
 Dr. Isaac Maddox, *Lord Bishop of Worcester.*
 Dr. Matthias Mawson, *Lord Bishop of Ely.*
 Dr. John Gilbert, *Lord Bishop of Sarum.*
 Dr. Edward Willes, *Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.*
 Dr. John Thomas, *Lord Bishop of Lincoln.*
 Lord James Beauclerc, *Lord Bishop of Hereford.*
 Dr. George Lavington, *Lord Bishop of Exeter.*
 Dr. Richard Osbaldeston, *Lord Bishop of Carlisle.*
 Dr. John Thomas, *Lord Bishop of Peterborough.*
 Dr. Zachary Pearce, *Lord Bishop of Bangor.*
 Dr. Robert-Hay Drummond, *Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.*
 Dr. Thomas Hayter, *Lord Bishop of Norwich.*
 Dr. Frederic Cornwallis, *Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.*
 Dr. John Conybeare, *Lord Bishop of Bristol.*
 Dr. Edmund Keene, *Lord Bishop of Chester.*
 Dr. James Johnson, *Lord Bishop of Gloucester.*
 Dr. Anthony Ellis, *Lord Bishop of St. David's.*
 Dr. William Ashburnham, *Lord Bishop of Chichester.*
 Dr. Richard Newcome, *Lord Bishop of Llandaff.*
 † Dr. Mark Hildley, *Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.*

NUMBER V.

A LIST of all the DEANS.

- D**R. John Lynch, *Dean of Canterbury.*
 Dr. John Fountayne, *Dean of York.*
 Dr. Thomas Secker, *Dean of St. Paul's.*
 Dr. Spencer Cowper, *Dean of Durham.*

† Note, The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, in this Order, ever precede all the other Bishops, without any Regard to the Priority of their Consecration.

† The Bishop of Sodor and Man, not receiving his Temporalities from the King of Great Britain, does not sit in the House of Lords; but has the Title of Lord, ranks as a Bishop, and has all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction.

D

Dr.

Dr. Penyston Booth, *Dean of Windsor.*
 Dr. Samuel Creswicke, *Dean of Bath and Wells.*
 Dr. John Conybeare, *Dean of Christ-Church.*
 Dr. John Clarke, *Dean of Sarum.*
 Dr. Robert Lambe, *Dean of Peterborough.*
 Dr. Peter Allix, *Dean of Ely.*
 Dr. Thomas Cheney, *Dean of Winchester.*
 Dr. William George, *Dean of Lincoln.*
 Dr. John Newcombe, *Dean of Rochester.*
 Dr. Robert Bolton, *Dean of Carlisle.*
 Dr. Thomas Chamberlayne, *Dean of Bristol.*
 Dr. Thomas Brooke, *Dean of Chester.*
 Mr. Thomas Ball, *Dean of Chichester.*
 Dr. Hugh Hughes, *Dean of Bangor.*
 Dr. Daniel Newcombe, *Dean of Gloucester.*
 Dr. William Herring, *Dean of St. Asaph.*
 Dr. John Addenbrook, *Dean of Litchfield.*
 Dr. Joseph Wilcox, *Dean of Westminster.*
 Dr. Thomas Bullock, *Dean of Norwich.*
 Dr. Charles Lyttelton, *Dean of Exeter.*
 Mr. John Egerton, *Dean of Hereford.*
 Dr. John Waugh, *Dean of Worcester.*
 Mr. John Fulham, *Arch-Deacon of Llandaff.*
 Mr. John Morgan, *Chanter of St. David's.*

NUMBER VI.

*A LIST of the PREBENDS in his Majesty's Gift.**Canons Residentiary of St. Paul's.*

DR. John Hume. Dr. Philip Yonge.
 Dr. Richard Terrick.

Prebendaries of Westminster.

Dr. John Nicoll.
 Hon. Mr. George Ingram.
 Dr. John Heylin.
 Dr. Thomas Wilson.
 Dr. William Friend.
 Dr. John Taylor.
 Dr. Edward Crane.
 Dr. Christ. Wilson.
 Hon. Mr. Edward Townshend.
 Lr. John Thomas.
 Mr. Richard Cope.

1 *Vacant.**Prebendaries of Windsor.*

Mr. John Ewer.
 Dr. Richard Wilmot.
 Mr. Theophilus Lowe.
 Mr. Walter Harte.
 Mr. John Fulham.
 Dr. John Sumner.
 Mr. Thomas Hinton.
 Dr. Balthasar Regis.
 Dr. Erasmus Saunders.
 Hon. Mr. Frederick Keppell.
 Mr. Richard Blacow.

1 *Vacant.**Prebendaries of Worcester.*

Dr. Thomas Jenner. Mr. Richard Meadowcourt.
 Dr. Bernard Wilson. Mr. Edward Stillingfleet.

Mr.

Mr. Samuel Holcombe.	Dr. Robert Eden.
Dr. Rice Williams.	Dr. John Dalton.
Mr. Edwin Sandys.	Dr. Lewis Crucius.

Canons of Christ-Church.

Dr. Philip. Barton.	Dr. Thomas Hunt.
Dr. David Gregory.	Dr. Jonathan Shipley.
Dr. John Fanshaw.	Dr. John Nicoll.
Dr. Paul Forester.	Dr. Edward Bentham.

Prebendaries of Canterbury.

Dr. Samuel Holcombe.	Dr. John Potter.
Dr. William Ayerst.	Dr. Thomas Tanner.
Dr. William Geakie.	Dr. Arthur Young.
Dr. John Griffith.	Mr. William Tatton.
Dr. Samuel Stedman.	<i>Vacant.</i>
Dr. Francis Walwyn.	<i>Vacant.</i>

N U M B E R VII.

A LIST of the MEMBERS of the Lower House of CONVOCATION, as returned in 1754.

Canterbury.

JOHN Lynch, D. D. Dean.
 John Head, D. D. Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.
 Samuel Holcombe, D. D. one of the } Proctor for the Chapter.
 Prebendaries of the said Church, }
 Thomas Rymer, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Edward Lunn, A. M. }

London.

Thomas, Lord Bishop of *Oxford*, Dean.
 John Hume, D. D. a Canon Re- } Proctor for the Chapter.
 sidentary, }
 Edward Cobden, D. D. Archdeacon of *London*.
 Thomas Rutherford, D. D. Archdeacon of *Essex*.
 Fifield Allen, D. D. Archdeacon of *Middlesex*.
 Charles Mofs, D. D. Archdeacon of *Colchester*.
 * James Ibbetson, D. D. Archdeacon of *St. Alban*.
 Thomas Moore, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Francis Astry, D. D. }

Westminster.

Joseph, Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter*, Dean.
 George Ingram, A. M. Archdeacon.
 John Nicoll, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

* Appointed ſince the Return.

Winchester.

Thomas Cheyney, D. D. Dean.

Robert Lowth, A. M. Archdeacon of *Winchester*.Thomas Thackeray, D. D. Archdeacon of *Surry*.

Benjamin Woodroffe, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

Robert Eden, D. D.

Robert Eyre, D. D.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Rochester.

John Newcombe, D. D. Dean.

John Denne, D. D. Archdeacon of *Rochester*.

Edmund Barrell, A. M. Prebendary of the said Church ; and

John Lawry, A. M. Prebendary of the said Church,

} Proctors for the Chapter.

Francis Hooper, D. D.

Thomas Clerke, A. M.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Oxford.

John, Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, Dean.John Potter, D. D. Archdeacon of *Oxford*.

Philip Barton, L. L. D. Canon of the said Church,

} Proctor for the Chapter.

William Bertie, D. D.

William Walker, L. L. D.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Worcester.

John Waugh, L. L. D. Dean.

John Tottie, A. M. Archdeacon of *Worcester*.

Richard Meadowcourt, A. M.

Proctor for the Chapter.

Henry Bund Vernon, A. M.

Thomas Lockey Soley, B. L.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Ely.

Peter Allix, D. D. Dean.

Charles Plumptree, D. D. Archdeacon of *Ely*.

Rev. and Hon. Charles Hervey, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Kenrick Prescott, D. D.

John Micklebourgh, B. D.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Salisbury.

John Clarke, D. D. Dean.

John Spry, B. D. Archdeacon of *Berks*.Samuel Rolleston, A. M. Archdeacon of *Sarum*.Henry Stebbing, D. D. Archdeacon of *Wilts*.

Thomas Wishaw, A. M. Canon

Residentiary of the said Church,

} Proctor for the Chapter.

Henry Craven, A. M.

John Ballard, D. D.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Bath.

Bath and Wells.

Samuel Creswicke, D. D. Dean.
 Edmund Aubery, L. L. D. Archdeacon of *Wells*.
 Lionel Seaman, A. M. Archdeacon of *Taunton*.
 Samuel Squire, D. D. Archdeacon of *Bath*.
 Timothy Collins, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Thomas Pagett, B. D.
 James Minifie, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Lincoln.

William George, D. D. Dean.
 George Reynolds, L. L. D. Archdeacon of *Lincoln*.
 David Trimnell, D. D. Archdeacon of *Leicester*.
 Timothy Neve, D. D. Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*.
 John Taylor, L. L. D. Archdeacon of *Buckingham*.
 John Taylor, A. M. Archdeacon of *Bedford*.
 William Bassett, Clerk, Archdeacon of *Stow*.
 Charles Reynolds, D. D. Chancellor of the said Church,
 Decimus Reynolds, A. M.
 Charles Berridge, L. L. D.
 John Towne, A. M. } Proctors for the Chapter.
 } Proctors for the Clergy.

Hereford.

John Egerton Clerk, L. L. B. Dean.
 Robert Breton, A. M. Archdeacon of *Hereford*.
 Egerton Leigh, L. L. D. Archdeacon of *Salop*.
 Joseph Browne, D. D. one of the } Proctor for the Chapter.
 Canons Residentiary,
 George Coningsby, D. D.
 Robert Job Charlton, } Proctors for the Clergy.

Exeter.

Charles Lyttelton, L. L. D. Dean.
 George, Lord Bishop of *Exeter*, Archdeacon of *Exeter*.
 John Sleech, A. M. Archdeacon of *Cornwall*.
 George Baker, A. M. Archdeacon of *Totnes*.
 William Hole, B. D. Archdeacon of *Barnstaple*.
 Jeremiah Milles, D. D. Chanter,
 and Canon Residentiary, } Proctor for the Chapter.
 Francis Webber, D. D.
 Thomas Morrison, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Peterborough.

Robert Lambe, L. L. D. Dean.
 John Brown, D. D. Archdeacon of *Northampton*.
 Thomas Gibson, A. M. one of the } Proctor for the Chapter.
 Prebendaries

Euesby Ifham, D. D.
Richard Grey, D. D.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Bangor.

Thomas Lloyd, A. M. Dean.

Hugh Wynne, L. L. D. Archdeacon of *Merioneth*.

Thomas Jones, A. M. one of the }
Canons, } Proctor for the Chapter.

John Owen, L. L. D.

John Ellis, L. L. B. } Proctors for the Clergy.

St. Asaph.

William Herring, D. D. Dean.

William Worthington, A. M. one }
of the Canons, } Proctor for the Chapter.

William Wynne, D. D.

John Price, D. D. } Proctor for the Clergy.

Landaff.

John Fulham, A. M. Archdeacon.

Robert Gilbert, A. M. Chancellor }
of the said Cathedral Church, } Proctor for the Chapter.

Henry Johnston, L. L. D.

William Harris, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Portwich.

Thomas Bullock, D. D. Dean.

John Berney, D. D. Archdeacon of *Norwich*.

Samuel Salter, D. D. Archdeacon of *Norfolk*.

Henry Goodall, D. D. Archdeacon of *Suffolk*.

John Chapman, D. D. Archdeacon of *Sudbury*.

Francis Barnard, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Sir William Bunbury, Baronet,

Hon. and Rev. Edward Townshend, } Proctors for the Clergy.

Litchfield and Coventry.

John Addenbrook, D. D. Dean.

Sneyd Davies, A. M. a Canon Re- }
sidentary, } Proctor for the Chapter.

Peniston Booth, D. D. Dean of *Windfor* and *Wolverhampton*.

Thomas Craddock, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Wolverhampton*.

Henry Rider, Archdeacon of *Derby*.

James Brookes, A. M. Archdeacon of *Stafford*.

Thomas Smalbroke, A. M. Archdeacon of *Coventry*.

William Vyse, A. M. Archdeacon of *Salop*.

William Huddesford, A. M.

Vincent Corbett, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bristol.

Bristol.

Thomas Chamberlayne, D. D. Dean.
 Edward Hammond, A. M. Archdeacon of *Dorset*.
 John Aylmer, A. M. one of the Pre- } Proctor for the Chapter.
 bendaries,
 Richard Blackmore, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 John Sainsberry, A. M.

Gloucester.

Daniel Newcombe, D. Dean.
 William Geekie, D. D. Archdeacon of *Gloucester*.
 Henry Gally, D. D. one of the Pre- } Proctor for the Chapter.
 bendaries,
 William Sandford, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Thomas Chamberlayne Cox, A. M.

St. David's.

John Morgan, B. D. Chanter.
 William Burton, D. D. Archdeacon of *St. David's*.
 Rice Williams, D. D. Archdeacon of *Carmarthen*.
 Edward Yardley, B. D. Archdeacon of *Cardigan*.
 Thomas Payne, A. M. Archdeacon of *Brecon*.
 John Morgan, A. M. Chancellor of } Proctors for the Chapter.
 the Cathedral Church of *St. David's*,
 James Tunstall, D. D. Treasurer of }
 the same Church,
 James Phillips, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Thomas Williams, A. M.

Chichester.

Thomas Ball, A. M. Dean and Archdeacon.
 Thomas D'Oyly, L. L. D. Archdeacon of *Lewes*.
 William Clarke, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Thomas Hutchinson, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Charles Lyddell, B. L.

Henry Major, N. P. Clerk, or Actuary.

NUMBER VIII.

† Of the Order of BARONETS of ENGLAND.

THIS being a Military Institution, it has decreed unto it a perpetual Military Honour, a Post of Honour in the Royal Armies of our Kings, *viz.* in the gross, near about the Royal Standard, for its Defence, which Baronets may take, if they please; wherein (in this respect at least) they resemble the *Roman Evocati*, whose Place, *when* in the Field, was to guard the *Chief* Standard, and who were *Volunteers*.

All the Sons of Baronets, as well the younger as elder, may be very properly styled *Esquires*; the youngest Son of an *English* Baronet being indisputably a *Person of Rank*, and that Rank established next unto, and immediately after, the eldest Sons of Knights; so that he undoubtedly is above every Gentleman, or Esquire, by Office, as Justices of the Peace, Counsellors at Law, &c. and by Creation, or any other Person who is *not above* the eldest Son and Heir apparent of a Knight.

Such is the Regard, says Sir Thomas Smyth, shewn, by the Custom of *England*, to Women, that if they once become called *My Lady*, even by Marriage, such Women, surviving their former Husbands, and afterwards taking to their Husbands *private Gentlemen only*, and of a Rank inferior to their first Husbands, by whom that Title accrued unto them, shall nevertheless retain, not only in common Speech, but also in some *Writings*, such as literary *Directions*, and the like, their Title of *Lady*, and Name of their *former* Husbands, and not of their *second*, together with their Precedency; which Privileges Baronetesses not only enjoy in common with the Widows of *Peers*, and all Knights, by what is called *Curialitas Angliæ*, but also by that *Decree*, which gives them their Precedency *during their Lives*.

The *Wives* of eldest Sons of Baronets (who have this most honourable Privilege, a Right to claim the Honour of Knight-hood, *vitâ Patris*, when of *full Age*, which many of them in former Reigns frequently received; and who, as the eldest Sons of Baronets, are above not only all *ordinary* and *reputed* Esquires, by Office, or Creation, but also the more eminent Esquires by *Birth*, such as the eldest Sons of all Knights whatsoever, by a Royal Decree, and the King's Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Kingdom, by which also the *Wife* of the youngest Son of a Baronet has Rank and Precedency next after the *Wife* of the eldest Son of a Knight; so that she is above a Knight Bachelor's *Daughter*, and also the *Wife* of the youngest Son of any Knight whatsoever, even of the most Noble Order of the

† For a farther Account of this Order, and its Privileges, see Part I. Book III. Chap. 4. of this *Present State*.

Garter) have so *singular* a Rank amongst the Gentry, that it deserves a *Remark*; for *they*, and Baronets *Daughters* (who immediately follow *after* the Wives of *such* Baronets *eldest* Sons), by an *established* Precedency, are before not only all ordinary *Gentlewomen*, and the *Wives* of all such Persons before whom Baronets *eldest* Sons take Place, but also before the Wives of such *great Personages*, who, by their high Offices in Church and State, precede Baronets themselves, and the younger Sons of Viscounts and Barons, and even the Wives of the *eldest* Sons of those who precede the younger Sons of Viscounts and Barons, as of the *eldest* Sons Wives, of *Knights of the Garter*; e. gr. The *Wives* of Archbishops and Bishops, and of *all* Judges (who have no higher Dignity than what accrues to them by virtue of their Offices), must give place to Baronets *Daughters*, and the Wives not only of the *eldest*, but youngest Sons (who have also an *established* Rank) of Baronets; such *officiary* Dignities, by our *Law*, not communicating any *Title* or *Rank* to the *Wives* or *Children* of *either* Sex of those who possess them.

Such Bannerets as are made under the Royal Standard displayed in an Army Royal, and in open War, the King himself personally present, continue so during the Lives of such Bannerets only, according to the most noble Institution. The Knights of the Garter, Privy-Counsellors, the Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and all the other Judges and Barons of the *Degree of the Coife* of the said Courts †, have, by a Royal Decree, Precedency before Baronets, and the younger Sons of Viscounts and Barons (who are *hereby* to precede Baronets); but, by the same *Decree*, it is *finally* established, That no other Person or Persons whatsoever (*except only* the *eldest* Sons of Viscounts and Barons, and others of *higher* Degree) shall take Place before Baronets, by any Office, Service, or Employ, whatsoever.

And it is *decreed*, That no Degree of Honour is ever to be created between Baronets, and Barons, *Lords of Parliament* of the Realm of *England*: And, in Lord Coke's Reports, it is resolved in *Law*, That the King cannot create any Dignity above the Dignity of a Baronet, and under the Dignity of a Baron: The *eldest* Sons of Baronets (who themselves are *Noblemen* in our Universities), by their Statutes, enjoy some Privileges more than the common Gentry, or others, particularly with respect to the Time of their taking a Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, they, in respect of their Quality, having some Indulgence.

† This extends only to the *English* Judges, *Irish* Judges having no Rank in *England*.

And such is that just Respect paid to the *established* Rank Baronets enjoy, that they have had, in some † *public* Royal Proceedings (as, amongst others, in *that* of King James I. to St. Paul's Cathedral, *Lon.* 26 Mar. 1620), Place of those who have represented the King's Person, been his Ambassadors *abroad*, and Lieutenants *at home*; (to whom the Heralds, after the *Expirations of their Offices*, allow Rank above Knights and Gentry, *during their Lives*) as in that, *when* Baronets took Place of those who had been the King's Ambassadors, and Lords *Presidents* and *Lords Deputies* in *Ireland*, *when they* took Place of *Knights of the Bath*.

King Charles II. was the *First* of our Kings who was pleased to remit those Fees commonly called the *Ulster Fees*, which he did to *some* of them he created, by *Warrants* expressed in *honourable Terms*; it being certainly conferred by that Prince on many of the most *distinguished* Families as a *Reward* (the *just* End of all Honour) for the greatest Losses, Sufferings, and Services, in behalf of their Prince, and the legal Constitution of their Country; and it is not without an obvious Reason that this Order received its greatest Increase under this Prince; there undoubtedly being great Numbers of Persons, who, *during* the preceding *grand Rebellion* and *Usurpation*, had become fit Objects of the Royal Favour, by their steady Attachment to the Crown in those rebellious Times: And as Baronets, in their Life-time, have some honorary Respects above others, so they attend them to their Graves, they having decreed them an *honourable* Burial, in the following *peculiar Solemnities* at the public Celebration of their Obsequies; *viz.* Two Assistants of the Body to support the Pall, a Principal Mourner, and Four Assistants to him; which, according to the Rules of Honour respecting such Ceremonies, is the *Mean* or *Medium* betwixt a Baron and a Knight.

And the following Trophies of Honour (*inter alia*) are allowed, by an Establishment by the Royal Author in the College

† Baronets of England have, in *publick*, had (*as Baronets*) their just Rank in many Royal and Princely Proceedings; as, at the Proceeding to Parliament of King James I. 5 April 1614; the Royal Funeral of Queen Anne of Denmark, who died on the 2d of March 1618. and was buried 13th May 1619. when they were ranked next *before* the Queen's Chancellor; also at the Funeral of Henry Prince of Wales, 7th Dec. 1612. when a Baronet bore the Banner of the Earldom of Carrick (the Banner of Chester being borne by the Lord Howard, of Effingham), and were in other *honourable* Services there; at the Funeral of the famous George (Monk) Duke of Albemarle, buried at Westminster-Abbey, 30 April 1670. By the King's Order in Council, Baronets preceded the Judge of the high Court of Admiralty, the King's-Cofferer, and Knight Marshal, and Knights of the Bath. It is evident, by the Records hereof now remaining in the College of Arms, at Prince Henry's Funeral, the great Standard of the Prince was borne by a Baronet; the Canopy of Velvet, borne over the Prince's Effigy, was borne by Six Baronets, and Ten Bannerolls about the Body borne by Ten Baronets. Baronets went before the Prince's Master of the Horse, and Treasurer.

of Arms, to be borne previous unto, and in, their Funeral Processions; *viz.* A *Standard of Four Yards and an Half* in Length, Two *Penons* (if there are any *Quarterings* in his Arms), an *Helmet*, a *Crest*, a *Sword*, a *Target*, and a *Coat of Arms*.

And the same Solemnities are allowed at the Funeral of a *Baronetess*, as at those of *Women* next immediately preceding them.

The Title of *Baronet* is not a *Species* of *Knighthood*, but superior to it, and in many respects like unto that of a *Baron*, or *Lord of Parliament*, as in the Manner and Form of Creation, its hereditary State, &c.

A *Baronet's* Daughter, marrying a private Gentleman of no Rank, still retains her Rank, as the Daughter of a *Lord*; such Rank being by *Birth*, which is *Character indelibilis*.

† *English* *Baronets*, with respect to *Baronets* of *Ireland*, *Nova Scotia*, or *Scotland* (which Orders are of a later Date than that of *England*), are on the same Footing, as to Precedency, as the *British* *Peers* are to the *Irish*; every *English* *Baronet* taking Place, in *England*, without respect to the Priority of Creation, of any of them; an *English* *Baronet* being *tam gradu, quam dignitate*, par to any of the other *Baronets*, and so were ranked accordingly at the Cavalcade of the late King *George I.*

If an *English* *Baronet* be made a *Baron* or *Duke* of this Realm, he still remains a *Baronet*; whereas if a Gentleman or *Esquire* (which are mere Additions, and no Names of Dignity) be made a *Baronet*, or even a *Knight*, his Name of *Esquire* is lost for ever: But of Dignities it is otherwise; it being a *Maxim* in our Law, That a lesser Dignity is not mergeable by the Accession of a greater, but both stand together in one Person; nay, if an *English* *Baronet* become, by Creation or Descent, a *Peer* of *Ireland* of the highest Degree, his Title of *Baronet* in *England* still exists, by our Law, his superior Honour, by which he shall be styled in all legal Proceedings; our Law taking no Notice of *Irish* *Lords*, who are styled no other than *Esquires*.

† Those are to be accounted as *English* *Baronets*, who, before the Union of the Two Kingdoms, were created *Baronets* of the Kingdom of *England*, and, since that Union, have been created *Baronets* of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

A LIST of the present BARONETS of England, in their Order of Precedency, with the several Dates of their respective Creations to that Honour, from its First Institution, A. D. 1611.

N. B. *Where there is any Place added to the Name, it is that of which the Baronet was styled in the Patent of Creation, and only when there are more Baronets than one of the same Name.*

This * denotes a Baronet of Scotland, as well as of England.

This † denotes a Baronet of Ireland, as well as of England.

The Capital Letters at the End of several of the Names shew who are Peers of England, Scotland, or Ireland.

E. B. is for *English* Baron; E. V. is for *English* Viscount;

S. B. is for *Scots* Baron; S. V. is for *Scotch* Viscount;

I. B. is for *Irish* Baron; I. V. is for *Irish* Viscount;

and so on, according to the Degrees of Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquis, or Duke.

Baronets created by the Founder of the Order, King JAMES I.

The Hon. SIR A. D. 1611.

Edmund Bacon, May 22.
Baronet,

Redgrave, in Suffolk,
and *Primier Baronet.*

Richard Molyneux, I. V.
Sefton, Lancashire.
Mansel,

Margam, Glamorganshire.

Shirley, E. E.
Pelham, E. D.

Henry Hoghton.

Hobart, E. E.
Boothe, E. E.

John Peyton,
Ifelham, Cambridgeshire.
Talmach, S. E.

Robert Clifton.

William Gerard.

Aston, S. B.
Tixhall, Staffordshire.
St. John, E. V.
Lydeard-Tregose, Wilts.

The Hon. SIR A. D. 1611.

John Shelley.

Savage, E. E. June 29.

John Barrington,
Wentworth, E. E.

Wentworth - Woodhouse, York-
shire.

Philip Musgrave.

Edward Seymoure, E. D.
Finch, E. E.

Eastwell, Kent.

Monnoux Cope,
Hanwell, Oxon.

Monson, E. B.

Nigel Gresley.

Bellasyse, E. V.

Leigh, E. B.

Noel, E. E.

Brroke, Rutlandshire.

Charles Molineux,
Tewersfall, Nottinghamshire.

George Savile.

John Wodehouse.

Brudenel, E. E.

John Tyrwhitt.

Charles

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN. 37

<i>The Hon. SIR</i> A. D. 1611.	<i>The Hon. SIR</i> A. D. 1620.
Charles Mordaunt. <i>June 29.</i>	Gower, E. E. <i>June 2.</i>
Robert Worlesley,	John Packington, <i>June 22.</i>
John Fleetwood.	Hanmer, 8.
Charles Spencer.	Osborne, E. D. 13.
Tufton, E. E.	<i>Kiveton, Yorkshire.</i>
William Twifden,	Cecil Bishopp, 24.
<i>East-Peckham, Kent.</i>	Henry Vincent, 26.
John Hales,	Henry-Joseph Tichborne, <i>Mar. 8.</i>
<i>Woodchurch, Kent.</i>	1621.
Maynard, I. B. and E. B.	Watson Wentworth, E. M.
<i>Easton-Parva, Essex.</i>	<i>June 23.</i>
Lee, E. E.	<i>Rockingham-Castle, Northamp-</i>
<i>Quarendon, Bucks.</i>	<i>ton.</i>
John Napier, <i>Sept. 24.</i>	Charles Palmer, 29.
<i>Luton-Hoo, Bedfordshire.</i>	<i>Wingham, Kent.</i>
Marmaduke Wyvill, <i>Nov. 25.</i>	Robartes, E. E. <i>July 3.</i>
1612.	Peter Rivers, 19.
Temple, E. E. <i>Nov. 25.</i>	Charles Sidley, <i>Sept. 24.</i>
William Gostwicke.	<i>Great Charlton, Kent.</i>
Cecil Wray,	William Hewett, <i>Oct. 11.</i>
<i>Glentworth, Lincolnshire.</i>	George Jerningham, 16.
Joseph Ayloffe.	John Philipps, <i>Nov. 9.</i>
Henry Englefield.	John Stepney, 24.
Devereux, E. V.	Baldwin Wake, <i>Dec. 5.</i>
Lifter Holte.	Masham, E. B. 20.
1615.	Charles Hotham, <i>Jan. 4.</i>
Dormer, E. B. <i>June 10.</i>	Richard Mansel, 14.
1617.	<i>Muddlescombe, Caermarthen.</i>
Thomas-Grey Egerton, <i>Ap. 5.</i>	Samuel Garrard, <i>Feb. 16.</i>
Townshend, E. V. 16.	Robert Grosvenor, 23.
Simon Clarke, <i>May 1.</i>	John Barker, <i>March 17.</i>
<i>Salford, Warwickshire.</i>	<i>Grimston-Hall, Suffolk.</i>
Berkley Lucy, <i>March 11.</i>	1622.
1618.	William-Hall Gage, I. V. <i>Mar.</i>
Griffith Boynton, <i>May 25.</i>	<i>Firle, Suffex.</i> 26.
George Iyttelton, <i>July 18.</i>	Cooper, E. E. <i>July 4.</i>
<i>Frankley, Worcestershire.</i>	John Prideaux, 17.
Robert Burdet, <i>Feb. 25.</i>	Arthur Haslrigge, 21.
<i>Bramcote, Warwickshire.</i>	Charles Burton, 22.
Thomas Mackworth, <i>June 4.</i>	Thomas Chudleigh, <i>Aug. 1.</i>
Harry Hickes, <i>July 21.</i>	Francis Henry Drake, 2.
John Dryden, <i>Nov. 16.</i>	Grey Skipwith, <i>Dec. 20.</i>
John Hartopp, <i>Dec. 3.</i>	<i>Prestwold, Leicester.</i>
Richard Mill, 31.	1623.
William Foulis, <i>Feb. 6.</i>	John Playters, <i>Aug. 13.</i>
Charles Chester, <i>March 23.</i>	1620.
1620.	Thomas Berney, <i>May 5.</i>

<i>Baronets created by K. CHA. I.</i>		<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1629.
<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1626.	Henry L'Estrange,	June 1.
John Harpur,	Sept. 8.	Edmund Alleyn,	24.
Thomas Seabright,	Dec. 20.	Hatfield, Essex.	
Edward Dering,	Feb. 1.	James Lumley,	1640.
	1627.	George Dalston,	Jan. 8.
Thomas Style,	Apr. 21.		Feb. 15.
Cornwallis, E. B.	May 4.	Simon Every,	1641.
Clotworthy Skeffington, J. V.	8.	Thomas Langley,	May 26.
Bridges, E. D.	17	William Napier,	29.
Wilton, Herefordshire.		Middlemarsh-Hall, Dorset.	June 25.
John Moore,	21.	Thomas Cave,	30.
Fawley, Berks.		Yelverton, E. E.	
Edmund Isham,	30.	Philip Boteler,	Jul. 3.
Walter-Wagstaffe Bagot.		Thomas Hatton,	5.
Francis Mannock,	June 1.	William Abdy,	7.
Stanley, E. E.		Felix-Hall, Essex.	
Bickerstaffe, Lancashire.		Ric ^d . Warwick Bampfild,	14.
Edward Littleton,	28.	John Hynde Cotton.	
Pillaton-Hall, Staffordshire.		Landwade, Cambridgeshire.	
Cha. Matthews Goreing,	Jul. 23.	Thynne, E. V.	15.
Edmund Bacon,	29.	Roger Burgoyne.	
Milden Hall, Suffolk.		Thomas Hare,	23.
Charles Tyrrell,	Oct. 31.	George Strickland,	30.
Thornton, Bucks.		Edward Boughton,	Aug. 4.
	1628.	John Chichester.	
John Stonehouse,	May 7.	Wyndham Knatchbull.	
Bourchier Wrey,	Jun. 30.	William Carew,	9.
Trebitch, Cornwall.		Anthony, Cornwall.	
John Trelawney,	July 1.	Charles Castleton.	
Ralph Conyers,	14.	John Spring.	11.
Willoughby Aston,	25.	* Nathanael Curzon.	
Aston, Cheshire.		Keddleston, Derbyshire.	
Richard Jenoure,	30.	Arthur Owen.	
John Price,	Aug. 15.	Hugh Briggs.	12.
Charles Wiseman,	29.	Bartholomew Heyman.	
Francis Seymoure Pyle,	Sep. 12.	John Goodricke,	14.
John Pole.		Robert Lawley,	16.
Walter Vavasor,	Oct. 24.	Fermour, E. E.	Sep. 6.
William Wolfeley,	Nov. 24.	John Davie,	9.
William Russell,	Jan. 19.	Horatio Pettus,	23.
Hugh Everard,	29.	Francis Andrews,	Dec. 11.
William Luckyn, I. V.	Mar. 2.	William Halford,	18.
	1629.	John Lister Kay,	Feb. 4.
Wm. Graham, S. V.	Mar. 29.	Thomas Trollope,	Feb. 5.
Eske, Cumberland.			

• Cowper,

<i>The Hon. SIR</i> A. D. 1641.	<i>The Hon. SIR</i> A. D. 1644.
* Cowper, E. E. Mar. 4.	John Webb, Ap. 2.
Ratling-Court, Kent.	Gilbert Williams, May 4.
William St. Quintin, 8.	Guernewet, Brecon.
Robert Kempe, 14.	Thomas Acland, June 24.
1642.	Francis Vyvyan, Feb. 12.
Leonard Williams, May 14.	Henry Edwards.
Llangibby-Castle, Monmouthshire.	Shrewsbury, Salop.
John Ingleby, 17.	1645.
Henry Dawney, I. V. 19.	Carteret, E. E. May 9.
George Hampson, June 3.	Baronets created by King
William Williamson.	CHARLES II.
William Hardres.	The Hon. SIR A. D. 1653.
Rowland Alston, 13.	William Scot, Aug. 9.
Odel, Bedfordshire.	Marq. of Mezangere in
Richard Corbett, 20.	France.
Leighton, Montgomeryshire.	1658.
James-John Markham, Aug. 15.	Charles Bond.
Charles Hungate.	1659.
John Thorold, 24.	Charles Browne, Jul. 1.
Marston, Lincolnshire.	Kiddington, Oxon.
Richard Wrottesley, 30.	1660.
John Bland.	Francis Whichcote, Ap. 2.
Robert Throckmorton, Sep. 1.	(a) Orlando Bridgeman, Jan. 7.
William Halton, 10.	Greatlever, Lancashire.
Edward Blount. Oct. 5.	Thomas Palmer.
Sodington, Worcestershire.	Carleton, Nottinghamshire.
Lyddell, E. B. Nov. 2.	Finch, E. E.
James Chamberlayne, Feb. 4.	Raunston, Bucks.
Thomas Windsor Hunloke, 28.	John Langham.
John D'Anvers, Mar. 21.	John Abdy, 9.
Culworth, Northamptonshire.	Albys, Essex.
1643.	William Keate. 12.
Francis Anderson, July 3.	Robert Adams, 13.
Penley, Hertfordshire.	Richard Atkins.
Waldegrave, E. E. Aug. 1.	Jasper Cullum, 18.
Carnaby Haggerston, 15.	Sebastian Fabian Enrique Swale, 21.
Henry Oneill, Nov. 13.	William Humble.
Nevil-George Hickman, 16.	Bryan Stapylton, June 22.
Laurence Bathurst, Dec. 15.	Myton, Yorkshire.
Richard Acton, Jan. 17.	
Francis Hawley, I. B. Mar. 14.	

(a) Here begin such Baronets as were created after the Return of King Charles II. and previous to his magnificent Coronation, which was solemnized on St. George's Day, 23 Apr. 1661. preceding which divers Titles of Honour were conferred.

<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1660.	<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1660.
John Robinson, <i>the First Baronet, when created Lieutenant of the Tower of London.</i>		Randall Ward,	19.
Robert Hildyard,	June 25.	Thomas Charles Keyt,	22.
Jacob Astley.		Charles Bucke.	
<i>Hillmorton, Warwickshire.</i>		Thomas Frankland,	Dec. 24.
William Bowyer.		William Gardiner.	
Edward Stanley.		Digby Legard,	29.
<i>Alderley, Cheshire.</i>		Henry Bedingfield,	Jan 2.
Stukeley Shuckburgh,	26.	Michael Ernle,	Feb. 2.
Simeon Stuart.	27.	John Morgan,	7.
Peter Warburton.		D'Anvers Osborne	11.
St. John, E. B.	July 6.	<i>Chicksand, Bedfordshire.</i>	
<i>Woodford, Northamptonshire.</i>		John Colleton,	18.
Noel, E. B.		George Beaumont,	21.
<i>Kirkby-Mallory, Leicestershire.</i>		Edward Smythe,	23.
Sheffield Austen,	10.	<i>Esbe, Durham.</i>	
Thomas Hales,	12.	Thomas Wilson,	Mar. 4.
<i>Beaks-bourne, Kent.</i>		John Reade.	
William Boothby,	13.	Bryan Broughton,	10.
Wolstan Dixie,	14.	Ralph Verney, I. E.	16.
John Honeywood,	19.	William Rich,	20.
John Aubrey,	23.	<i>Sunning, Berks.</i>	
John Gresham,	31.		1661.
William Dudley,	Aug. 1.	(a) William Parsons,	Ap. 9.
Piercy, E. E.	2.	George Cayley,	26.
Thomas Mostyn,	3.	Francis Curfon,	30.
<i>Mostyn, Flint.</i>		<i>Water-Perry, Oxon.</i>	
William Wheeler,	11.	George Cooke,	May 10.
Thomas Lee,	16.	Christopher Powell.	
Raphé Asheton.	17.	William Ashburnham,	15.
John Rous.		Robert Jenkinson,	18.
Christopher Hales,	28.	John Glynne,	20.
<i>Country, Warwickshire.</i>		Boteler Chernocke,	21.
St. George, I. B.	Sep. 5.	Thomas Clavering,	June 5.
George Augustus Howe,		Rowland Stanley,	17.
I. V.	22.	<i>Hooton, Cheshire.</i>	
John Swinburne,	26.	John Rushout.	
Henry Mainwaring,	Nov. 22.	Robert Williams,	
Onslow, E. B.	21.	<i>Penbrynne, Caernarvonshire.</i>	
Rowland Wynne,	Dec. 3.	Talbot Clerke,	June 18.
<i>Nesfell-Abbey, Yorkshire.</i>		<i>Lawnde-Abbey, Leicestershire.</i>	
Humphrey Monnoux	4.	John Guise,	July 10.
Edmund Anderson,	11.	Thomas Carew,	Aug. 2.
<i>Broughton, Lincoln.</i>		<i>Hacombe, Devon.</i>	
William Fagge,	Dec. 11.	Ralph Milbanke,	7.
		Francis Bickley,	Sept. 3.
		William Yonge,	26.

(a) Here end those Baronets that were created before the Coronation.

Edward

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<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1661.	<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1665.
Edward Smythe,	Nov. 28.	Trafford Smyth,	Mar. 30.
<i>Hill-Hall, Essex.</i>		<i>Upton, Essex.</i>	
Wyndham, E. E.	Dec. 9.	John Shaw,	Apr. 5.
John Trevelyan,	Jan. 24.	John Browne,	May 10.
Robert Cocks,	Feb. 7.	<i>Caversham, Oxon.</i>	
	1662.	John Rawdon, I. B.	20.
George Wittewronge,	May 2.	Conyers Jocelyn,	June 8.
John Bernard,	July 1.	Samuel-Daniel Duckenfield	16.
William Gage,	15.	Henry Lawson,	July 6.
<i>Hengrave, Suffolk.</i>		<i>Brough, Yorkshire.</i>	
George Wandesford, I. V.	Aug. 5.	Hugh Burdett,	25.
	13.	<i>Burthwaite, Yorkshire.</i>	
John Astley,	13.	John Oglander,	Dec. 12.
<i>Patehill, Stafford.</i>			1666.
Francis Fust,	21.	John Nelthorpe,	May 10.
Robert Long,	Sept. 1.	Roger Twifden,	June 13.
Robert Cann,	13.	<i>Bradbourne, Kent.</i>	
William Middleton,	Oct. 24.	John D'Oyly,	July 7.
<i>Belsay-Castle, Northumberland.</i>		<i>Chislehampton, Oxon.</i>	
Reginald Graham,	Nov. 17.	Philip Hoby,	12.
<i>Norton-Conyers, Yorkshire.</i>		John Tirrell,	Oct. 22.
Thomas Tancred.		Edward Bettenson,	Feb. 7.
Harry Heron,	28.	Thomas Peyton,	Mar. 21.
Nicholas Wenman, I. V.	29.	<i>Doddington, Cambridgeshire.</i>	
George Cobbe,	Dec. 9.		1667.
Richard Brooke,	12.	Roger Martin,	Mar. 28.
<i>Norton, Cheshire.</i>		William Hanham,	May 24.
	1663.		1670.
John Bernardiston,	Apr. 7.	George Mostyn,	Apr. 28.
Jacob-Garrard Downing,	Jul. 1.	<i>Talacre, Flintshire.</i>	
Edmund D'Oyly,	29.	Francis Skipwith,	Oct. 25.
<i>Shottisham, Norfolk.</i>		<i>Newbold-Hall, Warwickshire.</i>	
Marham, E. B.	Aug. 12.		1671.
William Pennyman,	Feb. 22.	Archer Croft,	Nov. 18.
	1664.	John St. Aubin,	Dec. 11.
Henry Tempest,	May 25.		1672.
Charles Osbaldiston,	June 25.	Robert Eden,	Nov. 13.
Stephen Anderson,	July 13.	John Werden,	28.
<i>Eyworth, Bedfordshire.</i>			1673.
William Loraine,	Sept. 26.	Edward Blacket,	Dec. 12.
William Wentworth,	27.	Charles-Kemeys Tynte,	Jun. 7.
<i>Bretton, Yorkshire.</i>			1674.
Theophilus Biddulph,	Nov. 2.	Thomas Clarges,	Oct. 30.
Francis Wolstenholme,	Jan. 10.	Edward Williams,	Nov. 2.
Hildebrand Jacob,	11.	<i>Eltham, Kent.</i>	
John Yeamans,	12.	Edward Filmer,	Dec. 24.
Tanfield Leman,	Mar. 3.		

<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1675.	<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1681.
William More,	Nov. 22.	Thomas Parkyns,	May 18.
<i>More-Hall, Lancashire.</i>		William Bunbury,	June 29.
Thomas Samwell,	Dec. 22.	Henry-John Parker,	July 1.
Robert Rich,	Jan. 24.	Hugh Middleton,	Dec. 6.
<i>London.</i>		<i>Hackney, Middlesex.</i>	
	1676.	Evelyn Alston,	Jan. 20.
William Barker,	Mar. 29.	<i>Chelsea, Middlesex.</i>	
<i>Bocking-Hall, Essex.</i>		William Maynard,	Feb. 1.
Job Brookes,	June 13.	<i>Walthamstow, Essex.</i>	
<i>York.</i>		Charles Napier,	25.
Francis Head,	19.	<i>Punknoll, Dorsetshire.</i>	
John Pennington,	21.		1682.
Hungerford Hoskyns,	Dec. 18.	Jermyn Davers,	May 12.
Thomas Standish,	Feb. 8.		1683.
Robertson, <i>alias</i> Colyeare,		Philip Richards †,	Feb. 22.
S. E.	26.		1684.
Thomas Dyke,	Mar. 3.	James Dashwood,	Sep. 16.
	1677.	<i>Northbrooke, Oxon.</i>	
Lynch Salusbury Cotton,	Mar. 29.	Cæsar Child,	Feb. 4.
<i>Cumbermere, Cheshire.</i>		<i>Surat, East-Indies,</i>	
Willoughby, E. B.	Ap. 7.	<i>the First Baronet, President of</i>	
George Barlow,	July 13.	<i>the Council there, and General</i>	
Roger Newdigate,	24.	<i>of the Sea and Land-Forces in</i>	
John Cust,	Sept. 29.	<i>the North of India.</i>	
Francis Anderton,	Oct. 8.	Peter Soame,	5.
Edward Symeon,	18.		
Francis Poole,	25.	<i>Baronets created by King</i>	
	1678.	<i>JAMES II.</i>	
George Oxenden,	May 8.	The Hon. SIR A. D. 1683.	
John-Swinnerton Dyer,	July 6.	Robert Guldeford,	Feb. 4.
Richard Child, I. E.	18.		1686.
<i>Wansled, Essex.</i>		Charles Blois,	Ap. 15.
George Bridges Skipwith,	27.	William Compton,	May 6.
<i>Metheringham, Lincolnshire.</i>		Francis Charlton,	12.
	1679.		1687.
Roger Bradshaigh,	Nov. 17.	William Pynsent,	Sep. 13.
Thomas Stapleton,	D. c. 20.		1688.
<i>when created Governor of the</i>		Mordaunt Lawson,	Mar. 31.
<i>Leeward-Islands.</i>		<i>Isell, Cumberland.</i>	
Harry-Pope Blount,	Jan. 27.	Watkyn Williams Wynne,	July 6.
<i>Tittenhanger, Hertfordshire.</i>		<i>Gray's-Inn, Middlesex.</i>	
	1681.		
Roger Beckwith,	Ap. 15.		

† The Family of *Richards* were seated at *Bramley-house*, a Seat so called, in *East-Grinstead* in *Sussex*, at the time of their Creation; but have been for some time since settled in *Spain*: Sir *Philip*, the present Baronet, married the Sister to the *Duke de Montemar*, Commander in Chief of the King of *Spain's* Forces.

Baronets

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<i>Baronets created by King</i>		<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1704.
WILLIAM and Q. MARY.		John Dolben,	Ap. 1.
<i>The Hon. SIR</i>		William Irby,	13.
A. D. 1689.		William Fowler,	Nov. 1.
JOHN Moleworth,	July 19.		1705.
John Ramfden,	Nov. 30.	William Fleming,	Oct. 4.
William Robinson,	Feb. 13.	John Miller,	29.
Nowby, Yorkshire.		<i>Baronets created, since the</i>	
	1691.	† Union, by Queen ANNE.	
Nathanael Edwards,	Dec. 7.	A. D. 1707.	
	1692.	Francis Dashwood, June 28.	
Edward Leighton,	Mar. 2.	West Wiccombe, Bucks.	
John Dutton Colt,	Mar. 2.	Lucius Christianus Lloyd, Ap. 1.	
	1694.	† Henry Cairnes, May 6.	
John Smith,	Ap. 20.	1709.	
Iffleworth, Middlesex.		John Ellwill, Aug. 25.	
Edmund Thomas,	Dec. 24.	1710.	
<i>Baronets created by King</i>		John Lambert, Feb. 16.	
WILLIAM III.		1711.	
A. D. 1696.		Atwell Lake, Oct. 17.	
THOMAS Wheate,	May 2.	Walter Calverley, Dec. 11.	
Edward Mansel,	Feb. 22.	1713.	
Trimfaran, Caermarthenshire.		John Freke, June 4.	
	1697.	John Crosse, July 11.	
John Buckworth,	Ap. 1.	John Evelyn, Aug. 6.	
Thomas Lowther,	June 15.	Bouverie, E. V. Feb. 19.	
Marske, Yorkshire.		Jonathan Cope, Mar. 1.	
	1698.	Brewern, Oxon.	
Robert Clarke,	July 25.	<i>Baronets created by King</i>	
Snailwell, Cambridgeshire.		GEORGE I.	
Cordell Firebrace,	28.	A. D. 1714.	
John Rogers,	Feb. 21.	The Hon. SIR	
	1699.	Uftus Becke, Nov. 1.	
John Browne,	Dec. 14.	J Francis-Haskin Eyles Styles,	
London.		Dec. 1.	
Thomas Allin, alias Anguish.		Robert Smyth,	
	1700.	Isfield, Suffex.	
Philip Touchet Chetwode,	Ap. 6.	Gregory Page,	
<i>Baronets created by Q. ANNE.</i>		3.	
A. D. 1702.		Nicholas Hacket Carew, Jan. 11.	
THE Hon. SIR		Bedington, Surry.	
CHARLES Sidley,	July 10.	Abraham Janffen, Mar. 11.	
Southfleet, Kent.		1715.	
	1703.	William Lowther, Jan. 6.	
Whistler Webster,	May 21.	Swillington, Yorkshire.	

† Note, That since the Union, when the King creates a Baronet of this Realm, they are created by the same Style as Peers, i. e. *Baronets of the Kingdom of Great Britain.*

<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1718.	<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1730.
John Warrender,	June 2.	George Wynne,	Aug. 9.
Francis St. John,	Sept. 10.	Leeewood, Flint.	
Longthorpe, Northamptonshire.	1716.	Kenrick Clayton,	Jan. 13.
William Dixwell,	June 11.	Robert Brown,	Mar. 11.
Cotton, Warwickshire.		Westminster.	
Narbrough D'Aeth,	July 16.	Mark Stuart Pleydell,	1732. June 15.
William Milner,	Feb. 26.	Colehill, Berkshire.	
	1717.	John Heathcote,	Jan. 17.
Abraham Elton,	Oct. 31.	London.	
Brooke Bridges,	April 19.	Thomas Heathcote,	Apr. 16.
Goodneston, Kent.		Hursley, Hants.	
Lambert Blackwell,	July 16.	Edward Turner,	24.
	1720.	Ambroseden, Oxford.	
John Chardin,	May 28.		1736.
Henry Blunt,	June 17.	John Peachy,	Mar. 21.
Oswald Moseley,	18.		1737.
John Chapman,	27.	Charles Payne,	Oct. 31.
William Saunderson,	July 19.	St. Christopher's, where this	
	1721.	Baronet is now Colonel of a	
William Codrington,	Ap. 21.	Regiment.	
	1723.		1738.
John Frederick,	June 10.	John Armytage,	July 4.
George Vandeput,	Nov. 7.	Edward Hulfe,	Feb. 7.
	1724.	Thomas Drury,	16.
Andrew Mitchell,	June 19.		1740.
	1725.	Nathanael Thorold,	Mar. 24.
Charles Eversfield,	May 4.	Harmeston, Lincolnshire.	
	1726.		1742.
Thomas Farnaby,	July 21.	Thomas Wynn,	Oct. 25.
Rowland Hill,	Jan. 20.	Bodvean, Carnarvonshire.	
	1727.		1744.
John Turner,	Ap. 27.	Wm. Beauch. Proctor,	Feb. 20.
Warham, Norfolk.			1745.
Baronets created by King		Henry Grey,	Jan. 11.
GEORGE II.		Howich, Northumberland.	
<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1728.	Wm. Morden Harbord †,	Mar. 22.
HENRY Gough,	Mar. 29.		1746.
	1729.	Joseph Danvers,	July 4.
Cyril Wyche,	Dec. 20.	Swithland, Leicestershire.	
	1730.	William Gooch,	Nov. 4.
Thomas Robinson,	Mar. 10.		
Rookeby, Yorkshire.			

† He is also a Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath; after which, he was advanced to the higher Dignity of a Baronet.

William

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<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1746.	<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1752.
William Pepperell †,	15.	William Gibbons,	Ap. 21.
<i>Massachusetts's-Bay, New-Engl^d.</i>		<i>Barbadoes, where this Baro-</i>	
Matthew Featherston-haugh,		<i>net is Lieutenant-General, and</i>	
	1747.	<i>Speaker of the Assembly.</i>	
Hutchins Williams,	Ap. 6.		1754.
<i>the Prior in Chichester, Suffex.</i>		Francis Knollys,	April 1.
	1748.	Matthew Lambe,	Jan. 17.
Henry Ibbetson,	June 2.	Edward Winnington,	Feb. 28.
Edward Lawrence,	Jan. 17.	Charles Sheffield,	Mar. 1.
<i>with Remainder to Wollaston,</i>		Horatio Mann,	3.
<i>and Heirs.</i>		<i>the King's now Resident at</i>	
Joshua Vanneck,	Dec. 10.	<i>Florence.</i>	

† This Baronet was advanced to this Honour as a Reward for his gallant and memorable Behaviour at the Taking of *Cape Breton*, when he was General and Commander in Chief of the Forces there.

N. B. *In the foregoing List, the Christian Names of those Baronets who are now Peers of Great Britain are omitted, those being to be found, in this Work, in the respective Lists of Peers; whereas the Christian Names of those who are only Irish Peers occur here, such, by our Law, having no higher Title here than that of Baronet, and, being not Peers of this Kingdom, have no Place in this Present State thereof, as Peers.*

A LIST of such Foreigners who have been advanced to the Baronetage of England, with the Dates of their Creations, and an Account of some of them, collected from good Authorities.

Foreigners created Baronets by King CHARLES I.

<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1644.
† William Van-colster, of Amsterdam, in Holland,	Feb. 28.
William de Borrell, of Amsterdam, in Holland,	Mar. 21.
<i>Ambassador from the States-General to King Charles I.</i>	

Baronets created by King CHARLES II.

<i>The Hon. SIR</i>	A. D. 1652.
William Curtius,	April 2.
<i>Resident from King Charles II. to Gustavus King of</i>	
<i>Sweden, and the Princes of Germany, at the time of his</i>	
<i>Creation.</i>	

† *Henrietta-Maria*, the Queen of King Charles I. in 1643 was in *Holland*, to procure Succours for the King; hence it may be presumed, that these Gentlemen had done some eminent Services there to the King, and, it is not unlikely, might be recommended to his Favour by the Queen.

Arthur Marigny Carpentier † a French Gent. of Brussels, a
Knight by Patent dated at Brussels, 1658.
 Anthony de Merces, a Knight of France, Aug.
 April. 1660.

Sir Gualter de Raedt, of the Hague, in Holland, Knt. 23 May, O.S.
So created the Day before the King left that Place,
where he had been entertained with incredible Magnifi-
cence by the States-General for several Days, and em-
barked at Scheveling for England, to take Possession of
his Crown.

Foreigners created Baronets by King CHARLES II.

The Hon. SIR A. D. 1660.
 GYles Mottet, of Liege, Nov. 16.
the Secretary to the Spanish Embassy in England.

1661.

“ John Frederick van Freisendorf, of *Hendick*, Lord of
 “ *Kympe*, Privy-Counsellor to the King of *Sweden*,
 “ and his Ambassador Extraordinary to K. *Charles II.*
 “ to congratulate his Restoration, and conclude a
 “ Treaty of Alliance and Commerce with him, which
 “ he effected 23 Oct. 1661. and then returned; be-
 “ fore which, the King graced him with this Title, by
 “ Patent, dated

Oct. 4.
 1674.

“ Cornelius-Martin van Trump, the gallant Admiral of
 “ *Holland and West-Friesland* (Son of the famous *Sieur*
 “ *Cornelius van Trump*, Knight of the Order of *St.*
 “ *Michael*, also Admiral, who bore great Affection
 “ to the Person and Interests of King *Charles II.* in
 “ his Exile, and was killed in a Sea-fight with the
 “ *English* during the Usurpation in 1653), was ho-
 “ noured with this Dignity, on the Conclusion of the
 “ Peace with the *Dutch*, in Feb. 1673-4. by Patent,
 “ dated

Mar. 25.
 1675.

“ Sir Richard Tulpe, of Amsterdam, Holland, Knight, Ap. 23.
 Ignatius Vitus (Second Son of Sir Dominick White, of
 Lymerick, in Ireland) was created a Knight, a Baron,
 and Earl or Count of Albis, all Honours of the Empire,
 by the Emperor Leopold, on Frid. Non. Augusti, A. D.
 1658; and his Daughter made Marchioness D'Alby-
 ville to her, and her Heirs: On 29 June 1679 he re-
 ceived the Dignity of Baronet of England from King
 Charles II. with a Remainder, for want of Issue Male,

† King Charles II. frequented Brussels in 1658.

to his Nephew Ignatius-Maximilian Vitus, and the Heirs Male of his Body.

" Gellebrand Sas van Bosch,

1680.

Oct. 23.

Servant to the Prince of Orange, in his Court, afterwards William III. King of England.

1682.

Cornelius Gans, of the Netherlands,

June 29.

(with special Remainder to Stephen Gronbart, and his Heirs).

Foreigners created Baronets by King JAMES II.

The Hon. SIR

A. D. 1686.

Cornelius Speelman, of the Netherlands, and General of the States of Holland (with a special Clause of Precedency, for his Mother to take the Rank and Title of a Baronetess of England),

Sept. 9.

Foreigner created Baronet by King WILLIAM III.

The Hon. SIR

A. D. 1699.

John Peter Vanderbrande,

June 9.

Foreigner created Baronet by Queen Anne.

The Hon. SIR

A. D. 1709.

Robert de Neufville,

Mar. 18.

of Frankfort, on the Maine, Germany.

N U M B E R IX.

A S C H E M E of the Stalls at Windsor of the Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, as they now stand.

3. Duke of Cumberland.	1. The Sovereign.	2. Prince of Wales.	4. Duke of Saxe Gotha.
5. Margrave of Anspach.		6. Prince Edward Augustus.	
7. Prince of Hesse Cassell.		8. Prince of Orange.	
9. Duke of Dorset.		10. Duke of Newcastle,	
11. Duke of Grafton.		12. Duke of Rutland.	
13. Earl of Chesterfield.		14. Duke of Devonshire.	
15. Duke of Marlborough.		16. Duke of Kingston.	
17. Duke of Portland.		18. Duke of Leeds.	
19. Duke of Bedford.		20. Earl of Granville.	
21. Earl of Lincoln.		22. Earl of Winchilsea.	
23. Earl of Cardigan.		24. Void.	
25. Void.		26. Void.	

Officers belonging to the said Order.

The Right Reverend Father in God Dr. *Benjamin Hoadly*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*, Prelate.

The Right Reverend Father in God Dr. *John Gilbert*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, Chancellor.

The Reverend Dr. *Penyston Booth*, Dean of *Windsor*, Register.
Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; Garter Principal King of Arms.

Hon. Sir *Henry Bellenden*, Knt. Usher of the Black-Rod.

Robert Quarme Esq; his Deputy.

N U M.

NUMBER X.

A SCHEME of the Stalls of the Knights of the Bath, 1755.

<i>On the Right Hand.</i>	<i>On the Left Hand.</i>
1. <i>The Sovereign.</i>	2. <i>The Duke of Cumberland.</i>
3. <i>The Earl of Cholmondley.</i>	4. <i>The Earl of Breadalbane.</i>
5. <i>Lord De la Warr.</i>	6. <i>Sir William Stanhope.</i>
7. <i>Sir Conyers D'Arcy.</i>	8. <i>Sir Paul Methuen.</i>
9. <i>Earl of Buckinghamshire.</i>	10. <i>Sir Robert Clifton.</i>
11. <i>Sir William Yonge.</i>	12. <i>Earl of Leicester.</i>
13. <i>Earl of Inchequin.</i>	14. <i>Duke of Chandois.</i>
15. <i>Sir Thomas Robinson.</i>	16. <i>Sir John Cope.</i>
17. <i>Sir John Ligonier.</i>	18. <i>Viscount Fitzwilliam.</i>
19. <i>Sir Thomas Whitmore.</i>	20. <i>Sir Henry Calthorpe.</i>
21. <i>Sir William Morden Har- bord.</i>	22. <i>Sir Charles Hanbury Wil- liams.</i>
23. <i>Sir Edward Hawke.</i>	24. <i>Sir Charles Howard.</i>
25. <i>Sir John Mordaunt.</i>	26. <i>Lord Pollington.</i>
27. <i>Lord Onslow.</i>	28. <i>Sir Edward Walpole.</i>
29. <i>Marquis of Winchester.</i>	30. <i>Sir Richard Lyttelton.</i>
31. <i>Sir Edward Montagu.</i>	32. <i>Sir William Rowley.</i>
33. <i>Sir Benjamin Keene.</i>	34. <i>Void.</i>
35. <i>Void.</i>	36. <i>Void.</i>
37. <i>Void.</i>	38. <i>Void.</i>

Principal

Principal OFFICERS.

Bishop of *Rochester*, Dean of this Order.
William Woodley, Esq; *Bath* King of Arms.
Sackville Fox, Esq; Genealogist.
Charles Frewin, Gentleman-Usher.
 ——— Secretary. Vacant.
Colonel Cockayne, Register.
Henry Foulks, Messenger.

NUMBER XI.

The Earl-Marshal and Hereditary Earl-Marshal of England, with the Deputy-Marshal (appointed by the King) and the Officers under his Jurisdiction.

HIS Grace *Edward* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marshal and Hereditary Earl-Marshal of *England*.
 The Right Honourable *Thomas*, Earl of *Effingham*, His Deputy.

KINGS of ARMS.

Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; *Garter* Principal King of Arms.
Charles Townley, Esq; *Clarencieux* King of Arms.
William Oldys, jun. Esq; *Norroy* King of Arms.

HERALDS.

John Warburton, Esq; *Somerset*. *Thomas Thornberry*, Esq; *Windfor*.
James Lane, Esq; *Richmond*. *John Martin Leake*, Esq; *Chester*.
Thomas Browne, Esq; *Lancaster*. *George Fletcher*, Esq; *York*.

HERALDS Extraordinary.

John Dugdale, Esq; *Mowbray*. *Thomas Beewes* Esq; *Arundel*.

PURSUIVANTS.

John Pine, Gentleman, Blue- *Henry Hastings*, Gent. Rouge-
 mantle. Croix.
Peter Toms, Gent. Portcullis. *Henry Hill*, Gent. Rouge Dragon.

NUMBER XII.

A LIST of the LORDS, and others of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

- H**IS Royal Highness *William Duke of Cumberland.*
Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain.
Matthew, Lord Archbishop of York.
John, Earl Granville, Lord President of the Council.
Charles, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
John, Duke of Rutland, Lord Steward of the Household.
Charles, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.
Harry, Duke of Bolton.
John, Duke of Bedford.
William, Duke of Devonshire.
Charles, Duke of Queensberry and Dover.
Archibald, Duke of Argyll.
James, Duke of Atholl.
Peregrine, Duke of Ancaster, Lord Great Chamberlain.
Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.
Lionel, Duke of Dorset, Master of the Horse to his Majesty.
John, Marquis of Tweeddale.
William, Marquis of Hartington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Daniel, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.
- Philip, Earl of Chesterfield.*
John, Earl of Sandwich.
Robert, Earl of Holderness, One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
William Henry, Earl of Rochford, Groom of the Stole to his Majesty.
William, Earl of Jersey.
Francis, Earl of Godolphin.
George, Earl of Cholmondeley.
James, Earl of Hyndford.
George Dunk, Earl of Halifax.
James, Earl Waldegrave, Governor to the Prince of Wales.
Benjamin, Earl Fitz Walter, Treasurer of the Household.
William, Earl of Harrington.
William, Earl of Bath.
John, Earl of Buckinghamshire.
Simon, Earl of Harcourt.
Charles, Earl Cornwallis, Constable of the Tower of London.
John, Earl of Egmont.
Wills, Earl of Hillsborough, Comptroller of the Household.
William, Viscount Barrington.
Thomas, Lord Bishop of London.
John, Lord Delawarr.
John, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton.
Allen, Lord Bathurst.
Richard, Lord Edgumbe, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Samuel, Lord Sandys.
George, Lord Anson, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Arthur

Arthur Onslow, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Commons.

William Finch, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

Henry Legge, Esq; Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer.

George Grenville, Esq; Treasurer of the Navy.

Sir *Dudley Ryder*, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's-Bench.

Sir *Thomas Clarke*, Knt. Master of the Rolls.

Sir *John Willes*, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Sir *Paul Methuen*, Knight of the Bath.

Sir *Conyers D'Arcy*, Knight of the Bath.

Horatio Walpole, Esq;

Sir *Wm. Yonge*, Bart. and Knt. of the Bath.

Sir *John Rushout*, Bart.

George Dodington, Esq;

William Pitt, Esq; Paymaster-General of the Forces.

Henry Fox, Esq; Secretary at War.

Sir *John Ligonier*, Knight of the Bath, Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

Sir *Thomas Robinson*, Knight of the Bath, One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Sir *George Lee*.

Sir *George Lyttelton*, Bart. Conferer of the Household.

Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.

James Vernon,
Walter Cary,
William Sharpe,
Gilbert West, } Esqrs.

Clerks of the Council in Extraordinary.

Henry Fane,
William Blair,
Francis Vernon,
Philip Sharpe,
Robert Walpole, } Esqrs.

Philip Sharpe, Esq; Keeper of the Council Records.

Mr. John Scott,
Mr. Thomas Dring, } Keepers of the Council-Chamber.

Charles Dickinson, Office-keeper.

Frances Dickinson, Necessary Woman.

N U M B E R XIII.

Secretaries of STATE, and their Officers.

THE Right Honourable *Robert*, Earl of *Holderness*, Secretary of State for the Northern Province.

James Wallace,
Richard Potenger, } Esqrs. Under-Secretaries.

John

John Larpent, Esq; First Clerk.

Clerks.

<i>Mr. Joseph Stepney,</i>	<i>Mr. Thomas Noble,</i>	
<i>Mr. Michael Peter Morin,</i>	<i>Mr. William Fraser,</i>	
<i>Mr. Richard Shadwell,</i>	<i>Mr. James Royer,</i>	
<i>Mr. Francis Wace,</i>	<i>Mr. James Wright,</i>	
<i>Mr. Joseph Noble,</i>		} Chamber-keepers.
<i>Mr. Thomas Ancel,</i> Deputy to <i>Turner,</i>		
<i>Mrs. Mary Graham,</i> Office-Cleaner.		

The Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Robinson*, Knight of the *Bath*,
Secretary of State for the *Southern Province*.

<i>Claudius Amyand,</i>	} Esqrs. Under-Secretaries.
<i>James Rivers,</i>	
<i>Joseph Richardson</i> , Esq; First Clerk.	

Clerks.

<i>Mr. James Payzant,</i>	<i>Mr. Thomas Shelly,</i>
<i>Mr. George Brown,</i>	<i>Mr. Cuchet Jouvencel,</i>
<i>Mr. William Duck,</i>	<i>Mr. James Payzant</i> , jun.
<i>Mr. Jeremy Sneyd,</i>	<i>Mr. Nathan Draper,</i>
<i>Law-Clerk, Lovell Stanhope</i> , Esq;	
<i>Mr. John Somers,</i>	} Chamber-keepers.
<i>Mr. John White,</i>	
<i>Priscilla Shirley</i> , Office-Cleaner.	

Clerks of the Signet.

<i>Charles Delafaye,</i>	<i>Joseph Moyle,</i>
<i>Edward Weston,</i>	<i>William Blair</i> , Esquires.
<i>Mr. Haynes</i> , <i>Mr. George Brown</i> , Deputies.	
<i>Andrew Stone</i> , Esq; Keeper of the Paper-Office.	
<i>Thomas Ramsden</i> , Esq; Collector and Transmitter of State Papers.	

Decypherer.

The Right Reverend Dr. *Edward Willes*, Lord Bishop of *Bath*
and *Wells*.

Sir *Thomas Brand*, Embellisher.

Mr. Thomas Richardson, Office-keeper.

Writer of the Gazette.

Edward Weston, Esq; 300 *l.* per Annum.

Thomas Ramsden, Esq; Latin Secretary, 200 *l.* per Annum.

NUMBER XIV.

A LIST of the Custodes Rotulorum in England and Wales.

B Edford, Town and County,	John, <i>Duke of Bedford.</i>
Berks, ———	George, <i>Duke of St. Alban's.</i>
Bucks, ———	Charles, <i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>
Cambridge, ———	Henry, <i>Earl of Lincoln.</i>
Chester, ———	George, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>
Cornwall, ———	Richard, <i>Lord Edgcumbe.</i>
Cumberland, ———	Charles, <i>Earl of Egremont.</i>
Derby, ———	William, <i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>
Devon, and City of Exeter, —	John, <i>Duke of Bedford.</i>
Dorset, ———	Anthony, <i>Earl of Shaftesbury.</i>
Durham, ———	<i>Bishop of Durham.</i>
Essex, ———	Benjamin, <i>Earl Fitzwalter.</i>
Gloucester, ———	Matthew, <i>Lord Ducie of Moreton</i>
Hereford, ———	John, <i>Viscount Bateman.</i>
Hertford, ———	William, <i>Earl Cowper.</i>
Huntingdon, ———	Robert, <i>Duke of Manchester.</i>
Kent, ———	Lionel Cranfield, <i>D. Dorset.</i>
Lancaster, ———	
Leicester, ———	John, <i>Duke of Rutland.</i>
Lincoln, ———	Peregrine, <i>Duke of Ancaster.</i>
Middlesex, ———	Thomas, <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>
Monmouth, ———	Thomas Morgan, <i>Esq;</i>
Norfolk, ———	John, <i>Earl of Buckinghamsh.</i>
Northampton, ———	George Dunk, <i>Earl of Halifax.</i>
Northumberland, ———	Hugh, <i>Earl of Northumberland.</i>
Nottingham, ———	Thomas, <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>
Oxford, ———	Charles, <i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>
Perborough Liberty, ———	William, <i>Earl Fitzwilliam.</i>
Rutland, ———	Brownlow, <i>Earl of Exeter.</i>
Salop, ———	Henry-Arthur, <i>Earl of Powis.</i>
Somerset, ———	John, <i>Earl Poulet.</i>
Southampton, ———	Harry, <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>
Stafford, ———	Granville, <i>Earl Gower.</i>
Suffolk, ———	Charles, <i>Duke of Grafton.</i>
Surry, ———	Richard, <i>Lord Onslow.</i>
Suffex, ———	John, <i>Earl of Ashburnham.</i>
Warwick, ———	Francis, <i>Earl Brooke.</i>
Westmorland, ———	Sir William Lowther, <i>Bart.</i>
Wilts, ———	Robert Sawyer Herbert, <i>Esq;</i>
	Worcester.

Worcestershire,	————	Geo. William, <i>Earl of Coventry.</i>
Yorkth. } <i>East-Riding,</i>	————	Henry, <i>Viscount Irwin.</i>
} <i>West-Riding,</i>	————	Charles, <i>Marquess of Rocking.</i>
} <i>North-Riding,</i>	————	Ditto.
} <i>York City,</i>	————	Ditto.

W A L E S.

Anglesey,	————	Owen Meyricke, <i>Esq;</i>
Brecon,	————	Thomas Morgan, <i>Esq;</i>
Cardigan,	————	Thomas Johnes, <i>Esq;</i>
Caermarthen,	————	Thomas Williams, <i>Esq;</i>
Caernarvon,	————	Sir William Yonge, <i>Bart.</i>
Denbigh,	————	Richard Myddelton, <i>Esq;</i>
Flint,	————	Thomas, <i>Lord Archer.</i>
Glamorgan,	————	Other Lewis, <i>Earl of Plymouth.</i>
Merioneth,	————	{ William Vaughan, <i>of Corfe-</i>
Montgomery,	————	<i>gedol, Esq;</i>
Pembroke,	————	Henry Arthur, <i>Earl of Powis.</i>
Radnor,	————	Sir William Owen, <i>Bart.</i>
Haverford-West,	————	William Perry, <i>Esq;</i>
		Sir William Owen, <i>Bart.</i>

N U M B E R X V.

A LIST of the Lieutenants in England and Wales.

E N G L A N D.

B Edford,	————	John, <i>Duke of Bedford,</i>
Berkshire,	————	George, <i>Duke of St. Albans.</i>
Bucks,	————	Charles, <i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>
Cambridge,	————	Henry, <i>Earl of Lincoln.</i>
Chester,	————	George, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>
Cornwall,	————	Richard, <i>Lord Edgcumbe.</i>
Cumberland,	————	Charles, <i>Earl of Egremont.</i>
Derby,	————	William, <i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>
Devon, and City of Exeter	—	John, <i>Duke of Bedford.</i>
Dorset,	————	Anthony, <i>Earl of Shaftesbury.</i>
Durham,	————	Henry, <i>Earl of Darlington.</i>
Essex,	————	Benjamin, <i>Earl Fitzwalter.</i>
Gloucester,	————	Matthew L. Ducie, <i>of Moreton.</i>
Hereford,	————	Sir Charles-Hanbury Williams.
		Hertford,

Hertford,	————	William, <i>Earl Cowper.</i>
Huntingdon,	————	Robert, <i>Duke of Manchester.</i>
Kent,	————	Lionel Cranfield, <i>D. of Dorset.</i>
Lancaster,	————	Edward, <i>Earl of Derby,</i>
Leicester,	————	John, <i>Duke of Rutland.</i>
Lincoln,	————	Peregrine, <i>Duke of Ancaster.</i>
Middlesex,	————	Thomas, <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>
Monmouth,	————	Thomas Morgan, <i>Esq;</i>
Norfolk,	————	John, <i>Earl of Buckinghamshire.</i>
Northampton,	————	George Dunk, <i>Earl of Halifax.</i>
Northumberland	————	Hugh, <i>Earl of Northumberland.</i>
Nottingham,	————	Thomas, <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>
Oxford,	————	Charles, <i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>
Rutland,	————	Brownlow, <i>Earl of Exeter.</i>
Salop,	————	Henry-Arthur, <i>Earl of Powis.</i>
Somerset,	————	John, <i>Earl Poulet.</i>
Southampton,	————	Harry, <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>
Stafford,	————	Granville, <i>Earl Gower.</i>
Suffolk,	————	Charles, <i>Duke of Grafton.</i>
Surry,	————	Richard, <i>Lord Onslow.</i>
Sussex,	————	John, <i>Earl of Ashburnham.</i>
Warwick,	————	Francis, <i>Earl Brooke.</i>
Westmoreland,	————	Sir William Lowther, <i>Bart.</i>
Wilts,	————	Robert Sawyer Herbert, <i>Esq;</i>
Worcester.	————	George William, <i>Earl of Cov.</i>
Yorksh. } <i>East-Riding,</i>	————	Henry, <i>Viscount Irwin.</i>
} <i>West-Riding,</i>	————	Charles, <i>Marquiss of Rocking.</i>
} <i>North-Riding,</i>	————	Robert, <i>Earl of Holderness.</i>
Tower Hamlets,	————	Charles, <i>Earl Cornwallis.</i>

W A L E S.

Anglesey,	————	George, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>
Brecon,	————	Thomas Morgan, <i>Esq;</i>
Caernarvon,	————	George, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>
Caermarthen,	————	Thomas Williams, <i>Esq;</i>
Cardigan,	————	Willmot, <i>Viscount Lisburne.</i>
Denbigh,	————	Richard Myddelton, <i>Esq;</i>
Flint,	————	George, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>
Glamorgan,	————	Other Lewis, <i>Earl of Plymouth.</i>
Merioneth,	————	George, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>
Montgomery,	————	George, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>
Pembroke,	————	Sir William Owen, <i>Bart.</i>
Radnor,	————	William Perry, <i>Esq;</i>
Haverford-West,	————	Sir William Owen, <i>Bart.</i>
Tower Hamlets,	————	Charles, <i>Earl Cornwallis.</i>

NUMBER XVI.

His Majesty's Ministers in the Southern Provinces.

Madrid,	S IR Benjamin Keene, Knight of the Bath, Ambassador, and Plenipotentiary Extraordinary.
	Charles Townshend, Esq; Secretary to Embassy.
Rome,	Mr. George Charles, Secretary.
Constantinople,	James Porter, Esq; Ambassador.
Naples,	Sir James Gray, Bart. Minister.
Florence,	Sir Horatio Mann, Bart. Resident.
Venice,	John Murray, Esq; Resident.
Berne,	Arthur Villettes, Esq; Minister.
Lisbon,	Abraham Castres, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary.
Paris,	Ruvigny De Cosne, Esq; Secretary to the Embassy.
	Commissioners, Ruvigny de Cosne, and William Mildmay.

NUMBER XVII.

His Majesty's Ministers in the Northern Provinces.

Vienna,	R Obert Keith, Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary.
Copenhagen,	Walter Tilly, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary.
Dresden.	{ Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Knight of the Bath, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Hague,	Hon. Colonel Yorke, Minister Plenipotentiary.
Russia,	{ Melchior-Guy Dickens, Esq; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Hamburgh,	{ James Cope, Esq; Resident.
Bremen, and	
Lubeck,	
Bavaria, &c.	Onslow Burish, Esq; Minister.
Brussels,	Solomon Dayrolle, Esq; Minister.
Liege,	George Crossene, Esq; Resident.

N U M B E R XVII.

Foreign Ministers in the Southern Province.

From Portugal,	{	DON <i>Lewis D'Acunha</i> , Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Portugal.
Sardinia,		Count <i>Perron</i> , Envoy Extraordinary.
Naples,		Prince <i>San Severino Albertini</i> , Minister.
Modena,		Marquess <i>Paolucci</i> , Minister.
Tuscany,		Signior <i>Pucci</i> , charged with the Affairs.
Venice,		Signior <i>Francisco Zon</i> , Ambassador.
Spain,		Chevalier <i>D'Abreu</i> , Minister.
France,		Duc de <i>Mirepoix</i> , Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

N U M B E R XIX.

Foreign Ministers in the Northern Province.

From Vienna,	{	Count <i>Colloredo</i> , Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Russia,		Count <i>Czernichew</i> , Minister Plenipotentiary.
Holland,		Monsieur <i>Hop</i> , Envoy Extraordinary.
Prussia,		Mr. <i>Michel</i> , Secretary.
Denmark,		Count <i>Rantzau</i> , Envoy Extraordinary.
<i>Electors</i> Palatine and Bavaria,	{	Count <i>De Haslang</i> , Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Poland,		Count <i>Fleming</i> , Envoy Extraordinary.
Sweden,		Monsieur <i>Wiedmacher</i> , Secretary.
Hesse-Cassel,		M. <i>Aelt</i> , Minister.

N U M B E R XX.

Consuls in the Southern Province.

Portugal,	{	Lisbon, Hon. <i>Edward Hay</i> , Esq; Consul-General.
		Madeira, <i>Matthew Hiccox</i> , Esq;
		Oporto, <i>Robert Jackson</i> , Esq;
		Faro, <i>John Hammond</i> , Esq;

Spain,

Spain, { Madrid, *John Burnaby Parker*, Esq; Consul-General.
 Cadiz, *Burrington Goldsworthy*, Esq;
 Canaries, *John Cross*, Esq;
 Corunna, *Joseph Jordan*, Esq;
 Alicant, *Thomas Coxon*, Esq;
 Seville and St. Lucca, *Windham Beawes*, Esq;
 Cartagena, *James Bankes*, Esq;
 Malaga, *Francis Aiskell*, Esq;
 Barcelona, *James Miller*, Esq;

Italy. { Nice, *Lewis Cabanis*, Esq;
 Genoa, *John Birtles*, Esq;
 Cagliari, *Barrington Taverner*, Esq;
 Leghorn, *John Dick*, Esq;
 Naples, *Isaac Jamineau*, Esq;
 Messina and Malta, *George Teteru*, Esq;
John Dodsworth, Dep. at Malta.
 Venice, *Joseph Smith*, Esq;
 Zante, *John Sargent*, Esq;

Barbary. { Tetuan, *William Petticrew*, Esq;
 Algiers, *Stanhope Aspinwall*, Esq;
 Tripoli, *Robert White*, Esq;
 Tunis, *Charles Gordon*, Esq;

Consuls appointed by the *Turkey Company*.

Smyrna, *Samuel Crawley*, Esq;
 Alexandria, ——— *Brown*.
 Aleppo, ——— *Pollard*.
 Cyprus, ——— *George Wakeman*.
 Cairo, *R. Barton*.
 Tripoli, Syria, ——— *Carew*.

NUMBER XXI.

AGENTS for the Plantations.

Barbadoes, *John Sharpe*, Esq;
 Jamaica, *John Sharpe*, Esq;
 St. Christopher's, *George James Douglas*, Esq;
 Montserrat, *Henry Willmot*, Esq;
 Bahama's,
 Nova-Scotia, *Christopher Kilby*, Esq;
 Massachusetts-Bay, *William Bolland*, Esq;
 New-Hampshire, *John Thomlinson*, Esq;
 New-York, *Robert Charles*, Esq;

New-Jersey,	<i>Richard Partridge, Esq;</i>
Virginia,	<i>James Abercrombie, Esq;</i>
Maryland,	
Pennsylvania,	<i>Richard Partridge, Esq;</i>
South-Carolina,	<i>James Crockatt, Esq;</i>
Antigua,	<i>John Sharpe, Esq;</i>
Nevis,	<i>John Sharpe, Esq;</i>
Bermuda,	<i>Ralph Noden, Esq;</i>
North-Carolina,	<i>James Abercrombie, Esq;</i>
Connecticut, and	<i>} Richard Partridge, Esq;</i>
Rhode-Island,	
Georgia,	<i>Benjamin Martyn, Esq;</i>

NUMBER XXII.

Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

G <i>George Dunk, Earl of Halifax,</i>	<i>} each 1000 l per Annum.</i>
<i>John Pitt, Esq;</i>	
<i>James Grenville, Esq;</i>	
<i>Francis Fane, Esq;</i>	
<i>Andrew Stone, Esq;</i>	
<i>James Oswald, Esq;</i>	
<i>Richard Edgumbe, Esq;</i>	
<i>Thomas Pelham, Esq;</i>	
<i>Thomas Hill, and John Pownall, Esquires, Secretaries, — 500 l</i>	
<i>per Annum each.</i>	
<i>Samuel Gellibrand, Esq; Deputy-Secretary. — 200 l. per An.</i>	
<i>Edward Sedgwicke, Esq; Clerk of the Reports. — 200 l. per An.</i>	

Clerks.

<i>Mr. Richard Rogers.</i>	<i>Mr. Richard Cranwell.</i>
<i>Mr. John Tutte.</i>	<i>Mr. John Pocock.</i>
<i>Mr. Silas Bradbury.</i>	<i>Mr. Francis Damor.</i>
<i>Mr. Richard Willis, Chamber-keeper and Assistant-Messenger.</i>	
<i>Mr. Edward Serle, Messenger and Assistant Chamber-Keeper.</i>	
<i>Mr. Giles Griffin, Porter.</i>	
<i>Mrs. Bridget Griffin, Necessary-Woman.</i>	

N U M B E R XXIII.

Lord PRIVY-SEAL's Office.

C H A R L E S, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Privy-Seal.

Clerks.

Thomas Ratcliff, Esq; *Robert Barbor*, Esq;
Rev. and Hon. Frederick Harvey, *John Stillingfleet*, Esq;
Samuel Wilson,
Michael-Peter-Morrin, } Deputy-Clerks.
Thomas Richardson, Office-keeper.

N U M B E R XXIV.

Governors and Officers in the West-Indies.

*H*oratio Walpole, Esq; Auditor-General of the Plantations.

J A M A I C A.

Charles Knowles, Esq; Governor.
Andrew Stone, Esq; Register.
John-Anthony Balaguier, Esq; Secretary.
Peter Forbes, Esq; Provost-Marshal.
Richard Shelly, Esq; Naval-Officer.
Nathaniel Cooper, the Younger, Esq; Vendue-Master.
Thomas Beach, Esq; Attorney-General,
Nicholas Paxton } Clerk of the Crown and Peace, and Chief
 } Clerk of the Supreme Court.
T. Graham, Receiver of all Duties and Impositions, &c.
Hubert Tassall, Esq; Clerk of the Markets.

B A R B A D O E S.

Henry Grenville, Esq; Governor.
Anthony Cracherode, Esq; Register.
Andrew Stone, Esq; Secretary.
Alexander Burnet, Esq; Clerk of the Markets.
Jonathan Bienman, Esq; Attorney-General.
George Paxton, Esq; Treasurer.
John Cornelius, Esq; Naval-Officer.
Thomas and Francis Reynolds, Provost-Marshal.
Charles Huggins, Clerk and Remembrancer.
William Rawlins, Register of the Admiralty.

LEEWARD-ISLANDS.

George Thomas, Esq; Governor.

Gilbert Fleming, Esq; Lieutenant-General of the said Islands.
Lieutenant-Governor of *St. Christopher's*

Lord Hawley, Lieutenant-Governor of *Antigua*.

Lieutenant-Governor of *Nevis*.

Lieut. Col. *Robert Carpenter*, Lieutenant-Governor of *Montserrat*.
Wazvel Smith, and *Savile Cust*, Esqrs. Secretary and Clerk of the
Crown.

William Floyer, Esq; Clerk of the Naval Office in the *Leeward-Islands*.

William Janssen, Esq; Provost-Marshal of the *Leeward-Islands*.

BAHAMA-ISLANDS.

John Tinker, Esq; Governor.

Thomas Granger, Esq; Chief Justice.

BERMUDA.

William Popple, Esq; Governor.

George Tucker, Esq; Secretary and Provost-Marshal.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

James Glen, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Forces
there and in *Georgia*.

William Henry Lyttelton, Esq; Governor.

Colonel Bull, Lieutenant-Governor.

————— *Abercromby*, Esq; Attorney-General.

John Hamerton, Esq; Secretary and Treasurer.

James Morley, Esq; Provost-Marshal.

Maurice Lewis, Esq; Master in Chancery.

William Mackay, Clerk of the Markets at *Charles-Town*.

Peter Leigh, Esq; Chief-Justice.

Apfley Brett, Esq; Naval Officer.

Childermer Croft, Clerk of the Assembly.

Nathaniel Crottendon, Vendue-Master.

James Wright, Remembrancer, Clerk of the Pleas and Eilreats
of the Court of Exchequer.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Arthur Dobbs, Esq; Governor.

Enoch Hall, Esq; Chief-Justice.

Nathaniel Rice, Esq; Secretary.

John Montgomery, Esq; Attorney General.

VIRGINIA.

Governor.

Robert Dinwiddie, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.

William

William Adair, Esq; Secretary.
Peyton Randolph, Esq; Attorney-General.
Edward Trederuf, Esq; Naval-Officer of *James River*.
John Couraud, Esq; Naval-Officer of *York River*.

P E N S Y L V A N I A.

A Proprietary Government.
Robert Hunter Morris, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

M A R Y L A N D.

Lord *Baltimore*, Proprietor and Governor.
Horatio Sharpe, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

N E W - Y O R K.

Sir *Charles Hardy*, Knight, Governor.
James Delancy, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.
George Clark, Esq; Secretary.
James Delaney, Esq; Chief-Justice.
Richard Bradley, Esq; Attorney-General.
Philip Livingston, Esq; Town Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the Common-Pleas, in the County and City of *Albany*, and Secretary to the Commissioners for *Indian Affairs*.

N E W - J E R S E Y.

Jonathan Belchier, Esq; Governor.
Hon. *John Hamilton*, Esq; President.
Robert Lettice, Esq; Governor.
Christopher Coates, Gent. Secretary.
Joseph Warrel, Esq; Attorney-General.

G E O R G I A.

John Reynolds, Esq; Governor.

G I B R A L T A R.

Lieutenant-General *Fowke*, Governor.

M I N O R C A.

Lord *Tyrawley*, Governor.
General *Blakeney*, Lieutenant-Governor.

R H O D E - I S L A N D and P R O V I D E N C E - P L A N T A T I O N.

Governor and Company of the Island, and of *Providence*. The Governor is chosen annually by the People.
Leonard Lockman, Esq; Naval-Officer.

C O N N E C T I C U T.

Governor and Company, Ditto.

MASSACHUSET'S-BAY.

William Shirley, Esq; Governor.*Spencer Phipps*, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.*Josiah Willard*, Esq; Secretary.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Benning Wentworth, Esq; Governor.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Peregrine Thomas Hobson, Esq; Governor.*Charles Lawrence*, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Present Governor and Commander in Chief, the Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Ships of War for the Time being, which go annually to protect the Fishery, and hath a Commission to be Governor during his Stay.

Otho Hamilton, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of *Placentia*.

Ditto, Fort-Major.

NUMBER XXV.

A LIST of the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer, and other Offices.

Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Treasurer.

Thomas Holles, Duke of *Newcastle*.*Henry*, Earl of *Darlington*.The Right Honourable *Henry Legge*, Esq;*Thomas*, Lord Viscount *Dupplin*.*Robert Nugent*, Esq;

Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

The Right Honourable *Henry Legge*, Esq;His Secretary as Chancellor, *James West*, Esq;

Secretaries of the Treasury.

James West, *Nicholas Hardinge*, Esquires.

Chief-Clerks.

Henry Kellall, Esq;*Henry Fane*, Esq;*William Lowndes*, Esq;

Other

Other Clerks.

Edward Webster,
Charles Lowndes,
John Beresford,
Edward Burnaby,
Thomas Pratt,
William Davis,
Thomas De Grey,

Thomas Tomkins,
Milward Rowe,
John Mills,
John Fane,
Ferdinando Poole,
William Plaxton,
Fred. Reynolds.

Keeper of the Treasury-Books and Papers.

Henry Fane, Esq;

Clerks who make up Accounts of the Publick Revenue for
Parliament.

John Beresford, First Clerk,
Thomas Wilkin, Gent. Second Clerk.

William Spier,
John Carridge, } Assistants.
Charles Palmer, Esq; Office-keeper.

Solicitors.

John Sharpe, Esq; *Hugh Valence Jones, Esq;* 500*l. per Ann. each.*

Assistant Sollicitor.

Thomas Francis.

Four Messengers attending the Receipt of Exchequer.

John Jones, *Peter Dubourg,*
John Oldnall, *John Walker.*

Messenger between the Exchequer and Custom-House.

Edward Bryant.

Assistants to Office-Keepers, and Messengers.

Samuel Barnsley.

Bag-bearer to Mr. West.

Edward Shaw.

Deputy to Mr. John Jones, Messenger.

John Watkins.

Under Door-keeper, and Deputy Office-keeper.

Joseph Kitchen.

Stoker and Ranger of the Books.

Edward Gardiner.

Necessary Woman.

Mary Shephard.

A LIST

A LIST of the Officers of his Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer.

Auditor's Office.

Auditor, the Right Honourable *Henry, Earl of Lincoln.*

Chief Clerk, *John Dawson, Esq;*

Clerk of the Debentures, *Robert Jennings, Esq;*

Clerk of the Registers, *Edward Wilford, Esq;*

Assistant to the First Clerk, *Bartholomew Lucas.*

Assistants to the Clerk of the Debentures, *William Williams, and Henry Bernier.*

For making out Exchequer-Bills.

Chief Clerk, *Willington Clark, Esq;*

Other Clerks, *Abraham Ackworth, and ——— Greene.*

In the Annuity Offices.

John Dive, Esq;

Thomas Clift, Esq;

} Chief Clerks.

Other Clerks.

William Wright.

Richmond Thornycroft.

George Wyatt.

William Moone.

John Hays.

Clerk Winchester.

Nicholas Paxton.

Sol. Paul Fulliott.

——— *Wrench.*

Messenger, *Thomas Jones.*

Examiners of the Tellers Vouchers.

Thomas Cremer, Esq;

Jonathan Warner, Esq; Clerks,

George-Elvert Coussmaker.

Porter at the Gate, *John Jackson,*

} *John Hays.*

} *Thomas Ripley, jun.*

Clerk of the Pells, and his Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells, *Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath.*

His Deputy, *William Hall, Esq;*

First Clerk, *Richard Hammond, Esq;*

Clerk of the Exitus, *Richard Bardon.*

Clerk of the Declarations, *John Fotherby.*

Clerk of the Patents, &c. *William Blake.*

Engrossing Clerks, *Jonathan Smith, and John Barkley.*

In the Annuity Pell-Office.

Edward Sleech, Esq;

Zach. Chambers, Esq;

} Chief Clerks.

Other Clerks.

James Oram.

Henry Thomas.

Robert Brown.

George Brown.

Lewis Theobald.

William Morrison.

Thomas South.

Four Tellers of the *Exchequer*.

First Teller.

The Right Honourable *George*,
Earl of *Macclesfield*.
His Deputy and First Clerk,
John Parker, Esq;
Second Clerk, *William Jones*,

Second Teller.

The Honourable *Thomas Town-*
shend, Esq;
His Deputy and First Clerk,
John Dive, Esq;

Other Clerks.

Frederick-Atherton Hindley.
Cary Creed.
Thomas Smith.

John Stockwell.
Thomas Jones.
Thomas Penning.

Third Teller.

Right Honourable *Philip*, Lord
Viscount *Royston*.
His Deputy and First Clerk,
Daniel Wray, Esq;

Fourth Teller.

The Right Honourable *Horatio*
Walpole, Esq;
His Deputy and First Clerk,
Barwell Smith, Esq;

Other Clerks.

William Wright.
James Stonehouse.
Thomas Harris.

Other Clerks.

Thomas Smith, Esq;
John Spicer.
William Price.
Thomas Sculthorp.
Thomas Harvey.
Francis Williams.

Money-Porters,

The Chamberlains and Officers of the *Tally-Court*.

Sir *Simeon Stewart*, Bart.

Sir *William Ashburnham*, Bart.

His Deputy, *J. Borlace*, Esq;

His Deputy, *Abraham Farley*,
Esq;

Tally-Writer, *Norris Fines*, Esq; for the Auditor.

Assistant-Clerks, *William Jones*, and *Paul Marwbrey*, Esqrs. Ditto,
for the Clerk of the Pells.

Clerk of the *Introitus*, *John Aubrey*, Esq;

Tally-Cutter, *Thomas Lamb*, Esq;

Usher of the *Exchequer*, Hon *Horatio Walpole*, Esq;

His Deputy, *William Swinburn*, Esq;

Clerk, Mr. *James Rubins*.

Yeoman Usher, and Deputy } Mr. *John Treslowe*.
Tally-Cutter.

Clerks at the Bank, attending daily at the *Exchequer*, *Henry*
Martin, Esq; *Joseph Edes*, *John Bridgen*.

Paymasters of the *Exchequer-Bills*.

Edmund Britiffe,

Edmund Anguish,

Hon. *Geo. Grimson*,

William Aislaby, Esq; Auditor of the *Imprest*;

} Esquires.

James

James Thomas, Esq; his Deputy.

Hon. Lewis Monson Watson, Esq; Auditor of the Imprest.

Edward Bangham, Esq; his Deputy.

The Tax-Office in the *Exchequer*.

COMMISSIONERS.

		Salary per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
<i>Edward Younge</i> ,	} Esqrs. each	500	0	0
<i>John Bromfield</i> ,				
<i>Henry Kelsall</i> ,				
<i>Joseph Richardson</i> ,				
<i>Christopher Rigby</i> ,				
<i>Richard Frankland</i> ,				
Secretary, <i>George Payne</i> , Esq;	—	90	0	0
Solicitor to the Office, <i>Mr. Henry Wilmot</i>	—	100	0	0
Assistant-Secretary, <i>Mr. Austin Leigh</i> ,	—	60	0	0
Clerks, ——— <i>Hewson</i> ,	—	60	0	0
Messenger, <i>Henry Woolsey</i> ,	—	40	0	0
Necessary Woman, <i>Anne Blanckley</i> ,	—	20	0	0

Officers in the Country, under the Direction of the Commissioners.

Four General Surveyors.

<i>Thomas Sander son</i> ,	} each	100	0	0
<i>James Underwood</i> ,				
<i>John Stanforth</i> ,				
<i>Thomas Lloyd</i> ,				

And about 162 Surveyors in the several Counties.

LAND-TAX, *since the Revolution*.

Years.	Tax per Pound.	s. d.	Years.	Tax per Pound.	s. d.
1688,	— — —	1 0	1717 to 21,	— — —	3 0
1689,	— — —	2 0	1722 to 26,	— — —	2 0
1690 to 92,	— — —	3 0	1727,	— — —	4 0
1693 to 97,	— — —	4 0	1728 and 29,	— — —	3 0
1698,	— — —	3 0	1730 and 31,	— — —	2 0
1699,	— — —	3 0	1732 and 33,	— — —	1 0
1700,	— — —	2 0	1734 to 39,	— — —	2 0
Ditto additional Duty,	0 6		1740 to 49,	— — —	4 0
1701 to 1712,	— — —	4 0	1750 to 51,	— — —	3 0
1713 to 15,	— — —	2 0	1753, 4, 5,	— — —	2 0
1716,	— — —	4 0			

NUMBER XXVI.

A LIST of the Officers belonging to his Majesty's
General Post-Office in Lombard-street.

	Sal. per Ann.
THE Right Honourable <i>Thomas</i> Earl of <i>Leicester</i> , and the Honourable Sir <i>Everard Fawkener</i> , Knt.	Post-Master General. 2000
Sir <i>Francis Charlton</i> , Bart. Receiver-General,	— — 300
<i>Thomas Pitches</i> , Esq; Accomptant-General,	— — 300
<i>George Shelwocke</i> , Esq; Secretary,	— — — 200
<i>Henry Potts</i> , Esq; Comptroller of the Inland-Post,	— — 200
<i>William Hall</i> , Esq; Solicitor to the Post Office,	— — 200
<i>Christopher Robinson</i> , Esq; Resident Surveyor,	— — 300
Mr. <i>John Spicer</i> , Deputy-Accomptant,	— — — 90
Mr. <i>John Barber</i> , Deputy-Comptroller,	— — — 100
Mr. <i>Benjamin Da Costa</i> ,	} Receiver-General's Clerks,
Mr. <i>Thomas Payne</i> , jun.	
Mr. <i>Thomas Rowland</i> , Accomptant-General's Clerk,	— 50
Mr. <i>Thomas Strickland</i> ,	} Clerks to the Secretary,
Mr. <i>Charles Jackson</i> ,	
Mr. <i>William Roberts</i> ,	
Mr. <i>Geo. Golightly</i> , a Supernumerary, at 3 s. per Diem.	

Clerks of the Roads, &c.

Chester Road,	{	Mr. <i>John Sawtell</i> ,	—	—	—	100
	{	Mr. <i>William Bolton</i> , his Assistant,	—	—	—	60
West-Road,	{	Mr. <i>Richard Dickerson</i> ,	—	—	—	60
	{	Mr. <i>Thomas Ravenhill</i> , his Assistant,	—	—	—	60
North-Road,	{	Mr. <i>Christopher Harris</i> ,	—	—	—	60
	{	Mr. <i>James Samuel Redmayne</i> , his Assistant,	—	—	—	60
Bristol Road,	{	Mr. <i>John Stubbs</i> ,	—	—	—	60
	{	Mr. <i>John Sylvester</i> , his Assistant,	—	—	—	60
Yarmouth Road,	{	Mr. <i>Thomas Smith</i> ,	—	—	—	60
	{	Mr. <i>William Cotsford</i> , his Assistant,	—	—	—	50
Kent Road,	{	Mr. <i>Robert Saxby</i> ,	—	—	—	60
	{	Mr. <i>David Brown</i> , his Assistant,	—	—	—	60
Clerk of the Bye-Nights,		Mr. <i>Joshua Baker</i> ,	—	—	—	60
Assistant to the Clerk of the Bye-Nights,		Mr. <i>Jacob Jackson</i> ,				50
Window-Man and Alphabet-Keeper,		Mr. <i>John Green</i> ,	—	—	—	60
To inspect the Dead	{	Mr. <i>Robert Parsons</i> ,	}	each,	—	100
and mis-sent Letters,	{	Mr. <i>John Barber</i> ,				
Chamber-keeper to the Post-master General,		Mr. <i>Bartho-</i>	}			26
<i>lomew Francis</i> ,		— — — —				
Court-						

Court-Post, <i>Henry Penton</i> , Esq; at <i>per Diem</i> ,	—	—	2
House-keeper, <i>Mrs. Mary Braund</i>	—	—	40
Mail-makers, { <i>Mr. John Wakeling</i> ,	} — — 150		
{ <i>Mr. Matthew Brittingham</i> ,			

S O R T E R S.

	l.		l.
<i>Mr. John Maskall</i> ,	— 50	<i>Mr. James Pack</i> ,	— 50
<i>Mr. John Flower</i> ,	— 50	<i>Mr. Charles Creswell</i> ,	— 50
<i>Mr. Jacob Shann</i> ,	— 50	<i>Mr. Robert Bigg</i> ,	— 50
<i>Mr. John Brigg</i> ,	— 50	<i>Mr. Kendall Markant</i> ,	— 50
<i>Mr. Thomas Rowlands</i> ,	40	<i>Mr. Samuel Potts</i> ,	— 40
Six Supernumerary Sorters,	{ 3 at — — 30 } each.		
	{ 3 at — — 25 }		

One Facer of Letters, at 25 l. *per Annum*.

Sixty-seven Inland Letter-Carriers, to distribute the Letters, at 11 s. *per Week*; one of which takes Care of the Unknown and Uncertain Letters.

Eight Foreign Letter-Carriers, one of which takes Care of the Unknown and Uncertain Letters, and has an Addition to his Salary.

Inspector of the Letter-Carriers, *Mr. Josiah Mitchell* — 60

Foreign Office.

Comptroller, <i>John Daye</i> , Esq;	—	—	150
Alphabet-keeper, <i>Mr. Jos. Bell</i> , jun.	—	—	100
Secretary, <i>Anthony Todd</i> , Esq;	—	—	50

C L E R K S.

<i>Mr. John Calcott</i>	— 50	<i>Mr. Charles Lee</i>	— 50
<i>Mr. James Holcombe</i>	— 50	<i>Mr. Thomas Jackson</i>	— 50
<i>Mr. Charles Jackson</i>	— 50	<i>Mr. John French</i>	— 50

Manager of the Packet-Boats at the Brill, *Richard Wolters*, Esq; } 120

AGENTS at Dover, *Edward Barham*, Esq; — — 150

At Harwich, *James Clements*, Esq; — — 150

At Falmouth, *George Bell*, Esq; — — 120

Four Porters, at 12 s. *per Week*.

John Wright,

John Weedon,

Joseph Sloper,

Thomas Wartring.

Watchman, *John Cummins*.

Andrew Hood, *Andrew Rhoden*, *Arthur Trayer*, *William Yapp*,
Inspectors of the Carriers, Coachmen, and Watermen, 52l.
each.

Two Supernumerary Porters, at 12 s. *per Week*.

N U M.

NUMBER XXVII.

The Officers of the Penny-Post.

		<i>Per Ann.</i>	<i>l.</i>
<i>Richard Frankland</i> , Esq; Comptroller,	—	—	200
<i>James Upton</i> , Esq; Collector,	—	—	70
<i>Robert Cruttendon</i> , Esq; Accomptant,	—	—	70
<i>Andrew Scott</i> , Comptroller's Clerk	—	—	30

The Chief Office in St. Christopher's Alley.

		<i>Per Week, s.</i>
<i>Mr. Joshua Baker</i> , Head-Sorter,	—	15
<i>Mr. William Marrow</i> ,	} Sub-Sorters,	10
<i>Mr. Ishmael Patience</i> ,		10

The Office at St. Paul's.

<i>Mr. James Scrogham</i> , Head-Sorter,	—	15
<i>Mr. Thomas Jervis</i> , Sub-Sorter,	—	10

The Temple Office.

<i>Mr. John Noel</i> , Sorter,	—	15
<i>Mr. William May</i> , Sub-Sorter,	—	10

The Westminster Office.

<i>Mr. Nathanael Sacheverel</i> , Sorter,	—	15
<i>Mr. William Cunde</i> ,	} Sub-Sorters,	10
<i>Mr. Banberick Presswell</i> ,		10

The Office in Southwark.

<i>Mr. Michael Wilde</i> ,	—	15
<i>Mr. William Jones</i> , Sub-Sorter,	—	10

The Office at the Hermitage.

<i>Mr. Ebenezer Sacheverel</i> , Sorter,	—	15
<i>Mr. Thomas Harris</i> , Sub-Sorter,	—	10

Messengers or Runners, about 80.

An Advertisement from the General PENNY-POST-OFFICE, shewing the Names and Places of the Six Offices, whence Country Letters and Parcels are daily conveyed.

General Penny-Post-Office is kept in St. Christopher's Church-Yard in Threadneedle-street, near Stocks-Market; which collects, delivers, and conveys Letters and Parcels to and from the Places following and adjacent.

No

- 1 **A**ldersbrook
- 1 **A**veryhatch
- 1 Barking
- 1 Bee-hive
- 2 Bethnell-Green
- 2 Bishops-Hall
- 3 Bow
- 3 Bromley in Middlesex
- 1 Bush-Hill
- 2 Cambridge-Heath
- 1 Chigwell and Row
- 1 Chingford
- 1 Cranbrook
- 2 Dalston
- 1 Edmonton
- 1 Green-man
- 1 Green-street
- 2 Hackney
- 3 Hagerston
- 1 Ham East
- 3 Hoxton
- 1 Jenkins
- 1 Ilford
- 2 Kingsland
- 1 Laytonstone
- 1 Loughton-Hall
- 1 Low-Layton
- 1 Loxford
- 2 Mile-End and Green
- 2 Newington Stoke and Green
- 3 Oldford
- 1 Palmers-Green
- 2 Plaistow in Essex

1

No

- 1 Riple-Side
- 1 Ruckolds
- 1 Southgate
- 1 Stanford-Hill
- 2 Stepney
- 1 Snaresbreak
- 3 Stratford
- 1 Tottenham
- 1 Tottenham High-Cross
- 1 Valentines
- 1 Upton
- 1 Walthamstow
- 1 Wansted
- 1 Winchmore-Hill
- 1 Woodford
- 1 Woodford-Row and Bridge.

St. PAUL'S OFFICE is kept in Queen's-Head-Alley, in Paternoster-Row; which collects and delivers Letters and Parcels to and from the Places following and adjacent.

- 3 Black-Mary's Hole
- 3 Boarded-River
- 3 Canbury-House
- 3 Cold-Bath
- 3 Copenhagen
- 3 Frog-lane
- 3 Holloway Upper and Lower
- 3 Islington
- 3 Mount-Mill

3 Sir

N^o

- 3 Sir John Oldcastle's
- 3 Torrington-lane
- 3 Wood's-Close

Temple OFFICE is kept in Chichester-Rents, in Chancery-Lane; which collects and delivers Letters and Parcels to and from the Places following and adjacent.

- 2 Battle-Bridge
- 1 Bone-Gate
- 2 Brill
- 1 Coleharbour
- 1 Coney-hatch
- 1 East-Barnet
- 1 Finchley
- 1 Frog-lane
- 2 Hampstead
- 2 Highgate
- 1 Hornsey
- 2 Kentish-Town
- 1 Muffell-Hill
- 2 Pancras
- 2 Pindar of Wakefield
- 1 South Green
- 1 Totteridge
- 1 Whetstone
- 1 Wood-green

Westminster OFFICE is kept in Little Suffolk-Street, near Charing-Cross; which collects, delivers, and conveys Letters and Parcels to and from the Places following and adjacent.

- 3 Aberly Farm
- 1 Acton East and West
- 1 Acton-Wells
- 2 Barry's Walk
- 1 Base-watering
- 2 Black-lands
- 2 Bloody-Bridge
- 2 Bluncot-lane

N^o

- 2 Bollow-lane
- 2 Boston-House
- 2 Brentford Old and New
- 2 Brentford-End
- 1 Brent's Cow-house
- 2 Brook Green
- 2 Broom-Houses
- 2 Brompton-Park
- 2 Blind-lane House
- 1 Burrows
- 1 Castlebear
- 1 Child's Hill
- 2 Corney-House
- 1 Cow-house Farm
- 2 Chelsea Great and Little
- 2 Chelsea College and Com. and Fields
- 2 Chiswick
- 2 Counters-Bridge
- 2 Crab-tree House
- 1 Dowel-street
- 2 Daw's-lane
- 1 Dollars-Hill
- 1 Ealing Great and Little
- 1 Ealing-lane
- 2 Earl's-Court
- 1 Ford-hook
- 2 Frog-lane
- 1 Fryers Place
- 2 Fulham
- 2 Fulham-Fields
- 2 Gagglegoose-Green
- 2 Great and Little Holland-House
- 2 Gibb's-Green
- 2 Grove-House
- 1 The Green Man, Uxbridge Road
- 1 Gunnersberry
- 1 Gutters-Hedge
- 2 Hammersmith
- 1 Hanger-Lane and Hill
- 1 The Haven
- 1 Hendon
- 1 The Hide
- 2 Hog-lane
- 1 Holidon-Green

G

1 Hey-

N^o

- 1 Heywood-Hill
- 2 Hurlicon-Fields.
- 1 Kilborn
- 2 Kensington, and
- 1 Kensington Gore
- 1 Kensington Gravel-Pits
- 2 Knightsbridge
- 1 Laurence-street
- 1 Leasing Green
- 2 Lime Kilns
- 2 London-stile
- 1 Lord-Mayor's Banqueting-
House
- 1 Maddox-lane
- 1 Marybone and Park
- 1 Masha-Mapes and Masha-
Brands
- 1 Mill-Hill
- 1 Neefdon
- 3 Neat-houses
- 2 Norman's Lands
- 2 North-end
- 1 North-highway
- 1 Notting-hills
- 1 Oxgate
- 1 Paddington and Green
- 2 Paddingwick Green
- 3 Pimlico
- 2 Purser's Cross
- 1 Page's-street
- 2 Parson's-Green
- 2 Sandy-end
- 1 Shephard's bush
- 1 Shercick-green
- 1 Shoot-up-hill
- 2 Sion-hill
- 2 Sion-house
- 2 Sion-lane
- 1 St. John's Wood
- 2 Stamford-brook
- 2 Starch-green
- 2 Strand on the Green
- 2 Sutton-Court and Little-
Sutton
- 1 Tatnam-Court
- 2 Turnham Green
- 1 Tyburn Road and House
- 2 Walham-green

N^o

- 1 Wemley and Green
- 1 Westburn green
- 1 Westfield
- 1 West-end
- 1 Wilsdon-green
- 1 Wind-mill-lane

Southwark OFFICE is kept
in Green-Dragon-Court, near
St. Mary Overy's Church;
which collects, delivers, and
conveys Letters and Parcels
to and from the Places fol-
lowing and adjacent.

- 1 Balam
- 2 Barn-Elms
- 2 Barns Town
- 2 Battersea, and
- 2 Battersea-Ryes
- 1 Beckenham
- 2 Black-heath
- 2 Bristow-Causeway
- 1 Brockley Upper and Lower
- 1 Burnt-ash
- 2 Camberwell
- 1 Charlton
- 2 Clapham and Common
- 3 Cole-Harbour
- 2 Deptford Upper and Lower
- 1 Dulwich and Common
- 1 Eltham
- 1 Gammon Mill
- 2 Garret's-green
- 2 Greenwich
- 3 Grange
- 2 Grove street
- 1 Ireland-green
- 2 Kennington
- 2 Kew and Green
- 1 Knight's-Hill
- 3 Lambeth
- 3 Lambeth-marsh
- 1 Lee
- 1 Lewisham
- 2 Lime-Kilns
- 2 Long-barn
- 2 Long-hedge
- 2 Loughberry-House

1. Mar-

N^o

- 1 Martin'-Abby *and* Mill
- 2 Marsh-Gate
- 2 Mitcham
- 2 Mortlack
- 2 Morden
- 1 Motingham
- 2 Newington-Butts
- 2 New-Crofs
- 2 Nine-Elms
- 1 Norwood
- 2 Peckam Town *and* Rye
- 2 Pigg's Marsh
- 1 Plumstead
- 2 Putney Heath *and* Green
- 2 Red-House
- 1 Ricklemarsh
- 2 Roehampton
- 3 Rotherhith
- 1 Rousa-Green
- 2 Sheen East
- 1 Sidnam
- 2 South Lambeth
- 2 Stangate

N^o

- 2 Stockwell
- 2 Stretham
- 1 Sydenham
- 1 Tooting Upper *and* Lower
- 3 Vauxhall,
- 2 Wallworth
- 2 Wandsworth *and* Common
- 1 Wimbledon
- 1 Woolwich

Hermitage OFFICE is kept
in Queen's-street, on Little-
Tower-Hill, which collects
and delivers Letters and Par-
cels to and from the Places
following and adjacent.

- 3 Blackwall
- 3 Isle of Dogs
- 3 King David's Fort
- 3 Lime-house *and* Hole
- 3 Poplar
- 3 Radcliff
- 3 Stepney *and* Causeway.

N. B. Whereas this Office hath suffered many Impositions and Abuses by Money said to be sent by this Conveyance: In order to prevent which, NOTICE is given in this Advertisement, That, unless any Parcel or Parcels of Money be brought to one of the Six Offices above-mentioned and there seen and entered by a proper Officer, the Office will in no-wise make good any such Parcel of Money, if it should happen to miscarry by any Accident whatsoever.

As to other Parcels, It is desired that the real Value may be mentioned at the Bottom of the Direction.

Note, To the Places mark'd N^o 1, Letters and Parcels are convey'd once a Day; N^o 2, twice a Day; N^o 3, three times a Day.

And considering several of these Places are remote, it is desir'd, That you put in your Letters and Parcels before Six of the Clock over Night, at the Receiving Houses, from whence they will be collected and brought into the proper Offices; otherwise divers of the Country Messengers going on their Walks by Six of the Clock next Morning, they may lose a Day's Time in the Delivery: But for those Places that are nearer, Letters are collected and delivered two or three times a Day, as above specified.

All General Post-Letters, both Foreign and Domestic, directed to the Places above mentioned, not being Post Towns, are conveyed from the aforesaid Offices every Day at Twelve of the

Clock; and Answers being put into the Receiving Houses in the Country Towns, will next Night be safely convey'd to the General Post-Office, an Officer being appointed for that Purpose.

N U M B E R XXVIII.

A LIST of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue of EXCISE, &c. and other Officers employ'd in the said Revenues, with their respective Salaries.

Commissioners of Excise.

J ames Vernon, Esq; William Burton, Esq; John Orlebar, Esq; Augustine Earle, Esq; John Wyndham Bowyer, Esq; William Mellish, Esq; Frederick Frankland, Esq; David Papillon Jun. Esq; William Cayley, Esq;	}	each 1000 <i>l.</i> per Annum.
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Commissioners of Appeals.

Humphrey Fowle, Esq; Sir Moore Molyneux, Knt. John Paul Yvounett, Esq; Edwyn Coney, Esq; Edward Montagu, Esq; Bendal Martyn, Esq; Secretary to the Commissioners of Excise, 540 <i>l.</i> per Annum.	}	each 200 <i>l.</i> per Annum.
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Esq; 100 <i>l.</i> Richard Littleboy, 50 <i>l.</i> per An. Dudley Baxter, Esq; Solicitor, for himself and Clerk, 610 <i>l.</i> per Annum. Hutton Perkins, Esq; Register to the Commissioners of Excise, 350 <i>l.</i> per Annum. Robert Prichard, Clerk to ditto, 80 <i>l.</i> per Annum, and George Blenkinsop, 50 <i>l.</i> Thomas Hawes, Esq; Register to the Commissioners of Appeals, 100 <i>l.</i> per Annum. John Adderley, John Jackson, Richard Noble, Esq; Correspondent to the Commissioners of Ex- cise, 220 <i>l.</i> per Annum. Ben Willis, 70 <i>l.</i> per Ann. William Dobson, 55 <i>l.</i> per Ann. John Wardour, Esq; Clerk to the Securities, 200 <i>l.</i> per Annum. John Macky, 70 <i>l.</i> per Ann. Joseph Philipson, 50 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	}	Clerks to ditto. each 40 <i>l.</i> per Annum. Assistants to ditto.
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Henry

Henry Masterman, Clerk of the Diaries, 80*l.* per Annum.

John Blackmore, Assistant to ditto, 50*l.* per Annum.

Grosvenor Bedford, Store-keeper, 120*l.* per Annum.

John Bracken, 70*l.* per Ann.

Thomas Bromley, 40*l.* per Ann.

} Clerks to ditto.

George Moor, Packer in the Store-keeper's Office, 50*l.* per Annum.

Henry Needler, General Accomptant of Excise, 260*l.* per Ann.

George Williams, Clerk for entering the Bills of Exchange, 100*l.* per Annum.

Mungo Haldane, Accomptant for the London Distillery, 150*l.* per Annum.

James Webb, Assistant to ditto, 50*l.* per Annum.

William Jordan, Assistant to ditto, 50*l.* per Annum.

Nathan Simon, 120*l.* per Ann.

Samuel Russell, 80*l.* per Ann.

Thomas Young, 80*l.* per Ann.

, 30*l.* per Ann.

} Accomptants for the London Brewery.

} As Excise Accomptant, and for the Weekly Distribution.

Francis Marshall,

Perrot Williams,

Thomas Stephenson,

Goulston Bruere,

John Whaley,

} Accomptants for Excise, each 90*l.* per Annum, and Thomas Stevenson, 20*l.* per Ann. for Civil-List Tax on Salaries, at 6*d.* per Pound.

Malt and Hops.

Thomas Smith, General-Accomptant for the said Duties, 250*l.* per Annum.

William Colcock, Accomptant for Malt, 80*l.* per Annum.

William Lee,

John Morris,

Josiah Shaw,

Charles Miller,

} Assistant Accomptants for Malt, each 70*l.* per Annum.

Richard Paton, Accomptant for Hops and Coaches, 90*l.* per Annum.

Benjamin Johnson, Assistant to the Excise and Malt General-Accomptant, 50*l.* per Annum.

New Duties.

Henry Forrester, General-Accomptant for the Duties on Candles, Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Gold and Silver Wire, and Starch, 200*l.* per Annum.

Tho. Radcliffe, 90*l.* per Ann.
, 20*l.* per Ann.

} Accomptants for Candles in Town and Country, and for the Bank of Charity.

William Livesey, Assistant-Accomptant for Candles in Town, 70*l.* per Annum.

Edward Mulso, ditto, for Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Wire and Starch in Town, 70*l.* per Annum.

Samuel Marriot, ditto, for Country Callicoës, Wire and Starch, 70 *l.* per Annum.

Robert Rayment, ditto, for Country Soap, 70 *l.* per Annum.

Louis Raliance, ditto, for Country Paper, 50 *l.* per Annum.

Edward Dudson, Clerk of the Entries for the said Duties, and for Silver Plate wrought, 65 *l.* per Ann.

Hides, Plate, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate.

Daniel Shipley, General-Accomptant for the said Duties, 200 *l.* per Ann.

William Williams, 80 *l.* per Ann.

Francis Flight, 70 *l.*

Henry Joynes, 70 *l.*

St. Andrew Lindsey, 50 *l.*

Richard Money, 50 *l.*

Ambrose Eyre, 50 *l.*

Assistant-Accomptants for Duty on Hides and Skins, Vellum and Parchment, Silver Plate wrought in Town, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, Town and Country.

Licences, Glafs, and Coaches.

John Johnson, General-Accomptant for the said Duties, 200 *l.* per Annum.

Thomas Jenkin, Assistant-Accomptant for Licences and Glafs, 70 *l.* per Annum.

Robert Beeby, Inspector for Coaches, 80 *l.* per Annum.

James Sheils, Clerk for ditto, 60 *l.* per Annum.

11 Clerks, at 50 *l.* per Ann. each.

James Butler, jun. Esq; Comptroller of Excise, &c. for himself, exclusive of his Clerks, 775 *l.* per Annum.

James Comyn, Esq; his Deputy, 400 *l.* per Annum.

George Bruere, for entering the Bills of Exchange, &c. 120 *l.* per Annum.

Thomas Cooper, 120 *l.* per Ann.

Gilbert Ford, 40 *l.*

Edward Parsons, 60 *l.*

Richard Parsons, 80 *l.*

Thomas Franklin, 60 *l.*

Thomas Conway, 40 *l.*

On Excise,

On Malt,

Robert Ford, on Candles and Victuallers in Town, 65 *l.* per Ann.

John Sydenham, on Hops and Candles in the Country, 60 *l.* per Annum.

Samuel Grandfield,

George How,

Edward Coucher,

For Soap, Paper, Callicoës, Wire and Starch, Town and Country, each 60 *l.* per Ann.

Samuel Langdon,

Giles Keith,

For Hides and Skins, Vellum and Parchment, in Town and Country, each 60 *l.* per Ann.

Thomas Hopkins, for Coffee and Tea, 50 *l.* per Ann.

John Raymond, for Silver Plate wrought, 30 *l.* per Ann.

Sir William Milner, Bart. Cashier, or Receiver-General of Excise, &c. for himself and Clerks, 1980 *l.* per Ann.

Thomas

Thomas Brereton, 100 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	}	Tellers, or Deputy-Receiver.
Thomas Butler, 80 <i>l.</i>		
Stephen Montage, 80 <i>l.</i>		
Daniel Cotterell, 80 <i>l.</i>		
Richard Wotton, 100 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	}	Assistant and Notary-Publick Clerks.
Benjamin Stow, 60 <i>l.</i>		
Newdigate Dalgarno, 40 <i>l.</i>		
Samuel Jones, 40 <i>l.</i>		
William Turner,	}	Bill-men, each 40 <i>l.</i> per Ann.
Roger Church,		
Michael Ardouin,		
Robert Andrews, Esq; Comptroller of the Cash, for himself and Clerks, 600 <i>l.</i> per Ann.		
Thomas Wallis, and	}	His Clerks.
Charles Arnold,		
John Fowle, Esq; Auditor of Excise, &c. for himself, Deputy and Clerks, 1030 <i>l.</i> per Ann.		
Charles Steward, Esq; Auditor of Hides, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, for himself and Deputy. 300 <i>l.</i> per Ann.		
William Webb,	}	General Examiners of the Excise and Malt-Officers Country Books, each 100 <i>l.</i> per Ann.
Joshua Whitborne,		
Fourteen Assistants for examining the said Books, each 60 <i>l.</i> per Annum.		
Francis Allwood, Assistant to the General Examiners for sorting the Books, 30 <i>l.</i> per Annum.		
Richard Pike, Chief Examiner of Town-Officers Books for London Brewery, 80 <i>l.</i> per Ann.		
Thomas Hensfridge,	}	Assistant-Examiners of the said Books, each 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann.
Thomas Finlow,		
Benj. Hutchins, 160 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	}	Gen. Surveyors of Excise, Hides, Plate, Coffee, Tea and Victuallers. Candles, Coffee, &c. Excise, Coffee, Tea, &c. Soap only. Coffee, Tea, &c.
Thomas Arnold, 145 <i>l.</i>		
William Colebrook, 145 <i>l.</i>		
Benjamin Marks, 145 <i>l.</i>		
James Goodwin, 125 <i>l.</i>		
John Phillips,		
Andrew Paul,	}	Twelve Surveyors in the London Brewery, each 80 <i>l.</i> per Ann.
Thomas Rose,		
Richard Dotchin,		
John Craig,		
John Calf,		
Henry Spencer,		
William Haberjamb,		
Abraham Dewsbury,		
Henry Hartwell,		
William Jobson,		
John Cathcart,		

Twenty-six principal Officers,
each 60 *l. per Ann.*
Forty-nine Officers, each 52 *l.*
per Ann.
Fifty Assistants, each at 40 *l.*
per Ann.

In the London Brewery.

Distillery.

Richard Mould,
Thomas Evans,
Thomas Stephens,
Matthew Finley,
Six Surveyors in the London Distillery, each 80 *l. per Ann.*
Forty-six Officers in ditto, each 52 *l. per Ann.*
Twelve Assistants in ditto, each 40 *l. per Ann.*
Four Surveyors in the Brandy, each 70 *l. per Ann.*
Forty Officers, each 50 *l. per Ann.*
Nine Assistants, each 40 *l. per Ann.*
Twelve Watermen, each 30 *l. per Ann.*
Thirty-six Tidemen, at 3 *s per Diem* when
on Duty.

In Brandy, Coffee, Tea, &c.

Francis Palmer, Collector of the Duties on imported Exciseable
Liquors at the Port of London, 120 *l. per Ann.*
John Parry, Inspector for Exciseable imported Liquors, 90 *l.*
per Ann.
James Trender, Land-Surveyor of imported Liquors, 80 *l. per*
Ann.
Michael Smithson,
William Nourse,
Thomas Marshall,
Thomas Fea,
William Candell,
John Parson,
Robert Mott,
Thomas Graham,
Henry Ride, Warehouse-keeper, at 60 *l. per Ann.*
John Keith, Examiner of the London Distillery Officers Books,
80 *l. per Ann.*
Eighteen Permit-Writers in Excise, Coffee, Tea, &c. each 60 *l.*
per Ann.
Thomas Gurney, Chief Examiner of the Permits, 80 *l. per Ann.*
Five Assistants to ditto, at 60 *l. per Ann.*
Nine Surveyors in the Soap, Candles and Plate, each at 70 *l. per*
Ann.
Fifty-five Officers in Candles and Soap, at 50 *l. per Ann.* each.
Thirty-four Assistants in Candles and Soap, at 40 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. William Thompson, Chief Examiner in the said Duties, 80 *l.*
per Ann.

General-Surveyors of the Di-
stillery, each 100 *l. per Ann.*

Port-Gaugers, each 60 *l. per*
Ann.

Land-Waiters, each 50 *l. per*
Ann.

Tide-Surveyors, each 60 *l. per*
Ann.

Three Assistants to ditto, each 55 *l. per Ann.*
 Two Callicoe Surveyors, each 60 *l. per Ann.*
 Three Officers in the said Duties, each 50 *l. per Ann.*
 One Officer in Paper, 50 *l. per Ann.*
 Two Officers in Wire, each 50 *l. per Ann.*
 One Assistant in ditto, at 40 *l. per Ann.*
 Four Officers in Starch, each 52 *l. per Ann.*
 Six Officers in Hides, each 50 *l. per Ann.*
 One Assistant in ditto, at 40 *l. per Ann.*
 John Gale, Surveyor for Gold and Silver Wire, and Wrought-Plate, 70 *l. per Ann.*
 Stephen Howard, Surveyor of Hides, 80 *l. per Ann.*
 John Marriott, Examiner of Town-Officers Books for Hides, at 65 *l. per Ann.*

Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate.

George James Williams, Esq; Inspector-General of the said Duties, 500 *l. per Ann.*
 Joseph Caratta, Register of the Chocolate Stamps, 80 *l. per Ann.*
 Henry Newman, Stamper of Labels for the Chocolate, 50 *l. per Ann.*
 Three Pastors for fixing on the said Labels, each 50 *l. per Ann.*
 Edward Hall, } Surveyors of the Coffee Roasting-houses, each 80 *l. per Ann.*
 Samuel Gibson, }
 Six Clerks of the Roasting-houses, each 60 *l. per Ann.*
 John Smith, } Surveyors of the Warehouses for Coffee and Tea, each 80 *l. per Ann.*
 William Creswell, }
 Six Warehouse-keepers, each 60 *l. per Ann.*
 John Coleman, Warehouse-keeper of Condemned Goods at the Excise-Office, 40 *l. per Ann.*
 Six Lockers at the Tea Warehouses, each 30 *l. per Ann.*
 Peter Whitlock, } Surveyors of the great Dealers in Coffee, Tea, &c. each 70 *l. per Ann.*
 Thomas Sabin, }
 Twenty-one Officers, each 50 *l. per Ann.*
 Six Permit Writers, each 60 *l. per Ann.*
 One ditto, at 50 *l. per Ann.*
 Three House-keepers at the Roasting-houses, each 35 *l. per Ann.*
 Eleven Coffee-Roasters, each 40 *l. per Ann.*
 John Hone, Accomptant for Imprest-Money for paying of Incidents, at 70 *l. per Ann.*
 Six Messengers, each 50 *l. per Ann.*
 Mrs. Anne Cavendish, House-keeper of the Excise-Office, 200 *l. per Ann.*
 Mrs. Elizabeth Lucas, Deputy House-keeper, 120 *l. per Ann.*
 Mitch. Newman, 80 *l. per Ann.* } Door-keepers to the Commis-
 Ric. Hollingsworth, 60 *l. per Ann.* } sioners of Excise.

Samuel

Samuel Rolls, Porter at the Excise-Office, at 40 *l. per Ann.*

Five Watchmen at the Excise-Office, each 40 *l. per Ann.*

Thomas Wharton, Yard-keeper and Fire-maker, 40 *l. per Ann.*

Anthony Pearse, Stable-keeper, 50 *l. per Ann.*

Lady Frederick, Esq; 400 *l.* annual Rent paid to her for the Excise-Office.

There are 49 Collectors in the several Counties in *England* at a Salary of 120 *l. per Ann.* each, and one a Supernumerary, at 80 *l. per Ann.* besides an Allowance for Riding-Charges; and 190 Supervisors, who are set over, and do inspect the several Officers in the County, at a Salary of 90 *l. per Ann.* besides an Allowance of Riding-Charges.

Most Collectors have a Clerk and Supernumerary Officer in every Collection.

There are common Officers employ'd in the several Parts of *England*, about 2300.

N. B. Three Pence in the Pound is paid for Charity by all Officers of Excise, Clerks, &c. which are put into their Places by the Commissioners; by which Means 14 or 1500 *l.* are raised every Year, which Money is applied for the Support of old decay'd or disabled Officers of Excise who have served upwards of seven Years; and they are allowed *per Ann viz.*

				<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
An Accomptant General,	_____	_____	_____	50	0	0
A Collector,	_____	_____	_____	25	0	0
A Clerk,	_____	_____	_____	20	0	0
A Supervisor,	_____	_____	_____	20	0	0
A Gauger,	_____	_____	_____	10	0	0

This Charity is remitted to them *gratis*, wherever they are; and they are paid half-yearly.

NUMBER XXIX.

*A LIST of the Commissioners, Officers, and others
belonging to the Custom-house.*

GENERAL-OFFICERS.

*Commissioners for the Management of the Customs in
England, to reside in London.*

		Salaries per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
SIR John Evelyn, Bart.		}	1000	0 0
Wardell-George Westby, Esq;				
Richard Cavendish, Esq;				
Beaumont Hotham, Esq;				
Samuel Mead, Esq;				
Gwynn Vaughan, Esq;				
William Levinz, Esq;				
Edward Hooper, Esq;				
Thomas Tass, Esq; each per Ann.				
P. Secretary, William Wood, Esq; for himself and		}	860	0 0
Clerks, ————				
Clerk for the Western Ports and		}	150	0 0
Plantations, John Fremantle,				
Esq; ————		}	80	0 0
For the Northern Ports, Henry				
Harnage, Esq; ————				
P. Solicitor for London and the Western Ports,		}	300	0 0
George Medcalf, Esq; ————				
P. Solicitor for the Northern Ports, Edward		}	250	0 0
Wyatt, Esq; ————				
Solicitor for Bonds and Criminal Prosecutions,		}	250	0 0
Henry Symon, Esq; ————				
P. Receiver-General, Hon. Roger Townshend, Esq; ————			1000	0 0
His Assistant, ————			100	0 0
A Chief Teller, ————			50	0 0
Another Teller, ————			40	0 0
Two Clerks to get Bills accepted, ————			100	0 0
Another Clerk, ————			40	0 0
Paymaster of the Incidents, Wil-		}	40	0 0
liam Leach, ————				
A Messenger, ————			26	0 0
			P. Comp-	

		Sal. per Ann.		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
P. Comptroller upon the Issues and Payments of				
the Receiver-General, <i>Augustus Schutz</i> , Esq;	—	400	0	0
Three Clerks,	—	180	0	0
P. Comptroller-General of the Accompts of the				
Customs, <i>Robert Parsons</i> , Esq; —	—	1000	0	0
Mr. <i>William Parsons</i> , and Mr. <i>William Bissett</i> , joint Assistants, —	—	150	0	0
Four Clerks,	—	200	0	0
P. Inspector of the Out-Port Collectors Accompts,				
<i>John Roberts</i> , Esq; —	—	400	0	0
Four Clerks,	—	200	0	0
P. Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports				
<i>Edward Capell</i> , Esq; for himself and Clerks, —	—	780	0	0
His Assistant, <i>John Oxenford</i> , —	—	120	0	0
P. Register-General of all Ships belonging to				
<i>Great-Britain</i> , <i>John Eckenfall</i> , Esq; —	—	500	0	0
Five Clerks,	—	190	0	0
P. Surveyor of the Out-Ports, <i>Rich. Moreton</i> , Esq; —	—	366	16	8
P. Inspector of Prosecutions, <i>William Poyntz</i> , Esq;				
He has 1 s. per Pound of what is paid into the <i>Exchequer</i> .				
Examiner of the Out-Port Books,				
<i>John Creswicke</i> , Esq;	}	100 l. each.		
<i>Benjamin Martin</i> ,				
<i>Henry Saxby</i> ,				
<i>William Moreton</i> ,				
Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers				
Securities, and to solicit the Payment of Debts standing out in the	}	100 0 0		
Plantation Receipt, <i>Mordecai Cutts</i> , Esq; —				
Surveyor-General of the Riding-Officers, appointed for the Guard of <i>Kent</i> , <i>John Collier</i> , Esq; —	—	250	0	0
Ditto for <i>Suffex</i> , <i>William Battine</i> , Esq; —	—	250	0	0
For a Clerk,	—	40	0	3
To <i>William Battine</i> , Esq; an Addition for extraordinary Services, in inspecting the	}	100 0 0		
Sloops, &c.				
For a Clerk,	—	30	0	0
		Surveyor-		

		Sal. per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
Surveyor-General of <i>Hants</i> and <i>Dorset</i> , <i>Pusey</i>	}	100	0	0
<i>Brooke</i> , Esq; — — — —				
For a Clerk, — — — —		30	0	0
Surveyor-General of the Supervisors and Riding-Officers in the Counties of <i>Essex</i> and <i>Suffolk</i> , <i>John Sparrowe</i> , Esq;	}	250	0	0

Port of L O N D O N.

Officers serving in both the Inward and Outward Business.

P. Comptroller, Earl of <i>Lincoln</i> , besides Fees,	—	255	0	0
Four Deputies, — — — —	—	40	0	0
P. Surveyor-General, <i>John Fanshawe</i> , Esq;	—	500	0	0
A Deputy — — — —	—			
P. Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty-Customs, both Inward and Outward, <i>Henry Read</i> and <i>Lancelot Harrison</i> , Esqrs. besides Fees, — — — —	}	200	0	0
A Deputy — — — —	—			
Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco, both Inward and Outward, <i>Robert Willis</i> , Esq; —	}	200	0	0
Land-Carriage Surveyor, <i>Caleb Horner</i> , — —	—	60	0	0
Seventeen Land-Carriage Men, each —	—	35	0	0
Surveyor of the Coast-Waiters, <i>Edward Whitehouse</i> , — — — —	}	60	0	0
Eighteen Coast-Waiters, each — —	—	40	0	0
Solicitor of the Coast-Bonds, <i>Hugh Tomlins</i> , Esq; —	—	50	0	0
Clerk of Coast-Business, and to make out Bills of Store, <i>John Player</i> , — —	}	50	0	0
Six Pair of Oars for the Coast-Waiters, each — — — —	}	60	0	0

Tobacco Officers.

Register General of Tobacco, <i>Henry Harnage</i> , Esq; — — — —	}	300	0	0
Chief Clerk, <i>Henry Halcomb</i> , — — — —	—	150	0	0
Under the Collector Inwards, <i>Fayrer Gibbon</i> , Chief Clerk, — — — —	}	80	0	0
<i>Gilbert Campbell</i> , — — — —	—	40	0	0
Under the Comptroller, <i>Charles Causton</i> , — — — —	—	80	0	0
<i>William Moore</i> , — — — —	—	40	0	0

OUT-WAREHOUSES.

For East India Goods prohibited to be worn here.

		Sal. per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
Two Warehouse-keepers, each	—	100	0	0
Two Comptrollers, each	—	50	0	0

For Pepper.

A Warehouse-keeper, <i>Robert Anderson</i> ,	—	100	0	0
A Comptroller, <i>Richard Oswald</i> ,	—	50	0	0

For Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa-Nuts.

Six Warehouse-keepers, each	—	60	0	0
Twenty-five Weighing Porters, each	—	35	0	0
Inspector of the Delivery of Unrated <i>East-India</i> Goods, <i>Christopher Clayton</i> ,	—	120	0	0

I N W A R D S.

P. Collector, <i>Edward Louisa Mann</i> , Esq;	—	466	13	4
More,	—	200	0	0
Seven Deputies, and seven Clerks under them,	—	400	0	0
Examiner of the Duty on Wine, <i>William Adams</i> ,	—	40	0	0
Examiner of the Duties on other Goods, <i>Hugh Grainger</i> ,	—	60	0	0
Copying-Clerk of the Warrants, and to deliver them to the Land-waiters, <i>William Saxby</i> ,	—	40	0	0
Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries, <i>Michael Honnor</i> ,	—	60	0	0
P. Register of the Warrants has 2 d. per Warrant Fee, <i>Samuel Long</i> , Esq;	—			
P. Customer of Petty Customs Inward, <i>Ferdinando Poole</i> , Esq;	—	62	6	8
Four Jerquers, each	—	100	0	0
Clerks,	—	110	0	0
Nine Land-Surveyors, each	—	200	0	0
Assistant Surveyor of Paper, <i>Matthew Robert Arnott</i> , Esq;	—	100	0	0
Assistant Surveyor of Baggage, <i>John Shortis</i> ,	—	150	0	0
Surveyor of the Keys, <i>F. Ford</i> ,	—	100	0	0
P. Nineteen King's Waiters, each (besides Fees)	—	52	0	0
Thirty-One Land-Waiters, each	—	80	0	0
Six additional Land-Waiters, each	—	60	0	0
Eight Tide-Surveyors, each	—	60	0	0
Eighty Tidemen, each	—	40	0	0

One

	Sal. per Ann.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One Hundred and Twenty Tidemen, each —	35	0	0
Eight Pair of Oars attending the Tide-Surveyors, each —	60	0	0
Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set the Weighing Porters to Work, <i>William Gould</i> , —	50	0	0
Register of Ships in this Office, <i>John Woolley</i> , —	50	0	0
Two Watermen to attend such Land-Waiters as are appointed for the Delivery of Timber-Ships, each —	30	0	0
The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods consign'd from the Plantations on Account of the Duty of 4 and a half per Cent <i>William Cresswell</i> , Esq; —	100	0	0
Comptroller on the Husband, <i>John Redman</i> , —	40	0	0
Examiner of their Accompts, <i>Henry Harnage</i> , —	40	0	0
Three Gaugers, each —	60	0	0
Collector of the Duty on Coals, <i>Robert Weston</i> , Esq; —	320	0	0
Comptroller of the said Duty, <i>Robert Simpson</i> , —	100	0	0

O U T W A R D S.

P. Collector, <i>Philip Parcell</i> , Esq; besides Fees, —	276	13	4
Three Deputies, —			
Five Clerks, —			
Copying Clerk Outward, <i>William Briggs</i> , —	30	0	0
P. Customer of the Great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, <i>Henry Lewis</i> , Esq; besides Fees, —	50	0	0
P. Comptroller of the Great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, <i>Francis Guybon</i> , besides Fees, —	50	0	0
P. Customer of the Cloth, and petty Customs Outwards, <i>Edward Billingsley</i> , Esq; besides Fees, —	50	0	0
P. Chief Searchers, <i>Thomas Lord Howard</i> , and <i>John Sesse</i> , Gent. besides Fees, —	120	0	0
Five Under Searchers, besides Fees, each —	12	0	0
Five more Searchers, each —	60	0	0
Two Watermen attending them, each —	30	0	0
Surveyor of the Searchers, <i>George Tomkyns</i> , —	150	0	0
Two Watermen attending him, each —	60	0	0
Register of the Certificate Coquets, <i>John Oxenford</i> junior, Esq; —	60	0	0

Other

Other necessary Officers in this PORT.

	Sal. per Ann.		
	l.	s.	d.
Warehouse Surveyor, <i>John Benson</i> , Esq; —	200	0	0
His Assistant, <i>John Gibbs</i> —	80	0	0
Additional Assistant, <i>John King</i> —	50	0	0
Warehouse-keeper for the Comission- ers, <i>John Redman</i> —	60	0	0
Warehouse-keeper for the Collector, <i>James Clay</i> —			
Surveyor of the East-India Warehouses, <i>Francis</i> <i>Jackson</i> , Esq; —	130	0	0
His Assistant, <i>Anthony Forlesse</i> —	70	0	0
Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, <i>Stephen Scott</i> —	100	0	0
Two Watermen to attend him, each	30	0	0
Inspectors of the River, four, each —	80	0	0
Two Pair of Oars, each —	60	0	0
P. Usher of the Custom-house, <i>John Norris</i> , Esq; —	6	0	0
<i>John Greening</i> , House-keeper —	100	0	0
For two Door-keepers and Messengers —	66	0	0
For 6 Under-Messengers at 31 l. per Ann.			
Two Appraisers, <i>John Benson</i> , and <i>Francis</i> <i>Jackson</i> , Esquires, each —	30	0	0
Cooper 1 l. per Week —			
Forty-two Watchmen, each besides Night-Pay —	6	0	0
Eighteen Noon-tenders, each —	16	0	0

Other Preventive Officers in the River.

At Deptford.			
<i>James Hoare</i> , —	—	—	40 0 0
Two Watermen, each, —	—	—	30 0 0
At Blackwall.			
Surveyor, <i>John Butts</i> , —	—	—	40 0 0
A Waiter and Searcher, —	—	—	40 0 0
Two Watermen, each —	—	—	30 0 0
At Greenwich.			
Surveyor, <i>Robert Gates</i> —	—	—	60 0 0
A Pair of Oars —	—	—	60 0 0
At Barkin.			
Surveyor, <i>Frederick Heaton</i> , —	—	—	40 0 0
Two Watermen, each —	—	—	30 0 0
In the Pool.			
<i>Thomas Porteus</i> and <i>Thomas Parsons</i> , each —	—	—	40 0 0
Four Watermen, each —	—	—	30 0 0

At

Sal. per Ann.

l. s. d.

At Purfleet.

Peter Harrold, — — — —	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each — — — —	30	0	0

At Erith.

Surveyor, John Eales — — — —	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each — — — —	30	0	0

At Gravesend.

P. Two Searchers (besides Fees) each — — — —	12	0	0
Another Searcher — — — —	40	0	0
Four Watermen, each — — — —	30	0	0
A Smack, Commander John Sturgeon — — — —	50	0	0
For Mariners and Victualling — — — —	280	0	0

N. B. There are in this Port of *London*, besides the above-mentioned established Persons, a great Number of Men, who are under Security for the faithful Discharge of their Duty, and are paid only when they are employed, either as extraordinary Tidesmen, Weighing Porters, or Watchmen; a select Number of whom are usually called *Preferable Men*, who are always employed first after the Established Men, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the Establishment.

Patent Officers of the Customs in the Out-Ports.

Note, The Officers in the following Lists are appointed to all the Ports in the same Counties for which they are here mentigned, but officiate by Deputies.

Sal. per Ann.

l. s. d.

Sandwich.

James Crop, Gent. Customer — — — —	72	0	8
Peter Gilbert, Comptroller — — — —	15	6	8
and Henry Harris, Searchers — — — —	10	0	0

Chichester.

Thomas Sandon, Customer — — — —	61	0	0
Till Hillier, Comptroller — — — —	13	0	10
Daniel Stow, jun. Searcher — — — —	10	0	0

Southampton.

Charles Whitmore, Customer Inwards and Outwards — — — —	125	6	8
Edward Treadcroft, Comptroller, — — — —	45	0	0
Charles Clutterbuck, Searcher — — — —	10	0	0

Pool.

Nathanael Bond, Esq; Customer — — — —	48	0	0
Robert Smith, Comptroller — — — —	10	0	0
Warren Lisle, Searcher — — — —	10	0	0

Plymouth.

John Cooke, Esq; Customer — — — —	38	13	4
H — — — —			George

			Sal. per. Ann.		
			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
George Marshall, Comptroller	—	—	10	16	0
George Powlett, Esq; Searcher	—	—	30	0	0
Exon.					
Gwin Davies, Esq; Customer	—	—	83	6	8
John Ellis, Comptroller	—	—	10	0	0
Richard Vavasor, Searcher	—	—	20	0	0
Gloucester.					
William Bell, jun. Customer	—	—	6	13	4
John Blackwell, Comptroller	—	—			
Gabriel Harris, jun. Searcher	—	—	8	13	4
Bristol.					
Richard Hammond, Esq; Customer Outwards	—	—	57	0	0
John Fane, Esq; Customer Inwards	—	—	57	0	0
Walter Bowman, Comptroller	—	—	31	13	4
Richard Clutterbuck, Searcher	—	—	34	0	0
Four King's Waiters, each	—	—	15	0	0
Bridgwater.					
Anthony Taylor, Customer	—	—	28	0	0
John Sealy, jun. Comptroller	—	—	5	6	8
John Tucket, Searcher	—	—			
Cardiff and Swansea.					
Richard Gwyn, Customer	—	—	16	6	8
Anthony Cope, Esq; Comptroller	—	—	10	0	0
Llewellyn Traherne, Searcher	—	—	10	0	0
Bilford and Members.					
Arthur Price, Customer	—	—	15	5	0
Erasmus Owen, Esq; Comptroller	—	—	10	0	0
John Wright, Searcher	—	—	10	0	0
Ipswich.					
Henry Rant, Esq; Customer	—	—	55	6	8
Nathaniel May, Esq; Comptroller	—	—	10	0	0
John Sparrow, Esq; Searcher	—	—	8	0	0
Barmouth.					
Henry Negus, Esq; Customer	—	—	38	0	0
William Franklin, Comptroller	—	—	10	0	0
Penall Forster, Searcher	—	—	8	0	0
Lynn.					
Charles Turner, Esq; Customer	—	—	62	7	4
Philip Case, Esq; Comptroller	—	—	15	4	
Julius Cæsar, Esq; Searcher	—	—	12	0	0
Boston.					
Tristram Twell, Customer	—	—	31	16	8
John Cracroft, Comptroller	—	—	12	9	2
Samuel Coddington, Searcher	—	—	2	0	0
Hull.					
Richard Conset, alias Bell, and Francis Best, Cuf- } tomers, each	—	—	39	0	0

Duncan

	Sal.	per	Ann.
	£	s.	d.
Duncan Campbell, Comptroller	16	13	4
William Draper, Searcher	12	0	0

Newcastle.

Horatio Townshend, Esq; Customer Inwards	27	0	0
Henry Edlison, Samuel Gordon, and Jennison, Customers Outwards, each	27	0	0
William Sharpe, Esq; Comptroller	20	0	0
William Gordon, Searcher			

Berwick.

Hon. Thomas Vane, Esq; Customer	24	0	0
Major Prat, Comptroller	5	0	0
John Spedding, Searcher			

Carlisle.

David Stow, Customer	32	0	0
Daniel Draper, Comptroller	10	0	0
Richard Grape, Searcher	12	0	0

Chester.

John Pelham, Esq; Customer	78	6	8
John Walker, and Edward Herbert, juniors, Esqrs. Comptrollers	20	0	0
Sir Hugh Briggs, Searcher	3	6	8

Other Officers of the Customs for the Out-Ports, who hold not by Patent, but are appointed by the Commissioners, in pursuance of Warrants from the Treasury.

Rochester.

Thomas Olive, Collector	50	0	0
Surveyor, Searcher, and four other Officers, one with another	137	0	0

Feversham.

Edward Beckwith, Collector	60	0	0
With other Officers, their Salary, one with another, amounts to	457	4	0

Sandwich.

William-Henry Solly, Collector	70	0	0
A Surveyor, and Eleven other Officers	610	0	0

Deal.

William Fursman, Collector, for himself and Clerks	100	0	0
Thomas Slayton, Tide-Surveyor	50	0	0
Riding-Officers, Tidesmen, and Boatmen, their Salaries amount to	485	0	0

 Dover.

Christopher Gunman, Collector	140	0	0
Surveyor, Land-waiter, Riding-Officers, Tidesmen, and Boatmen, their Salaries are	1455	9	0

			Sal. per Ann.		
			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rye.					
<i>Edwin Wardroper</i> , Collector	—	—	60	0	0
The Salaries of the Deputy-Comptroller, and	}	—	2040	0	0
Twenty other Officers, come to					
Shoreham.					
<i>John Pelham</i> , Collector, 45 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and	}	—	240	0	0
three other Officers, amount to					
Arundel.					
<i>Allen Groomie</i> , Collector, 40 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and two	}	—	210	0	0
other Officers, amount to					
Newhaven.					
<i>James Hurdis</i> , Collector	—	—	60	0	0
A Waiter, Searcher, Comptroller, two Boatmen,	}	—	576	14	0
and four Riding Officers, comes to					
Chichester.					
<i>John Till</i> , Collector	—	—	60	0	0
Twenty subordinate Officers	—	—	1272	0	0
Portsmouth.					
<i>William Cooley</i> , Collector and Customer, who has	}	—	60	0	0
for himself and Clerks					
Surveyor, Landwaiters, and other Officers, their	}	—	598	0	0
Salaries come to per Ann.					
Southampton.					
<i>Thomas Sberer</i> , Collector	—	—	140	0	0
Twelve other Officers, with fifteen more belong-	}	—	880	0	0
ing to the <i>Calshot</i> Sloop					
Boole.					
<i>William Milner</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	—	70	0	0
Seventeen other Officers	—	—	605	0	0
Cowes.					
<i>John Read</i> , Collector	—	—	130	0	0
Fifteen other Officers, with eleven Men belong-	}	—	750	0	0
ing to the <i>Greenbill</i> Yacht					
Weymouth.					
<i>John Ruffel</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	—	80	0	0
Fourteen other Officers	—	—	455	0	0
Lyme.					
<i>Samuel Warren</i> , for himself and Clerk	—	—	70	0	0
Fifteen other Officers	—	—	415	0	0
Exeter.					
Vacant. Collector, for himself	—	—	90	0	0
For a Clerk	—	—	20	0	0
Forty-eight other Officers	—	—	755	0	0
Dartmouth.					
<i>William Cowell</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerks	—	—	80	0	0
Twenty-four other Officers	—	—	755	0	0

£ lymouth

		Sal. per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
Plymouth.				
<i>John Roberts</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	120	0	0
Fifty-four other Officers	—	1715	0	0
Looe.				
<i>Nicholas Dyer</i> , Collector	—	60	0	0
Five other Officers	—	185	0	0
Fowey.				
<i>Charles Lamb</i> , Collector	—	60	0	0
Twelve other Officers	—	160	0	0
Falmouth.				
<i>Christopher Masterman</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	70	0	0
Twenty-four other Officers	—			
Penryn.				
<i>Ambrose Thompson</i> , Collector	—	40	0	0
Six inferior Officers	—	150	0	0
Truroe.				
<i>Stephen Tippet</i> , Collector	—	40	0	0
Two Tidemen and a Waiter	—	80	0	0
Cweek.				
<i>Richard Johns</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	60	0	0
Two other Officers	—	500	0	0
Penzance.				
<i>Charles Vyvyan</i> , Collector	—	60	0	0
Twenty other Officers	—	500	0	0
St. Ives.				
<i>Richard Harry</i> , Collector	—	30	0	0
Six other Officers	—	124	0	0
Badstow.				
<i>John Phillips</i> , Collector	—	40	0	0
Nine other Officers	—	78	0	0
Bideford.				
<i>Richard Parminter</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	100	0	0
Twenty-five other Officers	—	580	0	0
Barnstaple.				
<i>Joseph Fraine</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	60	0	0
Four other Officers	—	150	0	0
Ilfracomb.				
<i>John Fosse</i> , jun. Collector	—	40	0	0
Four other Officers, and a Smack	—	487	13	9
Winehead.				
<i>John Short</i> , Customer, for himself and two Clerks	—	30	0	0
Nine other Officers	—	215	0	0
Bridgewater.				
<i>Robert Kennaway</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	70	0	0
Bristol.				
<i>Jeremiah Burroughs</i> , Esq; Collector, for himself and Clerks	—	630	0	0

Sal. per Ann.
l. s. d.

One hundred and Five other Officers and a Smack 2757 11 0
Gloucester.

William Bell, jun. Collector — — —

Besides the Patent-Officers, who act for their Patent-Salary and Fees — — — }

Five other Officers — — — 180 0 0

Chepstow.

Francis Davis, Collector — — — 30 0 0

Three Officers — — — 75 0 0

Cardiffe.

Lewellin Travern, Collector — — — 30 0 0

Seven Officers — — — 112 0 0

Swansey.

William Sherwen, jun. Collector, for himself and Clerk 70 0 0

Twenty-four other Officers — — — 479 0 0

Bilfozd.

Matthew Lord, Collector — — — 100 0 0

Thirty-three other Officers — — — 721 0 0

Lanelly.

Edward Dalton, Collector — — — 25 0 0

Three Officers — — — 75 0 0

Cardigan.

John Vaughan, Collector — — — 25 0 0

Two Officers — — — 40 0 0

Aberduboy.

Lewis Morris, Collector — — — 44 0 0

Five Officers — — — 70 0 9

Baldon.

Charles Malden, Collector — — — 50 0 0

Eight Officers — — — 250 0 0

Colchester.

John Kirby, Collector — — — 80 0 0

Thirteen other Officers — — — 270 0 0

Harwich.

Griffith Davies, Collector — — — 80 0 0

Ten Officers — — — 430 0 0

Woodbridge.

Charles Riffow, Collector — — — 25 0 0

Two Riding Officers — — — 80 0 0

Aldbzo.

Thomas Wall, Collector — — — 40 0 0

Two Officers — — — 70 0 0

Southwold.

Samuel Nunn, Collector, — — — 40 0 0

Two Riding Officers — — — 80 0 0

Ipswich.

		Sal. per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
Ipswich.				
Samuel Jacomb, Collector, besides Fees from the	}	30	0	0
Customer				
Six Officers		172	10	0
Barmouth.				
James Ward, Collector, for himself and Clerk --		120	0	0
Forty-three other Officers		1375	0	0
Blackney and Cley.				
Peter Coble, Collector		40	0	0
Three Officers		95	0	0
Wells.				
Charles Boyles, Collector		40	0	0
Twelve Officers		330	0	0
Lynn.				
Charles Turner, Collector, and his Clerk		20	0	0
Fourteen Officers and a Smack		581	8	10
Wisbich.				
James Planner, Collector		40	0	0
Eight Officers		220	0	0
Boston.				
Francis Thirkill, Collector, for himself and Clerk		30	0	0
Twelve Officers		390	0	0
Hull.				
Walter Kettleby, Collector, for himself and Clerk		140	0	0
Fifty-six other Officers		1657	0	0
Bridlington.				
George Bowes, Collector		10	0	0
Seven Officers		190	0	0
Scarborough.				
Timothy Othie, Collector		10	0	0
Eight Officers		250	0	0
Thirby.				
John Burgh, Collector		50	0	0
Ten Officers		290	0	0
Stockton.				
John Wilson, Collector, for himself and Clerk		60	0	0
Nine Officers		240	0	0
Sunderland.				
Ralph Lambton, Collector		60	0	0
Fourteen Officers		350	0	0
Newcastle.				
Langdale Sunderland, Collector, for himself and	}	160	0	0
Clerk				
Fifty five other Officers		1160	0	0
Berwick.				
William Temple, Collector for himself and Clerk		80	0	0
Seventeen other Officers		462	10	0

Sal. per Ann.
l. s. d.

Carlisle.

Seven Officers, whereof *John Pattinson* is Collector, besides the Patent Officers and Deputies, together } 275 0 0

Whitehaven.

Joseph Burrow, Collector, for himself and Clerks 90 0 0
Thirty-one other Officers ——— 965 0 0

Lancaster.

Robert Foxcroft, Collector ——— 60 0 0
Thirteen other Officers ——— 283 0 0

Preston and Boulton.

John Harrison, Collector ——— 30 0 0
Five other Officers ——— 75 0 0

Liverpool.

John Colquitt, jun. Collector, for himself and Clerks } 270 0 0
Fifty-four subordinate Officers ——— 1995 0 0

Chester.

William Farrell, Collector ——— 80 0 0
Twenty-one subordinate Officers ——— 540 0 0

Beaumaris.

James Briscoe, Collector ——— 40 0 0
Seven subordinate Officers ——— 170 0 0

N. B. There are, in most of the considerable Ports, *Extraordinary Men*, paid only when employed, as in the Port of London.

Officers of the Customs in the Plantations.

Sal. per Ann.

Carolina, and the Bahama-Islands. l. s. d.

John Cleland, Surveyor, or Comptroller ——— 150 0 0

South-Carolina.

Charles-Town, *Hector Berenger Braufin*, Collector 60 0 0

Georgia.

William Spencer, Collector ——— 60 0 0

William Backshell, Comptroller ——— 50 0 0

Bailey Green, Searcher ——— 30 0 0

North Carolina.

Beaufort and Currituck, *Thomas Lovick*, Collector, to maintain a Canoe and Man } 40 0 0

Roanoake.

John Kieuffet, Collector, to maintain a Canoe and Man 40 0 0

Bath-Town, *Robert Palmer*, Collector ——— 40 0 0

Brunswick.

		Sal. per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
Brunswick.				
<i>William Dry</i> , Collector	— — — —	60	0	0
Virginia.				
Upper Part of <i>James River</i> , <i>John Banister</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	— — — —	40	0	0
Lower Part, <i>Cary Mitchell</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat and two Men	— — — —	100	0	0
<i>Elizabeth River</i> , Surveyor	— — — —	45	0	0
<i>York River</i> , <i>Rich. Ambler</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	— — — —	40	0	0
<i>Rapphannock River</i> , <i>James Reid</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	— — — —	80	0	0
<i>South Potomock</i> , <i>William Fairfax</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	— — — —	80	0	0
<i>Cape Charles</i> , <i>James Rule</i> , Surveyor, to survey all the Eastern Shores of <i>Virginia</i> and <i>Maryland</i> to the Seaboard	— — — —	50	0	0
<i>Accomack and Northampton Counties</i> , <i>George Fairfax</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	— — — —	40	0	0
Maryland.				
<i>North Potomock</i> , <i>William Deacon</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	— — — —	60	0	0
<i>Patuxent</i> , <i>Benedict Calvert</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	— — — —	80	0	0
<i>Chester and Patapsco</i> , <i>James Stirling</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	— — — —	80	0	0
<i>Annapolis</i> , <i>Benjamin Tasker</i> , Surveyor	— — — —	60	0	0
<i>Pocomock</i> , <i>Robert Heron</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	— — — —	60	0	0
<i>Edmond Hough</i> , Riding Surveyor, to do Duty on both Sides the River	— — — —	60	0	0
<i>Williamshead</i> , <i>John Leeds</i> Surveyor	— — — —	35	0	0
<i>Bahama and Sassafras</i> , <i>Benjamin Tasker</i> , jun. Riding Surveyor	— — — —	50	0	0
<i>Wiccomoco and Munin</i> , <i>Michael Macnamara</i> , Surveyor	— — — —	40	0	0
<i>Delawar Bay</i> , <i>Peter Razer</i> , Surveyor	— — — —	50	0	0
Pennsylvania.				
<i>Philadelphia</i> , <i>Grosvenor Bedford</i> , Esq; Collector, per Patent	— — — —	160	0	0
And to keep a Boat	— — — —	80	0	0
<i>Newcastle</i> , <i>William Till</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	— — — —	90	0	0
<i>Lewis</i> — <i>Richard Metcalfe</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	— — — —	90	0	0

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
<i>William Barclay</i> , Comptroller, to reside at <i>Philadelphia</i> , keep a Journal with, and assist the Collector, sign Accompts and Dispatches with him, and to go quarterly to <i>Newcastle</i> and <i>Lewis</i> to examine and sign those Collectors Accounts	}	80	0	0
East-Jersey				
<i>Perth-Amboy</i> , <i>John Barberic</i> , Collector		40	0	0
<i>Bridlington</i> (to reside at <i>Cobenssey</i>) <i>W. Frazer</i> , Collector		40	0	0
And to reside at <i>Bridlington</i> , <i>Charles Read</i> , Collector	}	30	0	0
New York.				
<i>Archibald Lenney</i> , Collector		55	0	0
<i>Robert Elliston</i> , Comptroller		55	0	0
Connecticut.				
<i>New London</i> , <i>Joseph Hull</i> , Collector		80	0	0
New England.				
<i>Boston</i> , <i>Sir Thomas Frankland</i> , Collector		100	0	0
<i>Nathaniel Ware</i> , Comptroller		70	0	0
<i>Charles Paxton</i> , Surveyor		100	0	0
<i>Piscataway</i> , <i>Samuel Solly</i> , Collector and Surveyor		100	0	0
<i>Salem and Marblehead</i> , <i>William Bolland</i> , Collector and Surveyor	}	40	0	0
<i>Rhode-Island</i> , <i>Thomas Clift</i> , Collector and Surveyor		100	0	0
<i>Nova Scotia</i> , <i>John Newton</i> , Surveyor and Searcher		50	0	0
Bahama-Islands.				
<i>Jeremy Tinker</i> , Collector		70	0	0
<i>Bermuda</i> , <i>Thomas Smith</i> , Collector		30	0	0
<i>Jamaica</i> , <i>Hubert Tassell</i> , Collector, is allowed one Third of what he collects, instead of a Salary	}			
<i>Peter Randolph</i> , Esq; Surveyor General of the Southern Part of the Continent of <i>America</i> , viz. <i>South and North Carolina</i> , <i>Virginia</i> , <i>Maryland</i> , <i>Pensilvania</i> , <i>Bahama-Islands</i> , and <i>Jamaica</i> , At 20 s. per Diem, for himself		365	l.	
For a Clerk		50	l.	
For a Boat and four Boatmen		80	l.	
<i>Thomas Lechmere</i> , Esq; Surveyor General of the Northern Part of the Continent of <i>America</i> , viz. <i>East and West Jersey</i> , <i>New-York</i> , <i>Connecticut</i> , <i>Rhode-Island</i> , <i>New-England</i> , <i>New-Hampshire</i> and <i>Newfoundland</i> ; the Allowances the same as Mr. <i>Randolph</i> 's.	}	495	0	0

*A Year's Establishment of the Officers of the Customs
in Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, for the
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.*

N. B. The Officers in the Leeward Islands are paid there out of the
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

Sal. per Ann.
l. s. d.

Barbadoes

Bridge-Town, William Patterson, Esq; Surveyor- General, for himself	}	400	0	0
For a Clerk		50	0	0
Gedney Clarke, Receiver and Collector		250	0	0
Arthur Upton, Comptroller		120	0	0
Richard Gossing and Isaac Moseley, Searchers, each		75	0	0
Four Waiters		200	0	0
Four Watermen		105	0	0
St. Ostin's, Thomas Fenwick, Collector and Searcher		62	10	0
Hole, Anthony La Rague, Coll. Waiter and Searcher		87	10	0
Spights, and Bays adjacent, Christopher Craven, Coll.		53	2	6
James Gwynn, Waiter and Searcher		53	2	6
Two Watermen,		43	15	0

Nevis.

James Brebner, Collector		150	0	0
Somers Payne, Comptroller		50	0	0
John Scoles, Searcher		37	10	0
Four Waiters,		100	0	0
Two Negroes to attend the Scale		16	17	5
Five Waiters		93	15	0

Antigua.

John Banister, Collector		60	0	0
George Munro, Comptroller		50	0	0
James Scott, Searcher				
Nine Waiters, each		40	7	6

Mountserrat.

Webb Stone, Collector		60	0	0
Edward Daniel, Searcher		35	0	0
Three Waiters		49	10	0

S^t Christopher's.

Basseterre, Henry Brouncker, Collector		80	0	0
Craister Greathead, Comptroller		50	0	0
Sandy Point, Stephen Payne, Collector		80	0	0
Edward Hebblethwaite, Comptroller		50	0	0

N U M.

NUMBER XXX.

*The Commissioners and other Officers for the Duties on SALT.**The Establishment in LONDON.*

Commissioners,	Edward Afley,	} Esqrs. each	Sal. per Ann.		
	Henry Talbot,		l. s. d.		
	Thomas Sutton,		350	0	0
	Josbua Churchill,				
	John Milbank,				
Edward Weston,	Esq; Comptroller, for himself	}	500	0	0
and Clerks	— — — —				
George Brown,	Deputy	— — — —			
Matt. Grylls,	} Clerks.				
Michael Honor					
Roger Mainwaring,	Esq; Cashier, for himself	}	430	0	0
and Clerks	— — — —				
Peter White,	} Clerks.				
Alexander Rennald,					
James Robertson,	Billman	— — — —			
Philip-Elias Peltier,	Esq; Secretary	— — — —	200	0	0
Miles Greenwood,	Assistant-Secretary	— — — —	60	0	0
James Cresses,	Esq; Accomptant-General	— — — —	200	0	0
Miles Greenwood,	Clerk to the Accomptant General	— — — —	40	0	0
William Dent,	Sollicitor	— — — —	100	0	0
Ditto,	for and in respect of the Charge he is at	}	50	0	0
	in maintaining and keeping an able Clerk		— — — —		
Miles Greenwood,	Correspondent and Examiner of	}	100	0	0
	the Delivery and Score Books		— — — —		
Francis Toplady,	Clerk of the Securities	— — — —	50	0	0
Ditto,	chief Accomptant	— — — —	100	0	0
Ditto,	for his Service in examining and making	}	30	0	0
	up the Accounts of the Fishery		— — — —		
Thomas Hugbon,	Accomptant	— — — —	70	0	0
Ditto,	for his Service in preparing and stating	}	20	0	0
	the Accounts of the Fishery		— — — —		
Henry Folkes,	Accomptant	— — — —	70	0	0
Thomas Matthews,	Assistant Clerk to the Ac-	}	60	0	0
	comptants		— — — —		
Josiah Keene,	Assistant Clerk to the Accompt-	}	40	0	0
	ants		— — — —		

		Sal. per Ann.		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Catherine Lloyd, Housekeeper, for herself and Servants,	100	0	0	
James Robertson, Store-keeper, Clerk of the Charity and Diaries,	60	0	0	
John Miller, Door-keeper,	40	0	0	
George Bacon, Messenger,	40	0	0	
Richard Toller, Collector at the Port of London,	60	0	0	
Edward Watson, Assistant Searcher at the Port of London,	60	0	0	
Richard Beauchamp, } Surveyors at the Port of	50	0	0	
Thomas Reeves, } London, each				
John Elliot, Clerk to the Correspondent,	60	0	0	
John Johnson, Clerk to the Assistant Secretary	50	0	0	
Thomas Stalker, Porter,	30	0	0	
John Stalker, Watchman,	20	0	0	
Peter Hull, Watchman,	20	0	0	
Edward Chetham, Clerk for the Salt Duties at Dublin, for transcribing the Accounts of English Salt imported into, and exported from, Ireland, which are transmitted to this Office, and Officer for preventing Frauds on the Coast of Wales	30	0	0	
John Randall, } Boatmen at the Port of Lon-	30	0	0	
William Mason, } don, each				

The Establishment in the Country.

Collectors, viz.

Two at 120 *l.* per Annum each.

One at 100 *l.* per Annum, and an Allowance of 41 *l.* 3 *s.* for riding Charges for himself and Clerk.

Two at 100 *l.* per Annum, and 30 *l.* for Man and Horse, each.

Five at 100 *l.* per Annum each.

One at 80 *l.* per Annum, and allowed as Riding Officer, 30 *l.*

One at 70 *l.* per Annum, and allowed for a Clerk, for an Office, and for Horse-hire, 22 *l.*

One at 70 *l.* per Annum, and for Riding Charges, 20 *l.*

Two at 70 *l.* per Annum each.

One at 64 *l.* per Annum, and allowed for a Clerk 20 *l.*

One at 60 *l.* per Annum, and 30 *l.* for Rent and Riding Charges, and 15 *l.* for surveying the bordering Officers.

One at 40 *l.* per Annum.

One at 4 *l.* per Annum.

One Sub-Collector at 60 *l.* per Annum, and 10 *l.* for a Horse.

Clerks to the Collectors, viz.

One at 50 *l.* per Annum.

Three at 40 *l.* per Annum each.

Five at 20 *l.* per Annum each.

Super-

Supervisors, viz.

One at 100 *l. per Annum*.

Two at 80 *l. per Annum*, and 10 *l.* for a Horse, each.

Five at 80 *l. per Annum* each.

Officers, viz.

Three at 50 *l. per Annum* each.

One hundred and thirteen at 40 *l. per Annum* each.

Five at 31 *l. per Annum* each.

Fourteen at 30 *l. per Annum* each.

Eight at 25 *l. per Annum* each.

Seven at 20 *l. per Annum* each.

One at 15 *l. per Annum*.

Eighteen at 10 *l. per Annum* each.

Four at 5 *l. per Annum* each.

Nine at 2 *l. per Annum* each.

Supernumerary Officers, viz.

Seven at 20 *l. per Annum* each.

Watchmen, viz.

One hundred and seventeen at 25 *l. per Annum* each.

Weighers, viz.

Three at 20 *l. per Annum* each.

Riding Officers, viz.

One at 70 *l. per Annum*, as a General Surveyor.

One at 50 *l. per Annum*, and 20 *l. per Annum* in Incidents.

Seven at 50 *l. per Annum* each.

One at 30 *l. per Annum*.

Eight at 20 *l. per Annum* each.

Assistant Searchers, viz.

Two at 60 *l. per Annum* each.

Twelve at 50 *l. per Annum* each.

Five at 40 *l. per Annum* each.

Two at 30 *l. per Annum* each.

One at 25 *l. per Annum*.

One at 15 *l. per Annum*.

Five at 10 *l. per Annum* each.

Boatmen, viz.

Eight at 30 *l. per Annum* each.

Six at 25 *l. per Annum* each.

Sixteen at 20 *l. per Annum* each.

Four at 10 *l. per Annum* each.

Eight at 7 *l. 10s. per Annum* each.

Two at 5 *l. per Annum* each.

Tidesmen, viz.

Six at 30 *l. per Annum* each.

Several of the Officers and Boatmen are employed by the Commissioners of the Customs, and they are allowed small Salaries on this Establishment, to engage them to serve this Revenue

venue, in the Ports and Stations where the Commissioners of the Customs have placed them.

N. B. The Collectors and Surveyors of the Customs in several Ports are allow'd Poundage for what the Duty amounts to of Foreign Salt imported in their respective Ports; *viz.* Six-pence *per* Pound to each, for what Duty is paid in ready Money, and Three-pence *per* Pound to each, for what is bonded or enter'd for the Fishery: The Three-pence *per* Pound not to exceed 20 *l.* *per* Ann. and both together not to exceed 40 *l.* *per* Ann. to each Person.

N U M B E R XXXI.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the STAMP-DUTIES.

		Salaries <i>per</i> Ann.		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Commissioners,	<i>Richard Shelley,</i> <i>William Blair,</i> <i>Matthew Kenrick,</i> <i>John Barnard,</i> <i>Robert Thompson,</i>	Esqrs. each	400	0 0
Secretary,	<i>Wadham Wyndham, Esq;</i>	—	300	0 0
Receiver,	<i>William Poole, Esq;</i>	—	500	0 0
Comptroller,	<i>Morgan Vane, Esq;</i>	—	400	0 0
Secret. 1st Clerk,	<i>Robert Dyer,</i>	—	130	0 0
2d Clerk,	<i>John Brettell,</i>	—	70	0 0
3d Clerk,	<i>John Green,</i>	} each	—	60 0 0
4th Clerk,	<i>George Scott,</i>			
5th Clerk,	<i>John Stapleton,</i>	—	50	0 0
Receiv. 1st Clerk,	<i>George Coltman,</i>	—	100	0 0
2d Clerk,	<i>Francis Fludyer,</i>	} each	—	60 0 0
3d Clerk,	<i>Peter Dent,</i>			
4th Clerk,	<i>Henry Cunningham,</i>	—	50	0 0
Compt. 1st Clerk,	<i>William-James Puller,</i>	—	100	0 0
2d Clerk,	<i>Philip Rasleigh,</i>	} each	—	60 0 0
3d Clerk,	<i>John Abbott,</i>			
4th Clerk,	<i>John Sharratt,</i>			
Examiner and Ac- comptant-Clerk,	<i>Benjamin Radcliffe,</i>	—	100	0 0
Assistant Clerk to the same,	<i>John Corfield,</i>	—	50	0 0
Solicitor,	<i>Thomas-Augustus Cruwys, Esq;</i>	—	100	0 0
Clerk of the Secu- rities,	<i>Philip Pinckney,</i>	—	70	0 0
		Register		

		Sal. per Ann.			
		l. s. d.			
Register of Warrants for Stamp- ing,	<i>William Lambton,</i>	—	—	140	0 0
Assistant to ditto,	<i>Hen. Catten,</i>	—	—	10	0 0
Teller of Stamps,	<i>William Wright,</i>	—	—	100	0 0
Assistant to ditto,	<i>Josias Dugdale,</i>	—	—	50	0 0
Warehouse-keeper of Unst ^d Parch- ment and Paper,	<i>Robert Craig,</i>	—	—	70	0 0
Assistant to ditto,	<i>John Hunt,</i>	—	—	50	0 0
Warehouse-keeper of Stamp ^d Parch- ment and Paper,	<i>John Twells,</i>	—	—	160	0 0
Assistant to ditto,	<i>George Brooke,</i>	—	—	80	0 0
Packer,	<i>Charles Hudson,</i>	—	—	50	0 0
Inspect ^{rs} of Courts and Corporati- ons, and Riding Surveyors,	<i>John Becke,</i> <i>Charles Marshall,</i> <i>Thomas Jones,</i>	} each — 100 0 0			
Inspector and Sur- veyor of Courts and Corporati- ons within the Bills of Mortal.	<i>Samuel Roycroft,</i>				
Assistant to ditto,	<i>John Stapleton,</i>	—	—	50	0 0
House-keeper,	<i>Peter Raillane,</i>	—	—	70	0 0
Distributor for Lon- don,	<i>Francis Moore,</i>	—	—	50	0 0
Supervisor of the Stamps,	<i>Ambrose Hervev,</i>	—	—	100	0 0
Deputy Supervisor of ditto,	<i>William Leaper,</i>	10	—	60	0 0
And as Stamper,					

Forty-one Stampers, each 50l. per Annum.

John Warren,
William Harris,
George Morris,
John Boyden,
John Howard,
John Tooley,
William Palmer,
Edward Starling,
Henry Catten,
John Wadd,
John Kington,
John Everett,

George Harris,
Thomas Fyfield,
William Willatt,
Ethel. Whitmarsh,
Val. Knight,
James Bourne,
John Harris,
William Shaw,
Thomas Cuff,
Vincent Litchfield,
William Saunders,
John Hicks,

John

Robert Turner,
 Peter Robinson,
 John Card,
 Simon Conway,
 George Tupper,
 John Court,
 John Briscall,
 David Grubb,

Joseph Wicks,
 John Tinkler,
 Thomas Stevens,
 John Winston,
 Nathaniel Busby,
 Peter Glossop,
 Robert Green.

Sal. per Ann.
 l. s. d.

Rolling-Presses (3),	Print- { George Robson, John Townsend, James Castle, Thomas Dolley, Thomas Howard, James Sherriff, James Slade, Christopher Barwick, John Vibert, William Oakley,	} each 55 0 0
Layers and Takers of Paper off, on, and from the Rolling- Presses (7),	{	} each —
Wetters of Paper for the Rolling-Presses (2),	{ George Wilson, John Cobb,	} each 50 0 0
Billman,	Josias Dugdale,	— 40 0 0
Chamber-keeper,	Richard King,	— 40 0 0
Messenger,	George Reynaldson,	— 30 0 0
Porter,	Francis Mollison,	— 40 0 0
Watchmen (2),	{ Gab. Alders, Richard Frost,	} each 30 0 0
Enting - Clerk of Cards and Dice,	{ John George, Thomas Williams, Edward Evans, Thomas Higginson, Abraham Walton, John Arnold, John Crowder, Alexander Brodie, William Hudson,	} — 50 0 0
Searchers and Sur- veyors of Cards and Dice (8),	{	} each 45 0 0
Marker of Dice,	John Pine,	— 50 0 0
Register of Pamphlets,	Robert Harris,	— 80 0 0
Assistant to ditto,	Thomas Cuff,	— 20 0 0
Inspectors of Gaming- Houses, and of Ven- ders of Cards, Dice, and Pamphlets (3),	{ Richard Dovey, Robert Craig, Thomas Syer,	} each 20 0 0

NUMBER XXXII.

*The King's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above
Stairs, under the Lord-Chamberlain.*

THE most Noble Charles
Fitz-Roy, D. of Grafton,
Lord Chamberlain.

The Hon. William Finch, Esq;
Vice-Chamberlain.

The Hon. Col. James Pelham,
Secretary.

Charles Maddocks, Esq; De-
puty-Secretary.

Mr. Robert Griffin, First Clerk.

Mr. Robert Lewis, Second Clerk.

William Burges, Office-keeper.

*Lords of His Majesty's Bed-
Chamber.*

Earl of Rochford, Groom of the
Stole.

Lord Viscount Falconbergh.

Duke of Manchester.

Earl of Lincoln.

Earl of Ashburnham.

Earl of Hertford.

Earl Fitzwilliams.

Marquis of Rockingham.

Earl of Coventry.

Earl of Hyndford.

Earl of Northumberland.

Duke of Ancaster.

Earl of Essex.

Earl of Orford.

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

Sir Robert Rich, Bart.

Hon. John Campbell.

Hon. Col. Waldegrave.

Hon. Col. Cornwallis.

Col. Mostyn.

The Hon. Edward Finch.

John Clavering, Esq;

Hon. Col. William Herbert,
500*l.* per Ann. each.

*Gentlemen of the Privy-
Chamber.*

Sir William Dudley, Bart.

Benjamin Moyer, Esq;

William Forester, Esq;

Sir John Werden, Bart

Sir George-Bridg. Skipwith,
Bart.

Humphry Brent, Esq;

Richard Jackson, Esq;

Hitch Young, Esq;

Sir John Smith, Bart.

Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.

Sir John Frederick, Bart.

Sir Moulton Lamberd, Knt.

Henry Meriton, Esq;

Sir Edmund Anderfon, Bart.

Henry Gough, Esq;

Samuel Clerk, Esq;

Thomas Shallcross, Esq;

Richard Dalton, Esq;

Thomas-Orby Hunter, Esq;

Sir Charles Sheffield, Bart.

Pierce Starkie, Esq;

Mark Batt, Esq;

Solomon Dayrolle, Esq;

William Thompson, Esq;

John Burnaby, Esq;

Sir Henry Gough, Bart.

Samuel Strode, Esq;

Timothy Earl, Esq;

Ambrose Rhodes, Esq;

Crew Harvey Mildmay, Esq;

Francis Hern, Esq;

James Nelthorpe, Esq;

Christopher Roberts, Esq;

John Short, Esq;

Charles Chichester, Esq;

William Jephson, Esq;

Christopher Towers, Esq;

John Baker, Esq;

Andrew Taylor, Esq;

John

John Lemon Grainger, Esq;
John Willis, Esq;

Cup-Bearers.

Gould Clarges, Esq;
Charles Collins, Esq;
William Gurdon, Esq;
Francis Shaw, Esq;
33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. each.

Carvers.

Thomas Brereton, Esq;
John Fowle, Esq;
Robert Tripp, Esq;
John Carthew, Esq;
33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. each.

Gentlemen Sewers.

Stephen Mounier, Esq;
Francis Wace, Esq;
Edward Whitehouse, Esq;
Thomas Complin, Esq;
33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. each.

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Robert Hemington, Esq;
John Cope, Esq;
Sir Francis Clerke.
Mark Anthony Sauren.
200 l. per Ann. each.

Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily Waiters.

Hon. Sir Henry Bellenden,
Knt. Black-Rod.
Sir Thomas Brand, Knt.
Henry de Sauniers.
John Playters, Esq;
150 l. per Ann. each.

Assistant-Gentleman-Usher.

Everard Buckworth, Esq;
66 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann.

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

Wentworth Odiarne, Esq;
Charles Collins, Esq;
James Trymer, Esq;
Edward Capel, Esq;
73 l. per Ann. each.

Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary.

Francis Boggest, Esq;
Robert Tripp, Esq;
George Bodens, Esq;
Charles Maddockes, Esq;
George Ann Cook, Esq;
Joseph Hudson, Esq;
Leathes Johnston, Esq;
A Vacancy.
50 l. per Ann. each.

Sewers of the Chamber.

Mr. Hugh Henry.
Mr. Charles Cromp.
Mr. Michael Nevill.
Mr. John Humphries.
Mr. John Dollingnon.
Mr. Benjamin Phillips.
Mr. Thomas Matthews.
Mr. William Prick.
38 l. 15 s. 7 d. per Ann. each.

Pages of the Presence-Chamber.

Mr. John Collyer.
Mr. Francis Shaw.
Mr. Samuel Hurst.
Mr. John Eldred.
25 l. per Ann. each.

Grooms of the Great Chamber.

Mr. Peter Jenkinson.
Mr. John Dupuis.
Mr. William Chambers.
Mr. John Baker.
Mr. Edward More.
Mr. Samuel Blackwell.
Mr. John Marlon,

Mr. Herbert Gomond,
Mr. Edward Caldecott,
Mr. Nathaniel Hammond.
40 l. per Ann. each.

Coffer-Bearers.

Mr. John Armsby.
Mr. Thomas Thorpe.
27 l. 7 s. 6 d. per Ann. each.

Pages of the Bed-Chamber.

Mr. Abfalom Evans.
Mr. Hen. Mich. Evans.
Mr. Robert Matthison.
Mr. William-Ann De Grave.
Mr. John Little.
Mr. William Rogers.

Officers in the Removing Wardrobe.

James Calthorpe, Esq;
230 l. per Ann.
Paul Whichcot, Esq; } *Grooms.*
Edw. Williams, Esq; }
130 l. per Ann. each.
Thomas Fisher, Esq; }
Geo. Brietzack, Esq; } *Pages.*
Robert Griffin, Esq; }
100 l. per Ann. each.

Standing Wardrobe-keepers.

At St. James's, Thomas Williams, Esq; 110 l. per Ann.
At Windsor-Castle, Mr. Laurence Wright, 160 l. per An.
At Hampton-Court, and Keeper of the private Lodgings, Mrs. Mary Taylor, 200 l. per Ann.
At Kensington, Mrs. Jane Keen, 100 l. per Ann.
Clerk of the Robes, Marshall Ryder, Esq; 160 l. per Ann.
Wardrobe-keeper, and Keeper of the Royal Apartment at So-

merfet - House, Mrs. Britzeke, 100 l. per Ann.

Master of the Robes.

Augustus Schutz, Esq;
James Madan, Esq; Yeoman.
Mr. Daniel Tyrell, Page.
Mr. Alex. Charles, } *Grooms.*
Mr. John Malliot, }
Mr. Francis Jones, }
Mr. John Younet, Brusher.
Henry Tyson, Messenger.

Waiters of the Robes.

William Smelt.
Richard Willoughby.
John Malliet, Clerk.

Laundress of the Body-Linnen.

Mrs. Margaret Purcel.
Sempstresses, ditto, in lieu of all Bills, 400 l. per Ann.
Starcher, ditto.
Necessary Woman, Eliz. Whitendon.
Ditto at Kensington, Sarah Pritchard.

Treasurer of the Chamber.

Hon. Richard Arundell, Esq;
469 l. 9 s. per Ann.
Deputy, Mr. Holland.

Comptroller of the Chamber.

Thomas Jones, Esq;
150 l. per Ann.

Master of the Jewel-Office.

Earl of Broadalbin,
450 l. per Ann.
Thomas Dineley, Esq; Yeoman.
106 l. 15 s. per Ann.
2d Yeoman, Mr. Robert Mathew.
Mr.

Mr. Edward Yardley, Groom.

105 l. 8 s. 4 d. per Ann.

Mr. Robert Mathew, Clerk.

13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.

Master of the Ceremonies.

Sir Clement Cotterel Dormer,
Knt.

Charles Cotterel, Esq; *Assistant.*

Charles Cotterel, Esq; *Marshal*
of the Ceremonies.

Serjeant at Arms at Court.

Edward Horner, Esq;

James Hugonin, Esq;

Henry Adam, Esq;

Jos. Smith, Esq;

John Mason, Esq;

Samuel Hazard, Esq;

John Alexander Staiafty, Esq;

Vacancy.

Serjeant at Arms attending the
Lord - Chancellor, Francis

Jephson, Esq;

Serjeant at Arms attending the
Lord-Treasurer, Sir Thomas

Allen, Bart.

Serjeant at Arms attending the
House of Commons, Went-

worth Odiarn, Esq;

Serjeant at Arms for the City of
London.

Peter Perry, Esq;

Groom-Porter, Charles Fitz-Roy
Esq; 550 l. per Ann.

Master of the Revels, Solomon

Dayrolle, Esq;

Thomas Ball, *Yeoman,* 46 l.
12 s. 11 d. per Ann.

Colley Cibber, Esq; *Poet-Lau-*
reat, 100 l. per Ann.

Historiographer in Ordinary,
Richard Stonhewer, Esq;

200 l. per Ann.

William Cowper, Esq; *Knight-*
Harbinger.

Messengers of the Great-Cham-
ber in Ordinary to his Ma-
jestty.

Joseph Sharpe.

George Cowell.

John Money.

Christian Kuoni.

John Bill.

Janus Brettall.

Nath. Carrington.

Jude Storer.

John Over.

Richard Prichard.

John Driver.

William Ward.

Thomas Over.

Andrew Hollwall.

James Mofs.

William Hamlin.

John Thompson.

William Dick.

Francis Howe.

George Collins.

David Price.

James Watson.

Henry Lamb.

Joseph Butson.

Robert Jackson.

Stratford Spencer.

John Dawson.

Charles Turner.

Robert Blackmore.

Jonathan Mitton.

William Pollock.

Henry Castleman.

Mark Roworth.

John Sheppard.

John Johnson.

Matthew Maddocke.

William Goodall.

James Bullock.

John Garstin.

James Cleverley.

at 45 l. per Ann. each.

Messenger Extraordinary.

Henry Major.

*Clerks of the Cheque to the
Messengers in Ordinary.*

Philip Sharpe, Esq;
Henry Cockfedge, Esq;
99*l.* 15*s.* per Ann. each.

*Messengers attending the Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer.*

John Heath.
Edward Stanley.

*Messenger of the Great Ward-
robe, Mr. Richard Port.*

*Messenger to attend the Lord-
Chancellor, Mr. John Craw-
ford.*

*Messenger of the Press, Mr. John
Ibbutt.*

MUSICIANS.

*Master of the Musick, Dr. Mau-
rice Green, 200*l.* per Ann.*

Mr. James Nicholson.

Mr. John Barnard.

Mr. James La Serre.

Mr. Thomas Rawlins.

Mr. Henry Burges.

Mr. Ferdinando Norton.

Mr. Thomas Jackson.

Mr. Thomas Vincent.

Mr. Arthur Bradley.

Mr. James Williams.

Mr. Talbot Young.

Mr. George Peat.

Mr. Joseph Abington, *sen.*

Mr. John Gregory.

Mr. Joshua Thompson.

Mr. George Morgan.

Mr. Edward Gibbs.

Mr. John Jones.

Mr. Thomas Jones.

Mr. John George Cox.

Mr. Abraham Browne.

Mr. George Terry.

Mr. William Howard.

Mr. John Young.

40*l.* per Ann. each.

*Instrument-Keeper, Mr. Richard
Dawson, 40*l.* per Ann.*

*Instrument-Maker, Mr. John
Walsh.*

*Organ-Maker, Mr. Christopher
Shrider, jun.*

*Composer of the Musick for the
Chapel-Royal, Dr. Green.*

*Tuner of the Organs, Mr. Bar-
nard Gates.*

*Physicians in Ordinary to his
Majesty.*

Sir Edward Hulse, Bart.

Dr. Edward Wilmot.

Dr. Peter Shaw.

Dr. Frank Nicholls.

300*l.* per Ann. each.

*Physician Extraordinary, Dr.
Robert Taylor.*

Anatomist, Mr. St. André.

*Oculists to his Majesty, Dr. Tay-
lor, and Dr. Richard Smith.*

*Physician to the Household, Dr. Ben-
jamin Hoadley, 200*l.* per An.*

Apothecaries to the Person.

Mr. Daniel Graham, 160*l.*

Mr. Michael Crane, 320*l.* 5*s.*

Apothecaries to the Household.

Mr. John Allen.

Mr. Benjamin Charlewood.

160*l.* per Ann. each.

SURGEONS.

John Ranby, Esq; *Serjeant,*
396*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per Ann.

*Second Serjeant Surgeon, Cæsar
Hawkins, Esq; 396*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.**

*Surgeon to the Household, John
Andrews, Esq; 280*l.**

*Aurist Operator, Mr. James
Cuerden.*

House-Keepers.

*At Newmarket, Samuel Long,
Esq;*

*At Windsor-Castle, Mrs. Chud-
leigh, 320*l.* per Ann.*

At Kenfington, Mrs. Jane Keen.

At

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

III

- At Westminster-Palace, Mrs. Anne Blackerby.*
Under Housekeeper at St. James's, Mrs. Hart, 100 l. per Ann.
At Hampton-Court, Mrs. Anne Mostyn, 300 l. per Ann.
Under House-Keeper of Somerset-House, Mrs. Britzeke.
Serjeant Trumpeter, Valentine Shore, Esq; 100 l. per Ann.
Master of the Tennis-Court, Charles Fitz-Roy, Esq;
Locksmith, Mr. Francis Bedwell, 18 l. 5 s. per Ann.
Card-Maker, Mr. Christopher Blanchard.
Embroiderer, Mr. Francis Greene.
Cabinet-Maker, Mr. Benjamin Goodison.
Operator for the Teeth, Mr. William Green.
Coffer-Maker, Edward Smith.
Drugster, Mrs. Eliz. Miles.
Gun-Smith, James Wilmore.
Printers, Thomas and Robert Basket.
Harpichord-Maker, Mr. Joseph Mahoon.
Chocolate-Maker, Mr. Linnen-Draper, Mr. Shipwright and Barge-BUILDER, Mr. Thomas Searle.
Oar-Maker, Mr. James Smallbridge.
Mathematical Instrument-Maker, Mr. Furrier, Mr. Robert Norris.
Leather-Gilder, Mr. John Conway.
Mole-Taker, Mr. Richard Turner, 8 l. 1 s. 8 d. per Ann.
Turner, Mr. Ayliffe.
Chemist, Mr. Thomas Townsend, 100 l. per Ann.
Joyner of the Wardrobe, Mr. Henry Williams.
Joyner of the Privy-Chamber, Mr. Rene Stene, 19 l. 11 s. 8 d. per Ann.
- Serjeant-Skinner, Nathan Draper, Esq;*
Painter in Enamel, Mr. Andreas Henry Groth.
Hatter, Mr. Melchior Wagner.
Perfumers, Mr. Will. Wintle, and Mr. Henry Coulthurst.
Watch-Maker, Mr. Benjamin Gray, 150 l. per Ann.
Clock-Maker, Mr. Francis Robinson.
Surveyor of the Pictures, Stephen Slaughter, Esq; 200 l. per An.
Principal Painter, John Shackleton, Esq; 200 l. per Ann.
Goldsmith, Mr. Tho. Minors.
Jeweller, Mr. Bookseller, Bookbinder, and Stationer, Mr. Edward Castle, and Mr. William Churchill.
John Thornhill, Esq; Serjeant Painter of all his Majesty's Works, &c.
Christopher Seton, and John Pine, Gent. Chief Engravers of Seals, Stamps, &c.
Master-Bricklayer of all his Majesty's Buildings, Mr. Flitcroft.
Keeper of his Majesty's Library, Vacant.
Hydrographer, Edward Halley, Esq;
Gardener of Somerset-House, John Tucker, 50 l. per Ann.
Rat-Killer, John Gower, 48 l. 3 s. 4 d. per Ann.
Strewer of the Herbs, Mrs. Honor Hughes, 24 l. per Ann.
Yeoman Arras-Worker, Mr. John Ellis.
Portitor and Taylor to the Great Wardrobe, Mr. — Hayes.
Taylor of the Robes, George Restell.
Keeper of the Orchard-Gate in Channel-Row, Mrs. Dunch.
Master of the Mechanicks, John Smith, Esq;
Distiller, Mr. Charles Collins.
Pin-Maker, Isaac Peach.

N U M B E R XXXIII.

An Account of his Majesty's Chapels-Royal, their Establishments and Salaries.

	Sal. per Ann.
	l. s. d.
THE Right Reverend Dr. <i>Thomas Sherlock</i> , Lord Bishop of <i>London</i> , as Dean of the said said Chapels-Royal	200 0 0
The Rev. Dr. <i>Fifield Allen</i> , as Sub-Dean	91 5 0
The Rev. Mr. <i>Higate</i> , as Confessor, or Household Chaplain	36 10 0
The Priests and Gentlemen in Ordinary, with their respective Months of Waiting, for which they have each of them a Sa- lary of 73 l. per Ann. viz.	

Priests in Ordinary.

The Rev. Dr. <i>Fifield Allen</i> .	The Rev. Mr. <i>Evans</i> .
The Rev. Mr. <i>Edward Lloyd</i> .	The Rev. Mr. <i>Anselm Bayly</i> .
The Rev. Mr. <i>John Higgate</i> .	The Rev. Mr. <i>Thomas Baker</i> .
The Rev. Mr. <i>John Smith</i> .	The Rev. Mr. <i>Wm. Fitzherbert</i> .
The Rev. Mr. <i>William Pinckney</i> .	The Rev. Mr. <i>Moses Wight</i> .

Gentlemen in Ordinary.

Mr. <i>Bernard Gates</i> , 2 Places.	Mr. <i>Robert Wafs</i> .
Mr. <i>George Laye</i> .	Mr. <i>William Savages</i> .
Mr. <i>William Perry</i> .	Mr. <i>Robert Denham</i> .
Mr. <i>Talbot Young</i> .	Mr. <i>Thomas Barrow</i> .
Mr. <i>Prince Gregory</i> .	Mr. <i>Thomas Baildon</i> .
Mr. <i>David Cheriton</i> .	Mr. <i>John Buswell</i> .
Mr. <i>Nicholas Ladd</i> .	Mr. <i>Chute Cox</i> .
Mr. <i>Thomas Vandernan</i> .	

Maurice Green, Doctor of Music, Organist and Composer.
William Boyce, Doctor of Music, Composer.
 Mr. *John Travers*, Organist.

Officers of the Vestry in Daily Waiting throughout the Year.

	Sal. per Ann.
	l. s. d.
<i>William Lowegrove</i> , Esq; Serjeant	73 0 0
<i>Jonathan Smith</i> , Esq; Clerk of the Cheque	
Mr. <i>William Rowling</i> , Yeoman	54 15 0
Mr. <i>Richard Norton</i> , Groom	51 12 6
<i>Thomas Turner</i> , Deputy Groom	

To

		Sal. per Ann.		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Serjeant of the Vestry, for washing Sur-	}	60	0	0
plices, &c. — — — —				
To Ditto, for <i>Whitehall</i> — — — —		49	2	0

Establishment for the Children of his Majesty's Chapel Royal.

		Sal. per Ann.		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. <i>Bernard Gates</i> , Master, to board, &c. — —		240	0	0
Item, Mr. <i>Bernard Gates</i> , to teach, &c. — —		20	0	0

Childrens Names.

<i>Samuel Arnold,</i>	<i>Charles Morton,</i>
<i>Nicholas Steele,</i>	<i>Bernard Edmonds,</i>
<i>George Medley,</i>	<i>Henry James Hamilton,</i>
<i>Peter Walton,</i>	<i>John Christian Luther.</i>
<i>John Reynolds,</i>	<i>Thomas Smart.</i>

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lutenist to attend on <i>Sundays</i> , and at all other	}	41	10	0
Times when any of the Royal Family are pre-				
sent, Mr. <i>John Immyns</i> — — — —				
Violist, to attend in the same manner, Mr. <i>Peter</i>	}	40	0	0
<i>Gillier</i> — — — —				
Bell-ringer, to attend daily, Mr. <i>John Williams</i> —		15	4	0
Organ-blower, ditto, Mr. <i>John Ray</i> , — —		20	0	0
Preachers appointed by the Dean to preach at <i>St.</i>	}	15	0	0
<i>James's Chapel</i> during the Absence of the Court,				
at one Guinea per Sermon, the Reverend Mr.				
<i>Higate</i> and Mr. <i>Pinckney</i> .				
Reader appointed for the said Time, the Reve-	}	15	0	0
rend Mr. <i>Higate</i> , a fixed Salary — —				

Clerk of the Royal Closet.

The Right Reverend Dr. *John Gilbert*, Bishop of *Salisbury*.

His Deputy in *May, June, July, and August*, Dr. *Shipley*.

In *September, October, November, and December*, the Honourable Mr. *Townshend*.

In *January, February, March, and April*, Dr. *Head*.

Mr. <i>Hart</i> , Closet-Keeper — — — —		41	10	0
To him for washing the Chaplains Surplices, and	}	50	0	0
other Necessaries for the Closet — —				
Table Coverer to the Chaplains, Mr. <i>Nathaniel</i>	}	18	5	0
<i>Grove</i> , at 1 s. per Diem — — — —				

Chaplains

Chaplains in Ordinary to his MAJESTY, 1755.

January.

Dr. Henry Stebbing.
 Dr. Henry Gally.
 Dr. Richard Terrick.
 Dr. John Thomas.

February.

Dr. Rice Williams.
 Dr. Thomas Chamberlayne.
 Dr. William Freind.
 Dr. John Hume.

March.

Dr. Philip Barton.
 Dr. William George.
 Mr. John Tottie.
 Dr. Christopher Wilson.

April.

Dr. Edmund Pyle.
 Dr. Thomas Chapman.
 Mr. John Egerton.
 Dr. John Green.

May.

Mr. Richard Lyne.
 Dr. Richard Fawcett.
 Dr. John Waugh.
 Mr. Frederick Keppel.

June.

Dr. Edward Young.
 Dr. Philip Bearcroft.
 Dr. Stephen Sleech.
 Dr. William Parker.

July.

Dr. Thomas Blomer.
 Dr. John Berney.
 Mr. Robert Carter.
 Lord Francis Seymour.

August.

Mr. James Kilner.
 Dr. Samuel Steadman.
 Dr. Philip Yonge.
 Dr. Thomas Green.

September.

Dr. Benjamin Bulkeley.
 Mr. Dampier.

October.

Dr. Balthasar Regis.
 Mr. Offory Medlycott.
 Mr. Thomas Wright.
 Dr. William Warburton.

November.

Dr. Thomas Wilson.
 Dr. John Potter.
 Dr. Samuel Nicolls.
 Mr. Randolph Marriott.

December.

Dr. William Richardson.
 Dr. John Sumner.
 Dr. Charles Lyttelton.
 Dr. Charles Jenner.

Lord Almoner to his MAJESTY.

The most Reverend Matthew, Lord Archbishop of York.
 Dr. Richard Terrick, Sub-Almoner.

WHITEHALL-CHAPEL.

		Sal. per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Case,	} Reading-Chaplains, each	80	0	0
Mr. John Evans,		—	—	—
Mr. J. Martin, Chapel-Keeper		50	0	0
Mr. Philip Bennet, Closet-Keeper		50	0	0
The				

The Chaplains at *Whitehall* are twenty-four in Number, being Fellows of Colleges in the two Universities, who are allowed 30 *l. per Annum* each, for preaching one Month in the Year, and are appointed by the Dean of his Majesty's Chapel Royal.

Chaplains at *Whitehall*.

From OXFORD.

FROM CAMBRIDGE.

January.

Charles Hall, B. D. C. C. C.	John Wigley, A. M. Christ's
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February.

Thomas Förster, A. M. University.	Joseph Thorpe, A. M. Cath. Hall.
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March.

Timothy Newe, A. M. C. C. C.	Richard Hurd, B. D. Emanuel.
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April.

William Sharp, D. D. Hertford.	Benjamin Newton, A. M. Jesus.
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May.

William Blencowe, A. M. Merton.	John Ross, B. D. St. John's.
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June.

Benjamin Kennicott, A. M. Exeter.	James Backhouse, A. M. Trinity.
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July.

Thomas Fothergill, A. M. Queen's	John Davy, A. M. Caius.
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August.

Thomas Barnard, B. D. St. John's.

September.

Henry Barton, A. M. Merton.	Lawrence Eliot, A. M. Magdalen.
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October.

Thomas Hobson, A. M. Queen's.	Peter Nourse, A. M. Peter Hou.
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November.

Richard Green, D. D. St. John's	David Hughes, B. D. Queen's.
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December.

Christopher Twynihoe, A. M. Merton.	Edward Betham, A. M. King's.
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FRENCH-CHAPEL.

Sal. per Ann.
l. s. d.

Anthony Aufere,

Dr. Israel,

Mr. Peter Rocheblawe,

His Dep. Mr. Duval,

Mr. James Serces,

Mr. Michael Nolet, Reader

} Chaplain-Preachers, each

160 0 0

100 0 0

DUTCH.

DUTCH-CHAPEL.

		Sal. per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
Mr. Barnard Diemant,	} Preachers, each —	100	0	0
Mr. Joannes Torkinder,				
Mr. Barnard Diomell, Reader	— — —	30	0	0
Gabriel Verdier, Sexton and Porter	— — —	15	0	0

LUTHERAN-CHAPEL.

Mr. Frederick-Michael Zeigen-	} Preachers, each	200	0	0
bagen, — — —				
Mr. Henry Alard Butjenter,				
Rev. Mr. Albinus, Reader				
Daniel Kannmaker, Clerk				
Mr. John-Christian Jacobi, Chapel-Keeper	— — —	60	0	0
Mrs. Stydel, for cleaning the Chapel	— — —	16	0	0

NUMBER XXXIV.

His Majesty's Household Officers and Servants attending in the several Offices below Stairs, under the Command of his Grace John, Duke of Rutland, Lord-Steward; with their respective Salaries and Board-Wages.

Board of GREEN-CLOTH.

		Sal. per Ann.					
		Wages.			Board-Wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
JOHN, Duke of Rutland,	}	100	0	0	1360	0	0
Lord-Steward of his Majesty's Household — —							
Benjamin, Earl Fitzwalter,	}	123	14	8	1076	5	4
Treasurer — — —							
Wills, Earl of Hillsborough,	}	107	17	6	1092	2	6
Comptroller — — —							
Sir George Lyttelton, Cofferer	}	100	0	0	400	0	0
John Harris, Esq; Master of the Household — — —							
Clerks of the Green Cloth.		66	13	4	433	6	8
Sir Tho. Hales, Bart.	}	44	6	8	455	13	4
Rt. Hon. Walter Cary, Esq;							
Clerks Comptrollers.							
Sir Francis Henry Drake —	}	44	6	8	455	14	4
Hon. John Grey, Esq; —							
		Account.					

Accounting-House.

		Sal. per Ann.					
		Wages.			Board-Wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Sackville Bale,	} Yeomen, each	5	0	0	73	0	0
Thomas Salter,							
John Staples,	} Grooms, each	2	13	4	54	15	0
John Webster,							
Edmund Stone, Messenger	—	2	13	4	37	6	8
Rob. Billingham,	} Chamber-Keepers,				20	0	0
Brian Broughton,							
Eliz. Fox, Necessary-Woman	—				20	0	0

Bake-House.

Thomas Holland, Esq; Clerk	—	6	13	4	73	6	8
Anthony Buckner, Yeoman		5	0	0	45	0	0
William Collins,	} 2 Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8
Robert Brooks and Ja. Clark, jointly,							

Pantry.

Michael Heathcote, <i>Gent. and Yeo.</i>	11	8	1½	48	11	10½	
Charles Eldridge,	} <i>Grooms, each</i>	2	13	4	37	6	8
Stephen Reynolds,							

Buttery.

Robert Butcher, Gent.	—	11	8	1½	48	11	10½
Thomas Lowe, Yeoman	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
Richard Bellwood,	} Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8
Robert Purvis,							
William Hayes,							

Cellar.

Samuel Towers, Gent. and Yeom.	—	11	8	1½	48	11	10½
James Strong,	} Yeomen, each	5	0	0	45	0	0
David Munro,							
John Dolignon,	} Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8
Henry Dawson,							
Hugh Hughes,	} Keeper of the Store-Cellar	100	0	0			
James Cockburne,							

Spicery.

William Bagshaw, Esq; Clerk	—	16	0	0			
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Confectionary.

John Fraigneau,	} Yeom. each	5	0	0	45	0	0
Richard Robinson,							
William Ferre, Groom	—	2	13	4	37	6	8

Emry.

		Sal. per Ann.					
		Wages.			Board & Wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
William Beger, <i>Gent. and Yeoman</i>		11	8	1½	48	11	10½
James Towers, <i>Yeoman</i>	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
James Meredith,	} <i>Grooms, each</i>	2	13	4	37	6	8
Jonathan Rayner,							

Laundress.

Dorothy Philips, <i>Laundress of the</i>	}	20	0	0	100	0	0
<i>Table and Household Linen</i>							

Private Kitchen.

Rodolph Huguenin, <i>Esq; Chief Clerk</i>		44	6	8	205	13	4
Edward Arnold, <i>Esq; second Clerk</i>		11	18	1½	138	11	10½
Charles Brexton, <i>Esq; } first Master-Cook</i>	—	11	8	1½	138	11	10½
John Ayres, <i>Esq; } second Master-Cook</i>	—	11	8	1½	108	11	10½
Charles Weston, <i>Esq; third.</i>							
Anthony Froling,	}	5	0	0	55	0	0
<i>Yeo. of the Mouth</i>							
Thomas Griffith,	}	5	0	0	55	0	0
Joseph Godding,							
Charles Jourdan,							
Charles Peddy,							
George Francis,							
Lewis Couture,	}	2	13	4	47	6	8
Charles Frazer,							
Samuel Lloyd,							
Robert Maybank,							
Joseph Durant,							
Emanuel Burnet,	}	2	0	0	38	0	0
William Dale,							
Benjamin Smith,							
Thomas Jackson,							
David Lewis,							
Adam Price,	}	2	0	0	28	0	0
Conrad Matthews,							
James Fallofield,							
Jeffery Okes,							
John Conrad Cammeijer,							
John Rolls,	}	2	0	0	28	0	0
Samuel Collins,							
Deighton Carter,							
James Hilbord,							
Thomas Rickson,							

Griffith

		Sal. per Ann.					
		Wages.			Board-Wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Griffith Garnons,	}	Turnbroaches			each		
Thomas Adams,							
John Wheeler,							
Thomas Weston,							
Humphrey Wheel-							
right,		—			—		
Thomas Wynn,	}	Door-Keepers, each			—		
Richard Mooney,							
James Billingsley,							
Edward Pullen,							
William Thomas,	}	Soil-Carriers, each			—		
Vincent Bean,							
Henry Wheelright,							

Household Kitchen.

Leopold Bunt, <i>Esq; Master-Cook</i>	11	8	1½	108	11	10½		
Thomas Boulton,	}	<i>Yiom. each</i>			5 0 0		55 0 0	
Richard Davis,								
Edward Moon,								
Benjamin Brown,								
Thomas Barrett,	}	<i>Grooms, each</i>			2 13 4		47 6 8	
William Waller,								
Abel Anfermet,								
William Beach,								
Thomas Holmes,	}	<i>Childr. each</i>			2 0 0		38 0 0	
John Drinkwater,								
William Kitchen,								
Forrester Ford,								
John Mercer,	}	<i>Scourers, each</i>			2 0 0		28 0 0	
Daniel Hellacker,								
William Monk,								
Clift Page,								
William Bedford,	}	<i>Turnbroach. each</i>			—		30 0 0	
Thomas Norman, <i>Door-Keeper</i>								
William Thomas, <i>Soil-Carrier</i>								

Scutery.

Robert Willmot, Esq; Serjeant	11	8	1½	48	11	10½
David Reid, Esq; Sole Clerk	6	13	4	113	6	8
Joseph Lycet,	{ Yeoman of the			{ Salt-Stores,		

Larder.

Larder.

		Sal. per Ann.					
		Wages.			Board-Wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
James Whildon,	} Yeom. each	5	0	0	45	0	0
John Everit,							
Thomas Jones,	} Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8
John White,							
Benjam. Hibberdine,							

Poultry-Office.

Charles Schutz, Esq; Clerk	—	6	13	4	73	6	8
Richard Trevor, Yeoman	—	6	0	0	45	0	0
Thomas Webster,	} Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8
James Revett,							

Scalding-House.

Hugh Parry, Yeoman	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
James Meredith,	} Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8
Daniel Newman,							

Pastry.

Thomas Galloway, Yeoman	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
William Waller,	} Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8
William Roberts,							
Thomas Johnson, Child,	—	2	0	0	33	0	0
Joseph Hill, Furner	—				30	0	0
John Elmes, Salfary-Man,	—				30	0	0

Scullery.

Thomas Blackman,	} Ye m. each	5	0	0	45	0	0
Wm. Humphreys,							
James Cockburne,	} Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	6	8
Edward Wheeler,							
Robert Chambers,	} Pages, each	2	0	0	33	0	0
James Vassar,							
James Charmason,	} Child. each	2	0	0	33	0	0
Evan Rice,							
William Taylor,	} Pan-keepers,	—	—		30	0	0
Thomas Page,							
Benjamin Bucknall,							
Robert Emms,							
John Wynn,							
William Thomas, Pewter-Scourer	—				40	0	0
Elizabeth Allen, Servant	—				31	17	6

Wood-Yard.

		Sal. per Ann.					
		Wages.			Board-Wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Philip Parsons, <i>Esq</i> ; Clerk	—	6	13	4	73	0	0
Sackville Bale, <i>Yeoman</i>	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
John Thompson,	} <i>Grooms, each</i>	2	13	4	37	6	8
Nicholas Thornhill,							

Harbingers.

Charles Gibbon, <i>Gent. Harbinger</i>	11	8	1½	48	11	10½
Robert Parsons,	} <i>Yeomen, each</i>	5	0	0	45	0
Thomas Stones,						
Henry Bright,						
William Dobson,						
Harvey Bassett,						

Almoner.

John Eddows, <i>Yeoman</i>	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
Thomas Turner, <i>Groom</i>	—	2	13	4	37	6	8

Doxyers at the Gate.

Walter Harris, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>Serjeant</i>	—	11	8	1½	108	11	10½
William Cotton,	} <i>Yeom. each</i>	5	0	0	45	0	0
Benjamin Granger,							
Thomas Johnston,							
William Gardiner,	} <i>Grooms, each</i>	2	13	4	37	6	8
John Ratcliffe,							
William Armitage,							
Joseph Oddy,							

For a Servant, each 10 l. per Ann.

At Somerset House.

Hugh Mason,	—	40	0	0
Francis Matthews, and Lamplighter	—	20	0	0
Basil Rogers, <i>Porter at the Water Gate</i>	—	30	0	0

Cartakers.

Newland Martin,	} <i>Yeomen, each</i>	5	0	0	44	0	0
Jonathan Hanbury,							
Joseph Johnson,	} <i>Grooms, each</i>	2	13	4	37	6	8
James Keene,							
William Gwynn,							

Tail-Cartakers.

		Sal. per Ann.					
		Wages.			Board-Wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
William Gough,	} each —	2	13	4	0	0	0
—— Hill,							
Samuel Matthews,							
Edward Collett,							

Officers of the Hall.

William Paul,	} Daily Wait-	} 2	0	0	28	3	0
John Philipps,							
	ers, each						

Marshalsea.

Sir Philip Meadows,	Knight-Marshal	—	26	0	0
Thomas Cartwright,	} Marshal's Men, each —	20	0	0	
Edward Huddle,					
James Calfe,					
Edward Lynn,					
Peter Gwynn,					
Henry Cackett,					

Derge.

John White, Coroner	—	—	6	13	4	23	6	8
Jegon Wellard, Clerk,	—	—	6	13	4	23	6	8
James Sayer, Cock and Crier	—	—	—	—	—	20	0	0

Bread-bearer.

Christopher Pferinger	—	4	0	0	26	0	0
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Wine-Porters.

John Ampson,	} each —	4	0	0	0	0	0
Edward Reckets,							
Mofely Bennet, Keeper of the	} —	—	—	—	27	0	0
Park-Gate at Kensington							
Henry Godde, for keeping Fire Buckets in Repair	—	30	0	0			
Clift Page, Turncock at Kensington	—	25	0	0			
George Pitcher, Bell-ringer at Kensington	—	25	0	0			
Charles Parratt, Watchman at St. James's	—	27	7	6			
Ditto for Cleaning of the Sess-Pools	—	10	0	0			
Clark Winchester, for feeding and breeding	} —	200	0	0			
Pheasants at Hampton-Court							
Robert Packer, Cistern-Cleaner	—	55	12	6			

Table Deckers.

Claude Schultz, to the Lords of the Bed-Chamber	20	0	0
George Turner, to the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber	20	0	0
Edward Ireland, to Bed-Chamber Women	20	0	0
Jonathan Rayner, to the King's Gentlemen-Waiters	18	5	0

James

		Sal. per Ann.	Board-Wages.
		l.	s. d.
James Butcher, to the Officers of the Guard	—	18	5 0
Nathanael Grove, to the Chaplains	— —	18	5 0

Clerks to the four Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth.

Mr Thomas Salter, Mr. James Delaune,
 Mr. Philip Parsons, Mr. Pitt Lethieullier.
To the Chief Clerk of the Kitchen, Mr. James Davison.
To the Second Clerk of the Kitchen, Mr. William Holford.
To the Clerk of the Spicery, Mr. Thomas Salter.

Purveyors.

Fishmongers, Jesse Turner, Mary Arnold, and Humphrey Turner.
Poulterers, Charles Nicols, and John Johnston.
Linen Draper, John Day.
Grocers, Elizabeth Miles, John Fletcher.
Oilman, Edward Lyde, Elizabeth Miles.
Brewer, Mrs. Sarah Hucks.
Butchers, James Ravener, and Anne Wall.
Purveyors of the Bacon, Phebe Southey, John Church, and Mrs. Smith.
Braiser, } Mr. Cunningham.
Ironmonger, }
Pewterer, Mr. Sydenham.
Tallow Chandlers, Thomas Bradford, and Thomas Cuthbert.
Wax-Chandler, Peter Brushel.

NUMBER XXXV.

His MAJESTY'S Honourable Band of
 Gentlemen-Pensioners.

But the original Institution, Nature, Design, and Quality, of
 this Honourable Band, cannot be more justly represented,
 than in the following Letter from Lord George Hunsden to
 King James, before he came into England, upon the Death of
 Queen Elizabeth.

Most Mighty and most Gracious Liege and Sovereign,

" Among many other Honours and Duties which I do owe
 " unto the Memory of my late deceased Sovereign,
 " this is not the least; that it pleased her Majesty, upon the
 " Decease of my Lord and Father, and who also enjoyed the

“ same honourable Office, to grace me with the Captainship of
“ her Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners ; which Place and Dignity
“ I have, to this present, enjoy’d : For the further Continuance
“ whereof, I humbly desire to understand your Majesty’s Direc-
“ tion, and withal do think it a Matter agreeable to my Duty and
“ Allegiance, plainly and truly to inform your Majesty of the
“ Institution, Nature, Quality, and Service, of this honour-
“ able Band. They are, in all, fifty Gentlemen, besides my-
“ self, Lieutenant, Standard-Bearer, Clerk of the Checque,
“ and Gentleman Harbinger, chosen out of the best and an-
“ cientest Families of *England*, and some of them Sons to Earls,
“ Barons, Knights, and Esquires ; Men thereunto especially
“ recommended for their Worthiness and Sufficiency, without
“ any Stain or Taint of Dishonour, or Disparagement in Blood.
“ Her Majesty, and other Princes, her Predecessors, have found
“ great Use of their Service, as well in the Guard and De-
“ fence of their Royal Persons, as also in sundry other impor-
“ tant Employments, as well Civil as Military, at Home and
“ Abroad ; inasmuch as it hath served them always as a Nur-
“ sery, to breed up Deputies of *Ireland*, Embassadors into fo-
“ reign Parts, Counsellors of State, Captains of the Guard,
“ Governors of Places, and Commanders in the Wars, both by
“ Land and Sea : Withal, I cannot omit to signify to your Ma-
“ jesty their Alacrity and Affection wherewith, upon the De-
“ cease of her Highness, they did embrace your Majesty’s Title
“ and Cause ; inasmuch, that, upon my Motion, they did most
“ willingly offer themselves to a strong and settled Combina-
“ tion, by solemn Oath and Vow, to defend and prosecute
“ your Majesty’s lawful Right and Title by themselves, their
“ Friends, Allies, and Followers (being no contemptible Portion
“ of this Kingdom), to the last Drop of their Blood, and against
“ all Impugners whatsoever : With which humble and dutiful
“ Desires of theirs to serve your Majesty, I thought it my Part
“ and Duty to acquaint you, and withal humbly desire to know
“ your Majesty’s Pleasure and Resolution as concerning them. I
“ have caused them to remain all about the Court, with their
“ Horses, Armour, and Men, to attend the Body of our late
“ Royal Mistress ; and being generally all desirous to wait upon
“ your Majesty at your Entry into this Kingdom, as those that
“ would be loth to be second to any in all obsequious and ser-
“ viceable Duties to your Majesty, wherein I humbly desire your
“ Majesty’s further Direction.

And even desire Almighty God, &c.

The Rules and Orders made by several Kings of England, in relation to the Duties and Government of the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners; containing in Substance, that,

THE Band of Pensioners have the Honour to bear the King's Royal Banner, to be his nearest Guard and principal Military Care of his Household, and is to consist of the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen, chosen out of the best and ancientest Families of the Realm, Men thereunto especially recommended for their Worthiness and Sufficiency, without any Stain or Taint of Dishonour or Disparagement in Blood; and it has served as a Nursery, in which has been bred up Deputies of Ireland, Ambassadors into Foreign Parts, Counsellors of State, Captains of the Guard, Governors of Places, and, particularly, Commanders in the Wars.

Every Gentleman-Pensioner, at his Admission into the Band, takes an Oath, by which he binds himself,

1. To be a true and faithful Subject and Servant to the King.

2. Truly and diligently to give his Attendance in the Quality of one of his Majesty's Gentlemen-Pensioners.

3. Not to be retained to any Person whatsoever, by Livery-Badge, Promise, or otherwise, but to the King only.

4. To disclose Treason, or any other Thing that he shall know of, that may be hurtful to the King.

5. Whenever requir'd, to be provided with three double Horses, and Harness for himself and Servants, to serve the King in Time of Need, or otherwise, at the King's Pleasure, at the Commandment of the Captain, Lieutenant, or Standard-Bearer of the Band.

6. Truly and diligently to keep all and every such Articles, Rules, and Ordinances, that are, or shall be, set forth by the King, for the Government of the Band.

7. To be obedient to the Captain and other Officers of the Band, and at all Times to observe and keep their Commandments in whatever concerns the King's Service.

8. Not to disclose any Secret they shall be intrusted with by the King, their Captain, or other Officers.

9. Diligently to give their Attendance upon the King in such wife as they shall be commanded by their Captain, or other Officers.

10. Not to depart from Court, without Leave.

11. To make their Muster in such Harness, and other Habilliments of War, and upon such Horses, as shall be their own proper Goods.

12. Not to muster with any other Man's Servants, in lieu of his own; but with such, only, as shall be retained with himself to serve the King.

The Articles, Rules, and Ordinances, made by King Henry VIII. King Charles I. King Charles II. and King James II. contain,

I. That the Band of Pensioners are the King's nearest Guard, and are to have daily Access into his Presence-Chamber.

II. That none be admitted into the Band but the Sons of Noblemen, Gentlemen of Blood, and of the best Families of the Kingdom; or Persons who, by their Valour and good Conduct in the Wars, have distinguish'd themselves as Commission-Officers in the Army, and who shall, for the Term of six Months, at least, have served, at their own proper Costs, as Gentlemen at Arms, or Pensioners Extraordinary in the Band.

III. That none that is, or shall be, a Servant, or retained to any Person or Persons whatever, by Oath, Badge, Promise, or otherwise, but to the King, shall be of the Band.

IV. That the Gentlemen-Pensioners in Ordinary, and the Gentlemen at Arms, or Pensioners Extraordinary of the Band, shall be advanc'd to be Commission-Officers in the Army, preferably to all other Persons whatsoever.

V. That such of the Gentlemen as shall not be dispensed with, shall be in the King's Presence-Chamber every Holiday, by Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, and every other Day by Ten o'Clock, with their Axes ready, to know what shall be commanded them.

VI. In the King's Progress, or other Remove, or when he rides, the Gentlemen shall keep such Places as shall be appointed for them.

VII. They shall, at all Times, be obedient to their Officers; and shall perform all such Services, as well in the King's Chamber, as in all other Places where it shall be the King's Pleasure to be served by them.

VIII. If any Gentleman-Pensioner in Ordinary fail in his Attendance, he shall be chequed for the first Default, with the Loss of three Days Wages; for the second Default with the Loss of six Days Wages; and for the third Default, with the Loss of fifteen Days Wages.

IX. Every Gentleman-Pensioner in Ordinary shall have his Axe borne after him, by a sufficient Man, to the Place where he
ough

ought of Duty to bear it himself, under the King's Displeasure, and Penalty of the Checque.

X. Every Gentleman-Pensioner in Ordinary shall, whenever he is requir'd, upon fourteen Days Notice to be given him by the Captain, or other commanding Officer of the Band, sufficiently furnish and provide himself with three great Horses, proper Arms and Furniture for himself and two Servants; and every Gentleman at Arms, or Pensioner Extraordinary, shall furnish and provide himself with one great Horse, with proper Arms and Furniture, to serve the King where-ever he shall be commanded, under the Penalty of forfeiting ten Days Wages for the first Default; a Month's Wages for the second Default; and for the third Default, to be clearly expulsed, and put out of the Place of a Gentleman-Pensioner.

XI. The Captain, and other Officers of the Band, are always to foresee, that there shall not be absent, at any one Time, above Half the Band; and that the other Half be, at all Times, in such Readiness, that, when Warning shall be given them by their Officers, they do repair to the Court, and give such Attendance as shall be required of them.

XII. The whole Band are to attend at the four principal Feasts of the Year; viz. *Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and All-Hallows*; *St. George's Feast*, and the Anniversary of the King's Coronation; under Penalty of the Checque.

XIII. The accustom'd Oath is to be taken by every Gentleman-Pensioner, at his Admission into the Band.

XIV. The Habits and Arms of the Gentlemen shall be such as the King or the Captain shall appoint.

XV. The Band is to be Muster'd, Train'd, and Exercis'd, in Military Discipline, every Quarter, or Monthly, or as often as the Captain, Lieutenant, or Standard-Bearer, shall think it necessary.

Originally the Gentlemen-Pensioners had but 50*l.* a Year Salary, and a Table was allow'd them at Court; but, in the Time of King *James*, their Table was taken away, and, in lieu thereof, they had daily Board-Wages allow'd them, amounting to 50*l.* a Year; which made their Salaries 100*l.* a Year, as at present.

*A LIST of his Majesty's Band of Gentlemen
Pensioners.*

The Earl of Buckinghamshire, Captain.

*The Honourable Harbottle Luckins, Esq; Lieutenant,
Harcourt Powell, Esq; Standard-Bearer.*

Joseph Nicholas Smith, Clerk of the Checque.

*The Gentlemen that wait in
the New Year's and Mid-
summer Quarters.*

Sir Andrew Chadwick, Knt.

William Haughton,

Owen Jones,

Arthur Asgill,

John Ferrett,

John Thompson,

Richard Wooll,

Francis Deze,

Henry Bingley,

James Hewett,

William Braithwait,

Henry Symons,

John Davis,

John Simms,

Thomas Jones,

John Clarke,

Nich. Stephenson,

Gideon Gosset,

Brattle Prideaux,

William Sands,

} Esqrs.

*The Gentlemen that wait in
Lady-Day and Michaelmas
Quarters.*

Thomas Pennyng,

Gerrard Hatley,

Samuel Aveline,

Henry Longland,

Mark Charouneau,

William Tooke,

Joseph Wise,

Philip Legge,

Jonathan George,

Edward Coombe,

Robert England,

William Deacle,

John Feast,

Thomas Salmon,

George Durant,

Joseph Pearson,

John Moone,

William Wade,

William Hervart,

Edward West,

} Esqrs.

Salisbury Cade, Esq; Pay-Master.

Mr. George Chauvel, Gentleman-Harbinge.

Mr. Thomas Higgs, Axe-Keeper and Messenger.

NUMBER XXXVI.

The Officers of His Majesty's Mint.

J O H N Jefferys, Esq; Warden.
 Hon. William Chetwynd, Esq; Master and Worker.
 John Buller, Esq; Comptroller.
 Joseph Harris, Esq; His Majesty's Assay-Master.
 John Phillips, Esq; Weigher and Teller.
 George Selwyn, Esq; Surveyor of the Meltings, and Clerk of the Irons.
 Thomas Hill, Esq; King's Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers.
 Francis Woodhouse, Esq; Deputy-Warden.
 Henry Vander Esch, Esq; Deputy-Master and Worker, and Purveyor.
 Mr. William Parry, Deputy-Comptroller.
 Mr. Fountain Cook, Deputy to the Warden for prosecuting Clippers and Coiners.
 Mr. Joseph Lucas, the Master's Assay-Master.
 John Sigismund Tanner, Esq; }
 Mr. James-Anthony Daffier, } Engravers.
 Mr. Richard Yeo, }
 Mr. John Sandell, Deputy to the Weigher and Teller.
 Mr. Harvey Basset, Deputy to the Surveyor of the Meltings, and Clerk of the Irons.
 Mr. — Porter, Deputy to the King's Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers.
 Mr. John Beresford, Clerk to the Warden.
 Mr. William Gregory, }
 Mr. Harvey Bassett, } Clerks to the Master.
 Mr. John Sandall, Porter.
 Mr. Reuben Fletcher, Dye-Forger.
 Mr. William Vaughan, Surveyor of the Money-Presses.

Keeper of the Records in the Tower.

William Hay, Esq;
 William Hocker, Esq; Chief Clerk,

NUMBER XXXVII.

Master of the Great Wardrobe, and his Officers.

WILLIAM Lord Viscount *Barrington*, Master, 800*l.*
per Annum.

Daines Barrington, Esq; Deputy.

Nathan Draper, Esq; Comptrolier.

Thomas-Lee Dummer, Esq; Clerk of the Wardrobe.

James Chamberlayne, and *David Lloyd*, Clerks in the Wardrobe.

Marshall Ryder, Esq; Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes.

Nathan Draper, Esq; Serjeant-Skinner.

John Ellys, Yeoman Arras-worker, 2*s.* per Diem.

John Vanbusbell, Arras Taylor.

Richard Port, Messenger.

Henry Gallaway, Running Porter.

William Lander, Porter.

Mrs. Stephenson, Sempstrefs and House-maid.

Thomas Burfoot, Packer.

Robert Car, and *Edward Ingram*, Mercers.

Francis Plummer, Gold-Laceman.

Sarah Green, and *John Baker*, Embroiderers.

John Trotter, Upholsterer.

Tempest Hey, Silk-Laceman.

Jacob Alt, and *John Humsfreys*, Tailors.

David Forfar, Hatter.

Henry Williams, Joiner and Chair-maker.

Edward Smith, Coffe-maker.

Benjamin Goodison, Cabinet-maker.

Peter Barbar, Stationer.

John Goodchild, and Sons, Linen-drapers.

Hannah Dodson, Glover.

John Grant, Herald-Painter.

Hellen Child, Belt-maker.

Tumberlaine Gwillim, Feather-dresser.

Richard Hotham, Hosier.

Susannah Pearce, Cap and Bonnet-maker.

NUMBER XXXVIII.

A LIST of the several Officers, and One Hundred Yeomen of the Guard, April 5, 1755.

		Sal. per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
T HE Right Honourable Hugh, Lord Viscount		1000	0	0
Falmouth, Captain,	—			
Edward Legrand, Esq; <i>Licutenant</i> ,	—			
Savile Cockayne Cust, Esq; <i>Ensign</i> ,	—			
Ditto, <i>Clerk of the Cheque</i> ,	—	300	0	0
Richard Husley, Esq; <i>of the Temple</i> , <i>Secretary</i> .	—	150	0	0
Peter Fenoulhet, Esq;	} Corporals, each	150	0	0
Samuel Horsey, Esq;				
Everard Buckworth, Esq;				
Charles Prideaux, Esq;				

1.

Robert Janaway, *Yeo. Usher*,
 Thomas Sym's,
 John Body,
 David Nell,
 Thomas Finch,
 John Broughton,
 Joseph Coggin,
 Andrew Eales,
 Richard Vaughan,
 George Fletcher,
 John Mullens,
 Sidley Eldred.

3.

Nicholas Gurr, *Yeo. Usher*,
 William Moodie,
 Peter Campbell,
 William Bartee,
 John Butt,
 William Fryer,
 William Todkill,
 Richard Barton,
 William Smith, *sen.*
 Thomas Blight,
 John Murrer,
 William Smith, *jun.*

2.

Samuel Spencer, *Yeo. Usher*,
 Jacob Coles,
 John Fitzwalter,
 John Clarke, *sen.*
 John Burchall,
 John Flower,
 Henry Petken,
 William Perkins,
 John Lloyd,
 Israel Jones,
 Moses Dore,
 William Taylor.

4.

William Johnson, *Yeo. Usher*,
 Thomas Wale,
 William Cooke,
 Thomas Hoare,
 John Bateman,
 Anthony Hayes,
 John Addison,
 William Smart,
 William Kite,
 Thomas Darlington,
 Thomas Sutton,
 Haslam Dean.

5. Thomas

5.
 Thomas Sparrow, *Yeo. Usher*,
 Samuel Hurst,
 Peter Johnson,
 William Laberan,
 Thomas Tweedy,
 John Hooker,
 Thomas Shipway,
 Francis Jackson,
 James Gatward,
 David Torrane,
 Henry Evans,
 William White.

7.
 Robert Blakely, *Yeo. Usher*,
 John Scott,
 Richard Stephens,
 John Mitchell,
 Thomas Aylwin,
 John Clary,
 Robert Whitehead,
 Robert Harris,
 Benjamin Newbee,
 Robert Nalder,
 John Clarke, *jun.*
 William Bennett.

6.
 William Coates, *Yeo. Usher*,
 John Cookson,
 George Bambrough,
 John Haynes,
 Walter Carter,
 Samuel Clarke,
 James Bourne,
 William Jones,
 Robert Green,
 George Popplewell,
 William Lingard,
 Andrew Paterfon.

8.
 Thomas Lowe, *Yeo. Usher*,
 Charles Headen,
 Thomas Cooke,
 Joseph Blackman,
 Thomas Reese,
 Alexander Sunderland,
 Joseph Kendrick,
 John Harley,
 Randolph Ireland,
 John Sanders,
 James Gregory,
 Thomas Froggatt.

To each of these Yeomen, 39 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* *per Annum*;
 To each of the Ushers, 10 *l.* *per Annum* more.

Thomas Sparrow,
 William Coats,
 Nicholas Gurr,
 John Broughton,
 Alexander Sunderland,
 William Perkins,
 William Cooke,
 William Fryer,

} Yeoman Hangers, at 10 *l.* *per Annum*
 each.

} Yeomen Bedgoers, at 10 *l.* *per Annum*
 each.

These four superannuated Men have 25 *l.* *per Annum* each, instead of Clothes.

George Walker,
 Francis Dawes,

Joseph Walton,
 William Baker.

Messengers, Chamber-Keepers, and Fire-Makers.

Sarah Darlow,

James Whitehead.

NUM-

NUMBER XXXIX.

A LIST of the Officers and Servants of his Majesty's Stables; viz.

MASTER of the HORSE,

		Sal. per Ann.				
		l.	s.	d.		
L IONEL Duke of Dorset.	—	1266	13	4		
Avenar and Clerk-Marshal, Edm. Char.	}	260	0	0		
Blomberg, Esq;						
Equeries,	{ Edm. Charles Blomberg, Esq; Colthrop Clayton, Esq; Sir John Mordaunt, William Elliot, Esq; Thomas Worsley, Esq; George Bridges Brudenell, Esq; William Middleton, Esq; }	each	300	0	0	
Pages of Honour,	{ John Byng, Esq; Jacob Bathurst, — Monkton, Esq; }	each	260	0	0	
Equeries of the Crown Stable,	{ Solomon Durell, Esq; Wm. Frederick St. Paul, Esq; }	each	256	0	0	
Gentlemen of the Horse,						
Honourable William Keppell, Esq;	—	—	256	0	0	
Serjeant of the Carriages, Henry Foster.	—	—	86	0	0	
Yeoman of the Carriages, Baptist May.	—	—	36	0	0	
Supervisor of the Highways, Edward Cole, Esq;	—	—	82	0	0	
Riding Surveyor, George Garrick, Esq;	—	—	30	0	0	
Yeomen Riders,	{ Thomas Burton, Francis Sandos, }	each	—	130	0	0
Clerk of the Avery, Solomon Stevenson, Esq;	—	—	125	0	0	
Clerk of the Stables, James Adams, Gent.	—	—	224	0	0	
Store-Keeper, Thomas Stainforth, Esq;	—	—	93	0	0	
Esquire Sadler, Henry Godde.	—	—	58	0	0	
Yeoman Sadler, Edward Trenwith.	—	—	36	0	0	
Serjeant Farrier, William Merrick.	—	—	98	0	0	
Marshal Farrier, Ditto.	—	—	50	0	0	
Yeoman Farrier, Joseph Clerkson.	—	—	36	10	0	
Coach-Maker, Richard Budworth.	—	—	36	0	0	
Purveyors, and Granitors,	{ Richard Buckner, James Clayton, }	each	—	188	0	0
Riding Purveyor, Edward Sedgwick, Esq;	—	—	200	0	0	
Mews-Keeper, James Montagu.	—	—	36	0	0	

Stable-

Sal. per Ann.
l. s. d.

Stable-Keepers,	<i>Samuel Thornley, at St. James's,</i>	} each 36 0 0	
	<i>John Hobbs, at Kensington,</i>		
	<i>Henry Chelton, at Hampton-Court,</i>		
	<i>George Garrick, at Somerset-House,</i>		
	<i>John Turner, at Newmarket,</i>		
Twelve Footmen,	<i>William Cole,</i>	} each 53 0 0	
	<i>George Fothergill,</i>		
	<i>David Cock,</i>		
	<i>Henry Forbus,</i>		
	<i>Anthony Midhurst,</i>		
	<i>John Clift,</i>		
	<i>Francis Marsh,</i>		
	<i>George Payne,</i>		
	<i>Peter Marshall,</i>		
	<i>Richard Pye,</i>		
	<i>Samuel Wharton;</i>		
	<i>Stephen Dingle,</i>		
With 4 for the Master of the Horse,			
Four Coachmen,	<i>Bernard Mowinckle, Body-Coachman,</i>	} — 73 0 0	
	<i>John Sanderfon,</i>		
	<i>John Saunders,</i>		} each 65 0 0
	<i>William Figgott,</i>		
<i>James Pritchard, for his Majesty's Post-Chaise,</i>		— 65 0 0	
One for the Master of the Horse,		— 65 0 0	
Four Postilions,	<i>George Kilburne,</i>	} each 30 0 0	
	<i>John Perry,</i>		
	<i>Thomas Brooke,</i>		
	<i>James Courtney,</i>		
One for the Master of the Horse,		— 30 0 0	
Four Helpers,	<i>John Howcroft,</i>	} each 30 0 0	
	<i>William King,</i>		
	<i>William Harratt,</i>		
	<i>John Croucher,</i>		
One for the Master of the Horse,		— 30 0 0	
Chairmen,	<i>Nicholas Smith,</i>	} each 42 0 0	
	<i>Philip Godson,</i>		
	<i>William Beddow,</i>		
	<i>John Beddow,</i>		

Grooms,

Sal. per Ann.
l. s. d.

Grooms,	{	Tho. Horseman,	}	each	36 l. for	}	60	0	0
		George Barke,							
		William Lucas,							
		Hump. Curtis,							
		Will. Macey,							
		W. Collingridge,							
		Joseph Budd,							
		John Wilkinson,							
		John Gardner,							
		William Theakstone,							
		Robert Evans,							
		And 6 for the Master							
		of the Horse,							
				24 l,					
Bottle-Groom,	Thomas Cape,	—	—	82	0	0			
Gentleman-Armourer,	James Barber,	—	—	31	0	0			
Page of the Back-Stairs,	Cruscophilus Chitty,	—	—	31	0	0			
Porter of the Mews,	John Melliet,	—	—	18	0	0			
Messenger,	William Sweet,	—	—	15	0	0			
Thomas Panton, Esq;	for keeping Six Running-	}	—	600	0	0			
	Horses at Newmarket,								
At Hampton - Court,	Thomas Smith,	}	each	—	36	0	0		
two Studd-Grooms,	Cuthbert Slott,								
Four Studd Helpers,	James Gregory,	}	each	30	0	0			
	Matthew Robinson,								
	John Coats,								
	Anthony Hanley,								

NUMBER XL.

*Commissioners of his Majesty's Board of Works, and
all the Officers thereunto belonging.*

TH E Honourable *Henry Finch*, Esq; Surveyor of his Majesty's Works.

Thomas Ripley, Esq; Comptroller and Surveyor of his Majesty's private Roads.

Henry Flitcroft, Esq; Master-Mason, and Deputy Surveyor.

William Oram, Esq; Master-Carpenter.

Denzil Onslowe, Esq; Paymaster.

Isaac Ware, Esq; Secretary, Clerk to the Board, and Clerk Itinerant.

Clerks.

John Strobbridge, Esq; Chief Clerk of the Works, and Clerk Ingrosser.

Thomas

Thomas Kynaſſon, Clerk of the Works of the Tower and Denmark-Houſe.

William Robinſon, ditto at *Whitehall*, *St. James's*, *Weſtminſter*,

William Rice, ditto at *Richmond* and *Kew*.

Thomas Du Biſſon, ditto at *Wincheſter*.

James Payne, ditto at *Newmarket*.

Stephen Wright, ditto at *Hampton-Court*,

John Vardy, ditto at *Kenſington*.

Richard Biggs, ditto at *Windsor-Caſtle*.

Kenton Cowſe, ditto at the *Mews*.

Stephen Wright, ditto at *Richmond-New-Lodge*.

Francis Bickerton, ditto at *Greenwich-Palace*.

Thomas Kynaſſon, Clerk to the Comptroller and Paymaſter;

Office Clerks.

John Dorſett, *Robert Armorer*, and *John Woolfe*.

Artificers by Patent.

Thomas Howlett, and *Joſeph Pratt*, Maſter-Bricklayers,

James Richards, Maſter-Carver.

Richard Minns, Maſter-Glaſier.

John Smallwell, Maſter-Joiner.

John Thornhill, Serjeant-Painter.

George Worral, Maſter-Plaiſterer.

John Deyall, Serjeant Plumber, Maſter-Plumber at *Windsor*,
and Keeper of the Waters at *Hampton-Court*.

Thomas and *Robert Hardy*, Purveyors.

Other Artificers.

Richard Stenton, Bricklayer at the Tower, *Mews*, and *Kenſington*.

John Barnard, Carpenter at the Tower, *Mews*, and *Denmark-Houſe*.

John Philips, Carpenter at *Whitehall*, *St. James's*, *Weſtminſter*,
and *Kenſington*.

William Rice, Carpenter at *Hampton-Court*.

William May, Carpenter at *Windsor*.

John Davis, Clockmaker; as alſo Smith at *Windsor-Caſtle*.

Newſham and *Ragg*, Engine-makers.

John Dorſett, Bucket-maker and Scavenger at *Whitehall*.

Thomas Philips, Engine-keeper at *Whitehall*.

Thomas Blakely, Engine-keeper at *St. James's*.

Henry Mills, Taker-care of the Water-Engine at *Windsor*, that
ſupplies the Caſtle with Water.

Charles Carne, Glaſier at *St. James's*, *Hampton-Court*, *Kenſington*,
Richmond, and *Kew*.

Rowland Davis, Glaſier at *Windsor*.

John Marſden, Joiner at *St. James's*, *Hampton-Court*, and *Greenwich*.

Thomas Jenner, Joiner at *Windsor*.

Henry Keene, Joiner at the *Mews*.

James

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James Arrow, Joiner at *Richmond*.
Philip Nind, and *Richard Molineux*, Ironmongers.
Thomas Patterson, Mat-layer and Turner.
Andrew and *William Jelfe*, Mafons.
Thomas Windsor, Mafon at *Windsor*.
Thomas Abbot, Painter at *Richmond* and *Kew*.
Thomas Phillips, Paviour.
Thomas Clark, Plaisterer.
Roger Cutler, Plumber at *Windsor*.
Joseph Kelham, Pump-maker.
Benjamin Holmes, and *Richard Wagg*, Blacksmiths.
Richard Hughs, Slater.
Jonathan Durden, Tinman.
John Perryer, Office-keeper.
Edward Crocker, Messenger.

Officers belonging to his Majesty's Royal Gardens.

Hon. *Thomas Harvey*, Esq; Superintendent of his Majesty's Gardens and Waters.

Master Gardeners, { *Thomas Greening*, for *St. James's*, *Ken-*
sington, and *Richmond*.
George Lowe, for *Hampton-Court*.
John Kent, for *Windsor* and *Newmarket*.

NUMBER XLI.

Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, with the Principal Officers under them, &c.

Salaries per Ann.
l. s. d.

G E O R G E Lord <i>Anson</i> ,	—	—	} each 1000 0 0
Lord <i>Duncannon</i> ,	—	—	
<i>Welbore Ellis</i> , Esq;	—	—	
Hon. <i>Thomas Villiers</i> , Esq;	—	—	
Sir <i>William Rowley</i> , Knt. of the <i>Bath</i> ,	—	—	
Hon. <i>Edward Boscarwen</i> , Esq;	—	—	
Hon. <i>Charles Townsend</i> , Esq;	—	—	
<i>John Cleveland</i> , Esq; Secretary,	—	—	800 0 0
<i>Thomas Seddon</i> , Esq; Sollicitor,	—	—	400 0 0
Clerks.			
<i>John Milnes</i> ,	—	—	400 0 0
<i>Philip Stephens</i> ,	—	—	200 0 0
L			<i>Jasper</i>

				Sal. per Ann.		
				<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Jasper Aris Borradale</i>	—	—	—	150	0	0
<i>George Anne Burchet</i>	—	—	—	120	0	0
<i>Charles Fearne</i>	—	—	—	100	0	0
<i>Erasmus Philips</i>	—	—	—	80	0	0
<i>John Cleveland, jun.</i>	—	—	—	70	0	0
<i>James Alcock</i>	—	—	—	60	0	0

Extraordinary Clerks.

<i>Henry Hastings,</i>	}	each	—	—	—	50	0	0
<i>Harry Parker,</i>								
<i>Thomas Bell,</i>								
<i>Daniel Bullock,</i>								
<i>John Ibbetson,</i>								

Messengers.

<i>Henry Doody</i>	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
<i>James Collet</i>	—	—	—	—	—	40	0	0
<i>Thomas Tranter</i>	—	—	—	—	—	30	0	0
<i>Henry Mears, Porter</i>	—	—	—	—	—	30	0	0
<i>Mrs. Bell, House-keeper</i>	—	—	—	—	—	40	0	0
<i>Christian Clack, Necessary Woman</i>	—	—	—	—	—	25	0	0
<i>Three Watchmen, each</i>	—	—	—	—	—	20	0	0
<i>John Tucker, Gardener</i>	—	—	—	—	—	30	0	0

NUMBER XLII.

A LIST of the Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet.

JAMES Steuart, Esquire, Admiral of the Fleet.

<i>Hon. George Clinton,</i>	}	Admirals of the White.
<i>Sir William Rowley, Knt.</i>		
<i>of the Bath,</i>	}	Admirals of the Blue.
<i>William Martin, Esq;</i>		
<i>Isaac Townshend, Esq;</i>	}	Vice Admirals of the Red.
<i>Lord Anson,</i>		
<i>Perry Mayne, Esq;</i>		
<i>Hon. John Byng,</i>		
<i>Henry Osborn, Esq;</i>		

Thomas Smith, Esq;	}	Vice Admirals of the White.
Thomas Griffin, Esq;		
Sir Edward Hawke, Knt. of the Bath.		
Charles Knowles, Esq;	}	Vice Admirals of the Blue.
Hon. John Forbes,		
Hon. Edward Boscawen,		
Charles Watson, Esq;	}	Rear Admirals of the Red.
Temple West, Esq;		
George Pocock, Esq;		
Hon. George Townshend,	}	Rear Admirals of the White.
Savage Molyneux, Esq;		
		Rear Admiral of the Blue.

N U M B E R XLIII.

A General LIST of the Captains of His Majesty's Fleet, with the Dates of their first Commissions as Captains, from which they are allowed to take Post.

1708.		Robert Pett	July 15.
James Gunman	Dec. 20.	Brad. Thompson	15.
1710.		Thomas Frankland	15.
John Fletcher	Mar. 7.	Harry Powlett	15.
1712.		Charles Wager Purvis	18.
Sir Edward Blacket, Bart.	Jan. 1.	Solomon Gideon	Sept. 6.
Edward Falkingham	Feb. 26.	Roger Martin	24.
1727.		Harry Norris	26.
Samuel Mead	Aug. 29.	Essex Holcombe	Oct. 12.
1728.		Richard Hughes	24.
Wm. Hen. Fleming	July 26.	Hon. George Murray	Nov. 3.
1732.		Richard Edwards	4.
John Wingate	April 6.	Charles Colby	Jan. 12.
1737.		William Dilke	16.
Harcourt Master	Jan. 3.	Nathanael Watson	16.
1738.		Henry Swayland	22.
Digby Dent	June 9.	Hon. John Hamilton	Feb. 19.
Thomas Cooper	Nov. 14.	1741.	
1739.		John Brett	March 25.
James Ricaut	Aug. 10.	Thomas Brodrick	25.
James Lloyd	30.	Daniel Hore	April 10.
Francis Holburne	Feb. 15.	Thomas Pye	13.
Henry Harrison	28.	Henry Godsalve	May 17.
1740.		Henry Ward	25.
Thomas Cotes	May 12.	Henry Dennis	June 6.
		L 2	George

George Cokburne	11.	R. H. Alex. Ld. Colvill	Mar. 6.
Thomas Tucker	July 17.	James L. uglas	19.
Charles Hardy	Aug. 10.	1744.	
Sheldrake Laton	25	Thomas Hanway	April 5.
Right. Hon. George, Earl of		George Elliott	May 12.
Northesk	25	Edward Spragge	June 11.
Lord Aylmer	Sept. 18.	Edmond Toll	14.
Charles Saunders	26.	Richard Collins	July 7.
Joseph Hamar	Oct. 22.	Thomas Mogg	16.
John Lovett	Nov. 16.	Ormond Tomson	26.
Frederick Rogers	Dec. 2.	John Bentley	Aug. 1.
Hon. George Dawnay	Jan. 8.	William Gordon	4.
Charles Stevens	11.	Hon. Geo. Edgcumbe	19.
John Pritchard	Feb. 5.	Robert Swanton	27.
Phillip Durell	6.	Lachlin Leslie	Sept. 8.
Charles Holmes	20.	Samuel Graves	11.
Elliot Smith	25.	James Osborne	28.
Samuel Cornish	March 12.	William Parry	Oct. 2.
1742.		John Hardy	17.
Sir Charles Molloy	April 6.	Patrick O Hara	Nov. 16.
Thorpe Fowke	May 24.	Coningsby Norbury	17.
Francis Geary	June 30.	Hon. Augustus Keppel	Dec. 11.
Smith Callis	August 9.	John Amhurst	29.
John Wickham	Nov. 1.	Peter Denis	Feb. 9.
Geo. Brydges Rodney	9.	Hon. Arch. Stuart	20.
Robert Erskine	13.	Edmund Horne	22.
William Burnaby	Dec. 9.	Arthur Forrest	March 9.
William Fielding	Jan. 11.	Richard Tiddeman	9.
Edward Dodd	25.	1745.	
Samuel Goddard	Feb. 1.	Robert Hughes	April 2.
Peter Toms	12.	Hugh Bonfoy	12.
Richard Watkins	24.	Timothy Nucella	12.
1743.		Robert Jefferis	May 1.
Polycarpus Taylor	May 2.	Hon. Wm. Montagu	23.
William Marsh	25.	Arthur Gardiner	27.
Edward Pratten	June 2.	Matthew Buckle	29.
William Boys	25.	Robert Man	June 22.
John Watkins	August 4.	Clark Gayton	July 6.
Arthur Scott	4.	Thomas Stanhope	12.
Warwick Calmady	Sept. 30.	Thomas Andrews	15.
Sir Piercy Brett	30.	John Hume	20.
Charles Powlett	Oct. 10.	Henry Rosewell	21.
Charles Catford	14.	Justinian Nutt	Aug. 12.
John Moore	Dec. 24.	John Orme	20.
Richard Tyrrell	26.	Samuel Maisterfon	26.
John Simcoe	28.	John Hill	26.
Fred. Cornewall	Feb. 11.	Henry Dyve	Sept. 2.
Robert Robinson	22.	William Bladwell	17.
		John	

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John Barker	19.	1747.	
Richard Spry	23.	Peter Parker	May 6.
John Rous	24.	Patrick Baird	27.
Thomas Noel	Nov. 12.	Richard Gwynn	27.
John Weller	29.	Hon. Sam. Barrington	29.
John Fawler	Dec. 2.	Mariot Arbutnot	June 22.
Lucius O'Brien	3.	Robert Roddam	July 9.
John Montagu	Jan. 15.	Samuel Marshall	17.
Abel Smith	22.	William Brett	18.
Cotton Dent	23.	Robert Askew	Aug. 21.
Charles Knowler	23.	Edward Clarke	Sept. 11.
William Harman.	26.	George Darby	12.
Thomas Craven	Feb. 8.	Wm. Saltren Willett	Oct. 1.
Thomas Allifon	9.	Tho. How. Huchenson	Nov. 23.
Robert Harland	March 19.	John Campbell	23.
James Sayer	22.	Christopher Hill	Dec. 5.
	1746.	James Gambier	5.
Edward Falkingham	26.	Michael Everitt	23.
Jervis Henry Porter	April 3.	William Lloyd	Jan. 12.
Hon. Richard Howe	10.	Samuel Scott	29.
Andrews Jelfe	14.	Francis William Drake	29.
Washington Shirley	19.	Edward Hughes	Feb. 6.
Samuel Faulknor	21.	Robert Haldane	24.
John Douglas	22.	Edward Jekyll	March 5.
Hugh Pigot	22.	David Brodie	9.
Julian Legge	May 6.	Henry Marsh	12.
Molmeux Shulldham	12.	Hyde Parker	24.
Robert Wellard	31.		1748.
James Webb	June 25.	William Holburne	April 15.
Anthony Kerly	July 2.	John Evans	20.
Henry Huish	12.	Matthew Whitwell	May 6.
Joseph Knight	31.	Henry Barnsley	7.
Thomas Knowler	Aug. 11.	Mark Millbank	21.
O'Brien Dudley	11.	James Kirk	June 23.
John Vaughan	11.	Nicholas Vincent	July 5.
John Lloyd	Sept. 4.	Edward Wheeler	23.
Charles Proby	17.	William Martin	August 16.
John Fergusone	Oct. 6.	Richard Clements	Sept. 29.
Robert Duff	23.	John Storr	Nov. 1.
John Reynolds	30.	Vincent Pearce	4.
Frederick Hyde	Nov. 11.	Thomas Saumarez	27.
Hugh Palliser	25.	James Campbell	Jan. 26.
Charles Wray	Dec. 9.	William Preston	March 1.
Hon. John Byron	30.		1749.
Hon. Aug. John Hervey	Jan. 15.	William Mantell	June 8.
George Mackenzie	24.	Edward Christian	July 28.
Matthew Barton	Feb. 7.	Andrew Cockburne	Jan. 16.
Thomas Latham	March 14.		

	1752.	Thomas Foley	April 2.
Carr Scrope	Nov. 14.		
	1753.	Abraham North	Jan. 16.
Edward Vernon	April 3.	Edward Lecras	Feb. 4.
John Hollwall	June 30.	Richard Dovrill	11.
Joshua Rowley	Dec. 4.	Thomas Hankerson	March 11.
Dudley Digges	18.	John Rawling	11.
Richard Edwards	27.		
	1754.		
Henry Speke	Jan. 20.		

Masters and Commanders.

	1710.		1745.
Sir Geo. Stewart, Bart.	Nov. 8.	Richard Knight	April 4.
	1727.	Hon. Richard Barry	11.
Richard Thomas	Jan. 11.	Thomas Dove	May 18.
	1728.	Richard Carteret	18.
John Dumaresq	Jan. 2.	Philip Tom	June 19.
	1730.	John Donkley	July 5.
Ralph Archbould	28.	Thomas Knackston	12.
	1734.	Edmund Townley	August 26.
John Cooke	Nov. 8.	Thomas Wells	Sept. 27.
	1735.	Jonathan Russel	Dec. 27.
James Gascoigne	Sept. 26.	Ambrose Seccombe	Jan. 23.
	1739.	Edward Parker	28.
John Strutt	March 1.	William Fortescue	Feb. 8.
Isaac Barnard	1.	William Cooper	20.
	1740.	Warren Belitha	March 19.
Silvester Kennedy	April 28.		1746.
John Willyams	July 18.	John Knight	April 3.
Abraham Gould	Dec. 17.	Leonard Marshall	17.
Christopher Middleton	Mar. 5.	Leonard Bellamy	22.
	1741.	William Pettigrew	May 30.
Charles Wimpleton	April 25.	William Brown	June 2.
John Opie	June 25.	Gilbert Young	July 3.
Arthur Upton	Sept. 1.	Robert Grant	3.
William Parkinson	Jan. 18.	John Legge	19.
Abraham Duncomb	Mar. 11.	David Edwards	Aug. 29.
	1743.	Jervis Maplesden	Oct. 6.
Fyfield Coe	Aug. 16.	Thomas Ward	Jan. 15.
William Drake	Oct. 16.	Thomas Cookson	Jan. 24.
	1744.		1747.
William Thomas	Oct. 13.	John Falkingham	April 5.
Thomas Hill	Nov. 23.	Alexander Campbell	28.
John Loving	Jan. 12.	William Leaver	May 10.
John Armiger	28.	Edward Barber	18.
William Kinsey	Feb. 13.	John Hale	27.
Thomas Cleland	20.	Edward Crickett	June 22.
George Tindal	Mar. 11.	James Hackman	July 9.
James Galb aith	13.	Beit Mihell	Sept. 6.
			Thomas

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Thomas Hanbury	Oct. 23.	Wittewronge Taylor	Nov. 1.
George Blyke	Nov. 3.	1749.	
Mathew Moore	Jan. 15.	James Gilchrist	Jan. 16.
George Hudfon	Feb. 16.	1752.	
George Blanckley	March 8.	Alexander Innes	Nov. 14.
1748.		1753.	
Penhallow Cuming	April 8.	William Langdon	Dec. 18.
Cornelius Smelt	9.	1754.	
Thomas Trevethick	15.	Maurice Suckling	Jan. 3.
Francis Wyatt	May 7.	Thomas Groves	Mar. 12.
Thomas Hammond	11.	William Trelawney	May 10.
John Boles	23.	Samuel Hood	10.
James Balfour	24.	1755.	
Robert Craig	June 23.	Francis Gaines	Feb. 10.
Sampson Salt	July 13.	George Legge	Mar. 11.

N U M B E R XLIV.

A General LIST of the Lieutenants of his Majesty's Fleet, with the Dates of their first Commissions.

1699.		Thomas Trenwith	Feb. 15.
William Carr	May 11.	William Hackman	18.
1709.		Arthur Vaughan	March 1.
Sir T. Longueville, Bt.	June 3.	John Neale, (1st.)	3.
1711.		Robert Mason	4.
William Mabbot	April 15.	William Long	4.
1720.		James Strachan	4.
Roach Faulkner	Oct. 20.	Roger Jones	4.
1733.		Samuel Pitchford	4.
George Grant	March 2.	Archibald Murray	4.
William Galloway	2.	John Williams	4.
1739.		William Manwaring	4.
Henry Angel	June 25.	Robert Taylor	13.
William Powlett	July 12.	1740.	
John Eeles	Aug. 14.	Robert Arnott	April 10.
Robert Baynes	31.	Joseph Roberts	May 8.
John Brown	31.	Tho. Woolley Pickering	8.
Francis Arundell	31.	John Moore	12.
Richard Davis	31.	Humphrey Rawlings	28.
George Ryall	31.	Eber Elwall	June 23.
Richard Matthews	Sept. 14.	James Cumming	July 14.
John Sbirel	30.	James Donaldson	Sept. 2.
Peter Cowe	Nov. 1.	Francis Nicholls	27.
Edward Robinson	Dec. 4.	John Rankin	27.
Baker Hebden	Jan. 22.	John Tubman	Oct. 12.
	L 4	Joseph	

Joseph Kerley	Dec. 12.	Thomas Neilson	July 21.
Michael Taylor	Jan. 10.	Thomas Lempriere	August 11.
Richard Kempensfelt	14.	William Le Febure	22.
James Hobbs	16.	Dennis Every	Sept. 2.
James Randell	21.	Jonas Bonnyman	4.
Jacob Read	Feb. 2.	Archibald Darroch	9.
Francis Saunders	2.	Thomas Leigh	16.
Edward Mountford	2.	Henry Prettie	28.
John Harrison	2.	Robert Faulknor	Oct. 5.
William Cowan	21.	Benjamin Elmy	6.
John Clark	21.	Charles Garenciers	12.
John Moodie	21.	George Seton	28.
James John Purcell	21.	James Blair	Nov. 3.
Richard Brown	21.	Phineas Seymour	4.
James Hume	21.	John Facey	10.
William Burr	21.	Benjamin Young	20.
John Hatch	21.	Anthony Atkinton	28.
Paul Lovelace	March 6.	William Smith	Dec. 10.
William Chads	6.	Thomas Hallum	Jan. 6.
Thomas Frazer	6.	Ambrose Cramer	12.
Pet. Franklin Brooking	13.	Samuel Spencer	21.
Thomas Churchill	13.	John Hinxman	Feb. 6.
William Stewart (1st.)	17.	Thomas Durell	6.
John Roberts	20.	Matteate Brady	8.
	1741.	Alexander Wilkie	16.
William Bennett	26.	William Coard	20.
Mark Tiddeman	27.	Alexander Gordon	25.
James Ericks	27.	William Johnston	25.
Pierpont Walton	27.	John Carkett	March 11.
Thomas Oakley	April 4.	George Beed	16.
Samuel Powell	13.	Edmund Hunt	16.
Reginall Cock	13.	John Brewse	17.
William Jacobs	13.		1742.
John Selden	13.	Edward Gascoigne	30.
John Dennis	21.	John Smith, (1st.)	April 3.
Robert Miller	23.	William Norton	7.
Alexander M'Cartie	27.	Thomas Winter	17.
Salkeld John Proctor	29.	Thomas Sliford	17.
John Rushworth	May 12.	Henry Trant	20.
George Bromfield	26.	Robert Bollard	23.
Peter Rawlings	29.	Charles Gugelman	May 25.
James Logie	29.	Ezekiel Cosentine	26.
Thomas Wentworth	30.	Richard Norbury	28.
Berkeley Seymour	June 9.	John Gardiner	29.
Broderick Hartwell	12.	Francis Davis	June 1.
Thomas Foley	18.	John Dunkley	July 2.
John Wheelock	26.	Cheney Hurt	22.
John Reynolds	27.	Henry John Philips	Aug. 6.
		John	

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John Botterell	Sept. 4.	John Bastard	18.
Richard Bargus	24.	Charles Webber	23.
Henry Christian	Oct. 1.	John Popkins	Feb. 1.
James Grant	27.	William Harris	2.
Paul Henry Ourry	Nov. 13.	Richard Robarts	3.
Joseph Bucknall	Jan. 29.	Michael Kearny	6.
Thomas Mannings	Feb. 4.	William Hamilton	6.
John Guilliard	March 4.	John Young, (1st.)	11.
1743.		Bellew Taton	21.
Nicholas Trefillian	28.	James Cuningham	22.
Swift Brackley	April 2.	John Carey	March 6.
Hamilton Gore	2.	George Gayton	6.
William Newson	4.	Owen Edwards	14.
David Hay	4.	James Jones	15.
Charles Lloyd	17.	William Meldrum	19.
Jeremiah Harmer	25.	1744.	
Weston Varlo	May 16.	Francis Osborne	27.
Joseph Eastwood	16.	William Dumaresque	29.
Benjamin Wells	31.	Christopher Coles	31.
Thomas Prescott	June 3.	Robert Farmar	April 2.
Joseph Peyton	4.	Alexander Skene	12.
Francis Clerke	16.	Charles Stuteville	12.
Charles Lucas	20.	Arthur Haven	14.
Thomas Symmers	21.	John Aikenhead	14.
Joseph Gage	22.	Henry Byng	17.
Benjamin Marlow	July 25.	Wildy French	18.
Charles Loeffs	August 24.	James Worth	20.
John Bray	28.	Thomas Jones	20.
John Peerman	28.	Peter Carteret	20.
Francis Burflem	Sept. 17.	John Moutray	May 12.
Thomas Evans	25.	Samuel Gibbs	12.
William Williams	25.	Robert Dundas	14.
Thomas Owen	Oct. 3.	Jacob Thorpe	19.
Benjamin Heron	3.	Richard Pascoe	23.
Daniel Jarvis	7.	Richard Kyrby	24.
Richard Higgs	10.	Richard Manley	25.
John Lockhart	21.	Nathanael Davis	30.
John Skyrme	Nov. 3.	Henry Cowell	31.
Richard Teale	Dec. 7.	Thomas Barker	June 2.
George Allan	23.	William Goostrey	5.
William Cock (1st.)	24.	Edward Thornborough	6.
John Crispo	26.	Anthony Fortye	6.
Thomas Gordon	26.	Francis Richards	8.
James Mackie	29.	James Gardner	8.
John Mitchell	Jan. 4.	John Chandler	15.
John Lind	4.	George Peard	15.
Char. Cathcart Grant	12.	Thomas Wye	25.
James Allan	14.	William Shackerley	26.
Richard Hinde	14.	William Runfiman	July 7.
		Hen.	

Hen. Richard Dubois	July 7.	Isaac Ourry	14.
Robert Haswell	8.	Thomas Pemble	15.
William Gough	10.	John Neale, (2d.)	15.
Alexander Irvine	14.	Henry Scott	20.
John Mathias	17.	George Warriner	24.
Jeremiah Walton	18.	Robert Carkett	26.
James Johnston	25.	John Hallam	26.
Samuel Thompson	25.	William Ansell	26.
Nicholas Coode	27.	Robert Gordon	March 1.
John Bagster	28.	Simon Turner	1.
William Beamish	Aug. 7.	Robert Gideon	7.
Michael Hinde	12.	John Clapp	8.
John Bridges	12.	Steuart Powel	15.
Thomas Burnett	20.	James Boucher	15.
Edward Clark	29.		1745.
George Bryant	29.	Richard Priestwood	29.
James Baker	Sept. 3.	Thomas Bailie	29.
Patrick Drummond	4.	Peter Foulkes	29.
John Hodges	8.	John Bernard	29.
William Binks	15.	Richard Hughes	April 2.
John Trehearne	17.	James Puddicombe	15.
John Bover	19.	Archibald Seaton	22.
Tho. Cuningham, (1st.)	Oct. 6.	William Foster	26.
William Williamson	6.	James Kyd	May 3.
Isaac Hoy	6.	James Paterfon	10.
John Gordon	6.	George Gentil	12.
James Furneaux	15.	John West	18.
John Mathews	20.	William Leitch	18.
William Orfeur	Nov. 1.	Thomas Warwick	18.
James Chaplen	8.	Housman Broadley	18.
Samuel Tilley	16.	Robert Frankland	18.
John Cormack	20.	Nathanael Stuart	19.
Robert Ritchie	21.	Morgan Jones	23.
John Wath	23.	Joshua Loring	23.
John Fortescue	24.	James Slorach	30.
John Martin	Dec. 12.	John Peighin	June 2.
Archibald Kennedy	16.	James Lawson	3.
James Mackenzie	19.	Cha. Turner Edwards	6.
John Gillis	19.	Jeremiah Coultas	7.
John Goard	Jan. 16.	John Hughes	7.
Denni. Downing	16.	John Carter Allen	14.
John Osborne	22.	William Lowfield	19.
James Hovell	31.	James Orrok	19.
James Smith, (1st.)	Feb. 1.	Humphrey Gillbee	24.
John Dalrymple	1.	William Philips, (1st.)	26.
John Cleland	5.	Robert Hathorn	July 1.
James Cope	9.	George Balfour	5.
Hen. George Falconer	21.	Samuel Taylor	7.
			James

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James Holburne	July 7.	John How	22.
James Munro	8.	John Atkinson	29.
Joseph Cave	10.	Thomas Taylor	29.
Charles Roome	13.	Arthur Usher	Dec. 1.
James Watson	13.	Joseph Fraine	2.
William M'Cleverty	13.	Ridgway Sheward	4.
John Murray	13.	Mich. Hen. Pascal	9.
Joseph Salmon	13.	Sir William Hewett	17.
Robert Brent	18.	Humphrey Sainthill	Jan. 1.
Boyle Hyde	19.	Hugh Mackay	2.
John Ball	20.	Sabine Deakon	2.
Thomas Skone	21.	William Frnle	11.
Edmund Affleck	25.	Patrick Mouat	20.
George Stancombe	25.	George Wood	20.
Benjamin Jenkins	25.	William Shurmur	23.
Charles Henley	27.	Joseph Myers	24.
James Ryder	27.	John Rawlinson	26.
Taylor Penny	Aug. 6.	John Hall	26.
Joshua Wheldon	9.	James Innes	26.
Thomas Dod	9.	Ambrose Jones	27.
Thomas Williams	10.	John Hawford	28.
John Mathison	17.	Richard Vavasor	30.
William Pratt	20.	Richard King	Feb. 1.
Francis Swainston	21.	David Lyell	6.
Thomas Francis	27.	Joseph Foss	7.
Samuel M'Kinley	27.	Richard Bickerton	8.
John Rogers	29.	James Teape	12.
John Brock	Sept. 2.	Henry Costobadie	12.
John Angier	4.	John Staunton	14.
William Greenwood	7.	John Boyd	15.
John Archer	23.	Probert Morgan	15.
Hon. Jam. Wemys	26.	Walter Stirling	18.
Edward Hooper	28.	William Cock (zd.)	20.
David Pryce	30.	James Townsend	March 4.
John Thane	Oct. 1.	Thomas Cobby	4.
John Atkins	3.	Robert Carew	4.
Roger Wills	12.	William Kite	7.
Benjamin Neilson	16.	William Peevy	7.
John Young, (zd.)	17.	Benjamin Clive	16.
David Miller	18.	Arthur Grigg	20.
Henry Moyle	23.	Samuel Baker	March 30.
Stephen Hammick	25.	Mark Robinson	30.
Richard Sloper	28.	Lewis Davies	April 2.
Henry Smith	Nov. 3.	David Boog	3.
Charles Middleton	5.	Robert Mortimer	4.
Andrew Dishington	5.	David Meredith	11.
Chaloner Ogle (1st.)	19.	John Evans	14.
Christopher Bassett	22.	Patrick Young	

Henry Parkin	April 17.	Andrew Cook	Nov. 14.
William Hall	21.	Dun. Forbes Patterson	17.
John Woodward	25.	Jeremiah Morgan	22.
George Dunn	30.	Alexander Hood	Dec. 2.
Thomas Munden	May 2.	David Young	Jan. 7.
Thomas Whitton	3.	John Hamilton	11.
Francis Tucker	5.	James Thorp	15.
George Newton	9.	Thomas Lynn	20.
James Froude	14.	Thomas Humphris	20.
Griffith Meare	14.	John Strachan	Feb. 5.
Henry Philips	16.	Isaac Crouch	5.
James Chads	17.	Adam Scott	9.
John Partington	17.	William Milton	10.
George Mathews	18.	Tho. Cuninghame, (zd.)	16.
Archibald Millar	21.	Thomas Moore	March 6.
Hugh Parry	21.	Robert Mann	6.
Edward Whitewood	31.	Robert Bond	13.
Isaac Covell	June 3.	Thomas Gardiner	19.
John Motley	4.	Thomas Rodd	24.
John Lenderick	4.	1747.	
Thomas Smith	6.	Stephen Sargent	30.
Nathaniel Scarlett	7.	Hugh Robertson	April 10.
John Skinner	10.	William Hammond	21.
John Hickes	10.	Robert Dugdale	21.
Samuel Griffies	11.	Robert Hay	24.
John Smith, (zd.)	18.	Jack Christian	28.
John Milligen	28.	Samuel Uvedale	May 5.
Christopher O'Brien	July 2.	Robert Edgcombe	18.
John Deards	3.	Robert Andrews	19.
Henry Baker	5.	Samuel Spendlove	28.
William Mackenzie	17.	William Osborne	June 9.
Robert Jocelyn	21.	Robert Lambert	12.
Edward Pike	30.	William Barker	July 2.
James Crowcher	August 14.	John Brookes	9.
Richard Williams	15.	Thomas Willis	11.
William Stewart (zd.)	22.	William Robinson	18.
John Elphinston	23.	Daniel Waudby	August 18.
William Martin	29.	Joseph Mead	19.
William Jurd	30.	Francis Lloyd	19.
Nathaniel Allen	Sept. 16.	James Sandilands	19.
James Lincolne	Oct. 4.	Andrew Wilkinfon	22.
Thomas Parke	7.	James Harmood	Sept. 9.
James Shirley	9.	George Ellery	11.
Samuel Grape	24.	John O Bryen	27.
George Hamilton	25.	James Haldane	Oct. 29.
William Phillips, (zd.)	27.	Patrick Calder	Nov. 6.
Richard Burrows	Nov. 5.	Samuel Short	21.
Edward Waud	9.	James Combs	23.
John Nuttal	13.	George Douthwaite	23.
		James	

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James Doake	Nov. 24.	John Taafe	Aug. 16.
Walker Farr	28.	Matthew Waterfall	Sept. 13.
Thomas Harrifon	Dec. 3.	George Marshall	27.
Thomas Allwright	7.	Samuel Wallis	Oct. 19.
Edward Hutchings	9.	James Wilkie	Dec. 9.
Alexander Schomberg	11.	John Bladen Tinker	25.
John Scaife	19.	William Bunyan	Jan. 1.
John Seward	23.	Pynsent Hervey	3.
Peter Van Court	25.	Pet. Manwaring Wilding	17.
Thomas Bishop	31.	John Willes	March 1.
Thomas Piggott	31.	1749.	
Robert Kerr	Jan. 9.	William Bayne	April 5.
Jacob Lobb	9.	James Almes	May 14.
Joseph Norwood	21.	Hobart Brewse	25.
Richard Lowndes	27.	Thomas Cornwall	June 13.
Alexander Brown	29.	Sir William Hope, Bt.	July 14.
Mardo Grant	29.	John Burton	16.
William Forord	29.	Francis Samuel Drake	Aug. 21.
Joseph Stout	29.	Thomas Gillam	Dec. 5.
Thomas Moody	29.	1750.	
Samuel Swinton	29.	Hon. Fred. Maitland	June 11.
Chaloner Ogle, (2d.)	31.	Thomas Collingwood	Oct. 28.
James Smith, (2d.)	Feb. 17.	Thomas Hudson	29.
1748.		David Phips	Nov. 24.
Zachariah Freno	March 27.	William Adams	March 6.
Thomas Spurling	April 1.	1751.	
John Randell	6.	Vincent Williams	Oct. 22.
Claphamson Effington	8.	Ebenezer Cary	Nov. 7.
George Treby	12.	William Wilkins	Dec. 3.
James O'Hara	12.	1752.	
John Laforey	12.	John Wilfon	April 23.
John Bowerbank	14.	Charles Spendelow	May 1.
William Crow	15.	Robert Quin	8.
John Cope	16.	Robert Digby	Oct. 29.
Sir Nigel Grefley	22.	Max ⁿ Jacobs	Nov. 22.
Lowther Fletcher	23.	1753.	
Lancelot Skinner	23.	Charles Eilys	March 1.
Robert Suttie	May 11.	James Osborne	May 1.
Alexander Keith	24.	David Shuckforth	June 7.
Richard Hamilton	June 2.	Francis Grant	29.
Francis Upton	21.	William Brograve	Aug. 19.
Robert Carr	23.	John Faulknor	24.
William Yonge	July 8.	Matthew Kirby	Oct. 31.
Richard Toby	23.	Charles Douglas	Dec. 4.
Henry Prole	31.	1754.	
James Bultecle	Aug. 2.	Michael Becher	Jan. 3.
John Frafer	3.	William Tucker	May 11.
Murray Crymble	6.	Hon. Cha. Napier	July 31.
			Basil

Basil Fielding	Aug. 28.	Stewart Younge	Feb. 6.
1755.		Charles Inglis	6.
Charles Codrington	Jan. 20.	Thomas Fitzherbert	20.
Robert Sax	20.	John Carteret	27.
Thomas Symonds	22.	George Philips	March 11.
Philips Cosby	28.	James Wallace	11.
William Hotham	28.	Richard Collins	11.
Sherwood Yeamans	Feb. 6.	George Robins	11.
Timothy Edwards, (2d)	6.	Francis Lynn	15.
Jof. Griffiths, (1st)	6.		

NUMBER XLV.

A LIST of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy, with their Rates, Tonnage, and respective Complements of Men and Guns.

FIRST RATES.

Complement 850 highest, 750 lowest.

	Guns.	Tons.
R oyal Anne	100	1870
Britannia	100	1895
Royal George	100	1801
London	100	1711
Royal Sovereign	100	1883
Royal William	100	1918

SECOND RATES.

Complement 750 highest, 660 lowest.

	Guns.	Tons.
Barfleur	90	1565
Blenheim	90	1557
Duke	90	1625
St. George	90	1655
Prince George	90	1586
Marlborough	90	1567
Prince	90	1623
Ramillies	90	1623
Princess Royal	90	1750
Sandwich	90	1573
Union	90	1578

THIRD RATES.

Complement 600 highest, 520 lowest.

	Guns.	Tons.
Boyne	80	1390
Princess Caroline	80	1353
Cambridge	80	1286
Chichester	66	1278
Cornwall	66	1350
Culloden	74	1567
Dorsetshire	80	1283
Invincible	80	1826
Monarque	74	
Namure	80	1567
Neptune	80	1572
Newark	80	1282
Norfolk	80	1393
Russel	80	1350
Shrewsbury	80	1314
Somerset	80	1354
Terrible	74	
Torbay	80	1296

Complement 480 highest, 410 lowest.

	Guns.	Tons.
Princess Amelia	66	1353
Cum-		

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<i>Third Rates.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Fourth Rates.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Cumberland	66	1401	Exeter	58	1068
Devonshire	66	1401	Jersey	60	1065
Lancaster	66	1366	Kingston	60	1068
Bedford	70	1230	Lyon	60	1068
Berwick	70	1280	Medway	60	1080
Buckingham	70	1128	Princess Louisa	58	1143
Burford	70	1147	Princess Mary	60	1068
Captain	70	1230	Prince of Orange	60	1228
Edinburgh	64	1285	Vigilante	60	1318
Elizabeth	64	1224	Montagu	60	920
Essex	64	1226	Nottingham	60	1077
Prince Frederick	70	1224	Pembroke	60	956
Grafton	70	1133	Plymouth	60	954
Hampton Court	70	1283	Rupert	60	1070
Ipswich	70	1142	Rippon	60	1021
Kent	70	1130	Strafford	60	1067
Lenox	64	1128	Sunderland	58	1123
Monmouth	64	1225	Superbe	60	1068
Nassau	64	1224	Tilbury	58	1124
Northumberland	70	1224	Tyger	60	1218
Royal Oak	70	1224	Windfor	58	1201
Orford	70	1224	Warwick	60	951
Princessa	70	1714	Weymouth	60	1065
Revenge	70	1258	Worcester	60	1061
Sterling Castle	70	1225	York	60	987
Suffolk	70	1224			
Vanguard	70				
Yarmouth	64	1359			
Fougeux					
Intrepide	64	1300			
Mars	64	1374			
Swiftsure					

Complement 300.

FOURTH RATES.

Complement 400 highest, 340 lowest.

	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
St. Albans	60	1207	Advice	50	983
Anson	60	1197	Assistance	50	1063
Augusta	60	1068	Antelope	50	860
Canterbury	60	964	Argyle	50	764
Defiance	60	1136	Bristol	50	704
Dragon	60	1067	Centurion	50	1005
Dreadnought	60	1093	Chatham	50	756
Dunkirk	60	965	Colchester	50	976
Eagle	60	1130	Chester	50	977
			Deptford	50	951
			Falkland	50	974
			Falmouth	50	761
			Greenwich	50	
			Gloucester	50	986
			Guernsey	50	863
			Hampshire	50	850
			Harwich	50	968
			Isis	50	1013
			Litchfield	50	756
			Leopard	50	872
			Newcastle		

<i>Fourth Rates.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Fifth Rates.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Newcastle	50	759	Looe	44	716
Nonfuch	50	852	Lynn	44	688
Norwich	50	993	Mary Galley	44	716
Oxford	50	767	Milford	44	714
Portlands Prize	50	866	Pearl	44	712
Portland	50	964	Penzance	44	823
Preston	50	860	Pool	44	706
Panther	70	968	Rainbow	44	831
Ruby	50	989	Roebuck	44	597
Rocheſter	50	756	Ruſhney	44	756
Salisbury	50	1061	Saphire	44	686
Severn	50	853	South-Sea Caſtle	44	712
Sutherland	50	874	Thetis	44	720
Taviſtock	50	1061	Torrington	44	711
Wincheſter	50	987	Woolwich	44	866

FIFTH RATES.

SIXTH RATES.

Complement 250 highest, 210 lowest. *Complement 160 highest, 120 lowest.*

<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Adventure	44 683	Amazon	30 471
America	44	Renown	30 220
Angleſea	44 715	Alderney	24 504
Ambuſcade	44 740	Aldborough	24 506
Aſſurance	44 823	Arundel	24 509
Cheſterfield	44 719	Bellona	24 541
Crown	44	Biddeford	24 433
Diamond	44 697	Boston	
Dover	44 693	Bridgewater	24 466
Eltham	44 678	Blandford	24 455
Prince Edward	44 715	Centaur	24 504
Expedition	44 816	Deal Caſtle	24 506
Enterprize	44 703	Durſley Galley	24 372
Folkſtone	44 698	Dolphin	24 428
Feverſham	44 689	Experiment	24 445
Gosport	44 691	Flamborough	24 377
Glory	44	Fowey	24 528
Prince Henry	44 819	Fox	24 440
Humber		Gibraltar	24 374
Hafterings	44 682	Greyhound	24 451
Heſtor	44 607	Garland	
Jaſon		Glaſgow	24 504
Kinfale	44 701	Greyhound	
Launceſton	44 701	Grand Turk	24 366
Ludlow Caſtle	44 725	Hind	
Lark	44 710	Inverneſs	24 354
Liverpool	44 703	Kennington	24 429

Loweſtoffe

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<i>Sixth Rates.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Sixth Rates.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Lowestoffe	24	512	Squirrel	24	377
Lively	24	439	Seaford	24	432
Lys		366	Sheerness	24	509
Lyme	24	447	Syren	24	504
Margate	24	438	Sphinx		
Mercury	24	504	Surprize	24	508
Mermaid	24	707	Succefs	24	436
Nightingale	24	522	Scarborough	24	442
Phoenix	24	514	Solebay	24	429
Portmahon	24	437	Tartar	24	430
Queenborough	24	519	Tryton	24	501
Ranger	24	639	Unicorn		
Rose	24	448	Winchelsea	24	441
Rye	24	447	Wager	24	511
Seahorse	24	374	Royal Caroline	10	
Shoreham	24	514	Rippon's Prize	10	

Bombs.

	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Complement of Men.</i>	<i>Carr. and Swiv. Guns.</i>
Basilisk	274		6 8
Carcass	274		6 8
Comet	275	100	8 12
Firedrake	283	60	8 12
Furnace	273	60	
Granado	270	100	12 14
Lightning	275	60	8 14
Mortar	279	100	6 8
Serpent	275	100	6 8
Terrible	263	60	6 8
Terror	278	100	6 8

Sloops.

Albany	269	110	10 14
Baltimore	251	100	14 14
Badger	274	110	22 14
Dispatch	269	110	14
Falcon	270	110	14 14
Ferret	255	100	14 14
Fortune	272	110	14
Grampus	249	100	14 14
Hound	200	100	14 14
Hazard	273	110	8 10
Hornet	272	110	12 14
Jamaica	110		

M

Kingfisher

		Tonnage.	Complement of Men.	Carr. and Swiv. Guns.	
Kingfisher	_____	275	110	12	14
Otter	_____	247	100	14	14
Peggy	_____		1	8	10
Peregrine	_____		1	12	12
Porcupine	_____	314	110	16	14
Raven	_____	273	110	10	14
Saltafh	_____	248	100	14	14
Savage	_____		1	8	10
Shark	_____	201	100	10	12
Swallow	_____		1	14	14
Swan	_____	280	110	12	14
Swift	_____	203	100	10	12
Scorpion	_____	276	110		
Tryal	_____	272	1	14	14
Vulture	_____	267	1		
Viper	_____	270	110	12	14
Wasp	_____		1	14	14
Weazel	_____	308	110	6	6
Speedwell	_____	271	110		
Hawk	_____	206	100		
Merlin	_____		100	8	12
Swallow	_____		100	10	14
Spence	_____	207	100	8	12
Spy	_____	201	100	8	12
Wolf	_____	246	100	14	14
Hind	_____	272			
Jamaica	_____	273			

Yachts.

Catharine	_____	161	40	20	10
Charlotte	_____	155	40	8	
Dublin	_____	148	50	12	
Fubbs	_____	157	40	20	10
Mary	_____	164	40	20	10
William and Mary	_____	152	40	20	10

Small Yachts.

Bolton	_____	42	7	6	
Chatham	_____	74	6	4	
Drake	_____	68	4	6	4
Portsmouth	_____			10	6
Queenborough	_____	46	7	6	

There are also a Number of Fire-Ships, Hoys, Transports, Smacks, Lighters, and Hulks.

N U M.

NUMBER XLVI.

A LIST of the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, and their Clerks, &c.

	Sal. per Ann.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
E dward Falkingham, Esq; Comptroller of the Navy. ———— ———— ———— ———— }	500	0	0
Sir Jof. Allin, Knt. Surveyor. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	500	0	0
Daniel Dewert, Esq; Clerk of the Acts. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	500	0	0
Richard Hall, Esq; Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accounts. ———— ———— ———— ———— }	500	0	0
Robert Osborne, Esq; ditto of the Victualler's Accounts. ———— ———— ———— ———— }	500	0	0
George Adams, Esq; ditto of the Storekeeper's Accounts. ———— ———— ———— ———— }	500	0	0
Thomas Cooper, Esq; Commissioner Extraordinary. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	500	0	0
More for House-Rent. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	50	0	0
Arthur Scott, Esq; Commissioner at Chatham. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	512	0	0
Richard Hughes, jun. Esq; ditto at Portsmouth. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	512	0	0
Frederick Rogers, Esq; ditto at Plymouth. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	512	0	0
William Bately, Esq; Assistant to the Surveyor. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	300	0	0
More for House-Rent. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	50	0	0
Charles Burley, Esq; Assistant to the Clerk of the Acts. ———— ———— ———— ———— }	300	0	0
More for House-Rent. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	50	0	0

Clerks to the Comptroller for Accounts; viz.

John Baynard. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	100	0	0
Thomas Davies. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	70	0	0
Patrick Mackie. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	70	0	0
Thomas Wright. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	60	0	0
Belcher Mercer. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	50	0	0
Charles Mordaunt. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	50	0	0
Richard Hatley. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	50	0	0
William Myddelton. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	50	0	0
Philip Thomas. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	40	0	0
Richard Morris, foreign Accounts. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	80	0	0

Clerks to ditto for Seamen's Wages; viz.

Edmund Masan. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	200	0	0
Thomas Neale. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	50	0	0
Windsor Vaughan. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	50	0	0
Richard Hay. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	50	0	0
William Huett. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	50	0	0
Benjamin Holl. ———— ———— ———— ———— —	50	0	0

						Sal. per Ann.		
						<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
William Davis.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
George Marsh.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Edward Falkingham.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0

Clerks to the Surveyors ; viz.

William Snelgrave.	—	—	—	—	—	100	0	0
Erasmus Watkins.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Richard Bromley.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Samuel Rusbatch.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
William Mills.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Benjamin Allin.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
James Holman.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0

Clerks to the Clerk of the Acts ; viz.

George Jackson.	—	—	—	—	—	100	0	0
Thomas Tomlinson.	—	—	—	—	—	70	0	0
William Griffith.	—	—	—	—	—	60	0	0
John Kent.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Joshua Thomas.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Edward Hougham.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
John Harris	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Samuel Male.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Maurice Harrison.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Robert Gregson.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
John Snelgrave.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
George Smith.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0

Clerks to the Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accounts ; viz.

Daniel Stow.	—	—	—	—	—	100	0	0
John French.	—	—	—	—	—	60	0	0
Edward Tilsley.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Thomas Fox.	—	—	—	—	—	40	0	0

Clerks to ditto in the Ticket Office ; viz.

Edward Bentham.	—	—	—	—	—	200	0	0
Richard Horne.	—	—	—	—	—	200	0	0
William Hogg.	—	—	—	—	—	80	0	0
William Player.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Richard Hogg.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
John Redman.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Rod. Richardes.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
William King.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
William Painter.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
John Hunter.	—	—	—	—	—	40	0	0
Alexander Chorley, Extra-Clerk.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
William Hanway, — ditto.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
George Arnold, — ditto.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0

Clerks

Clerks to the Comptroller of the Victualling Accounts, viz.

	Sal. per Ann.		
	l.	s.	d.
Harman Leece.	—	—	— 100 0 0
Henry Gunter.	—	—	— 50 0 0
Peter Osborne.	—	—	— 40 0 0

Clerks to the Comptroller of the Storekeeper's Accounts; viz.

William Passmore.	—	—	— 100 0 0
Ezekiel Wright.	—	—	— 50 0 0
Samuel Cox.	—	—	— 50 0 0
John Baggaley.	—	—	— 50 0 0
James Bull.	—	—	— 50 0 0
John Holden.	—	—	— 50 0 0
James Cotton.	—	—	— 50 0 0
William Dawes.	—	—	— 40 0 0

Clerks to the Extra Commissioner; viz.

Thomas Snell.	—	—	— 50 0 0
Thomas Cooper Everitt.	—	—	— 30 0 0

Clerks to the Commissioner at Chatham; viz.

John Crocker.	—	—	— 50 0 0
George Grant.	—	—	— 50 0 0
—	—	—	— 40 0 0

Clerks to the Commissioners at Portsmouth; viz.

Richard Varloe.	—	—	— 50 0 0
Philip Varloe.	—	—	— 40 0 0

Clerks to the Commissioner at Plymouth; viz.

Digory Tonkin.	—	—	— 50 0 0
James Grove.	—	—	— 40 0 0

Other Instruments belonging to the Navy Office; viz.

John Younghusband, Clerk of the Petitions.	—	—	— 50 0 0
Francis Swaine, Messenger.	—	—	— 50 0 0
John James, Assistant to ditto.	—	—	— 30 0 0
William Benge, ditto.	—	—	— 20 0 0
Edward Widen, Labourer and Attendant.	—	—	— 20 0 0
Richard Moxey, ditto.	—	—	— 20 0 0
William Mould, Porter.	—	—	— 35 0 0
Duncan Bayne, ditto at Ticket Office.	—	—	— 20 0 0
Francis Wilson, ditto at Back Gate.	—	—	— 20 0 0
Amey Yard, Housekeeper, for herself and Servants, &c,	—	—	— 80 0 0
4 Watchmen, at 14 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each.	—	—	— 56 0 0
John Edwards, Rat-catcher.	—	—	— 4 0 0

						Sal. per Ann.		
						<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
William Davis.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
George Marsh.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Edward Falkingham.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0

Clerks to the Surveyors ; viz.

William Snelgrave.	—	—	—	—	—	100	0	0
Erasmus Watkins.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Richard Bromley.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Samuel Rusbatch.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
William Mills.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Benjamin Allin.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
James Holman.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0

Clerks to the Clerk of the Acts ; viz.

George Jackson.	—	—	—	—	—	100	0	0
Thomas Tomlinson.	—	—	—	—	—	70	0	0
William Griffith.	—	—	—	—	—	60	0	0
John Kent.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Joshua Thomas.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Edward Hougham.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
John Harris.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Samuel Male.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Maurice Harrison.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Robert Gregson.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
John Snelgrave.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
George Smith.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0

Clerks to the Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accounts ; viz.

Daniel Stow.	—	—	—	—	—	100	0	0
John French.	—	—	—	—	—	60	0	0
Edward Tilsley.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Thomas Fox.	—	—	—	—	—	40	0	0

Clerks to ditto in the Ticket Office ; viz.

Edward Bentham.	—	—	—	—	—	200	0	0
Richard Horne.	—	—	—	—	—	200	0	0
William Hogg.	—	—	—	—	—	80	0	0
William Player.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Richard Hogg.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
John Redman.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Rod. Richardes.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
William King.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
William Painter.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
John Hunter.	—	—	—	—	—	40	0	0
Alexander Chorley, Extra-Clerk.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
William Hanway, ditto.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
George Arnold, ditto.	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0

Clerks

Clerks to the Comptroller of the Viſualling Accounts, viz.

	Sal. per Ann.		
	l.	s.	d.
Harman Leece.	—	—	—
Henry Gunter.	—	—	—
Peter Osborne.	—	—	—
	100	0	0
	50	0	0
	40	0	0

Clerks to the Comptroller of the Storekeeper's Accounts; viz.

William Paſſmore.	—	—	—	—	100	0	0
Ezekiel Wright.	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Samuel Cox.	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
John Baggaley.	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
James Bull.	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
John Holden.	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
James Cotton.	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
William Darwes.	—	—	—	—	40	0	0

Clerks to the Extra Commiſſioner; viz.

Thomas Snell.	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Thomas Cooper Everitt.	—	—	—	—	30	0	0

Clerks to the Commiſſioner at Chatham; viz.

John Crocker.	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
George Grant.	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
—	—	—	—	—	40	0	0

Clerks to the Commiſſioners at Portſmouth; viz.

Richard Varloe.	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Philip Varloe.	—	—	—	—	40	0	0

Clerks to the Commiſſioner at Plymouth; viz.

Digory Tonkin.	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
James Grove.	—	—	—	—	40	0	0

Other Inſtruments belonging to the Navy Office; viz.

John Younghuſband, Clerk of the Petitions.	—	50	0	0
Francis Swaine, Meſſenger.	—	50	0	0
John James, Aſſiſtant to ditto.	—	30	0	0
William Benge, ditto.	—	20	0	0
Edward Widen, Labourer and Attendant.	—	20	0	0
Richard Moxey, ditto.	—	20	0	0
William Mould, Porter.	—	35	0	0
Duncan Bayne, ditto at Ticket Office.	—	20	0	0
Francis Wiſſon, ditto at Back Gate.	—	20	0	0
Amey Yard, Houſekeeper, for herſelf and Ser- vants, &c,	—	80	0	0
4 Watchmen, at 14l. per Ann. each.	—	56	0	0
John Edwards, Rat-catcher.	—	4	0	0

Deptford Yard.

John Rule, Clerk of the Checque, Salary 200 l. per Annum.

John Sargent, Storekeeper, 200 l. per Ann.

Thomas Slade, Master Shipwright, 200 l. per Ann.

John Rosewell, his Assistant, 100 l. per Ann.

John Hancock, 2d. ditto, and Master Caulker, 100 l. per Ann.

Richard Brett, Clerk of the Survey, 200 l. per Ann.

John Goodwin, Master Attendant, 200 l. per Ann.

William Landen, Boatswain, 80 l. per Ann.

Gabriel Acworth, Purveyor, 60 l. per Ann.

David Hunter, Surgeon (besides his Twopences), 100 l. per Ann.

John Hodges, Porter, 30 l. per Ann.

John Edwards, Messenger.

Woolwich Yard.

Andrew Phillips, Clerk of the Checque, Salary 150 l. per Annum.

James Butler Morne, Storekeeper, 150 l. per Ann.

Edward Allin, Master Shipwright, 150 l. per Ann.

Ezekiel Pomeroy, Clerk of the Survey, 150 l. per Ann.

Roger Gastrill, Master Attendant, 150 l. per Ann.

Henry Houson, Clerk of the Rope-yard, 100 l. per Ann.

Henry Pitt, Master Ropemaker, 100 l. per Ann.

William Wallace, Master Shipwright's Assistant, 80 l. per Ann.

William Polhill, 2d. ditto, and Master Caulker, 80 l. per An.

Richard Dutton, Boatswain, 70 l. per Ann.

George Gouldworth, Purveyor, 60 l. per Ann.

Jeffery Saul, Surgeon (besides his Twopences), 100 l. per Ann.

William Thomson, his Assistant, 2 s. 6 d. per Day.

Thomas Allen, Porter, 25 l. per Ann.

Thomas Bareham, Messenger.

Sheerness Yard.

Jonas Benjamin, Clerk of the Checque, Salary 150 l. per Annum.

Jonas Botting, Storekeeper, 150 l. per Ann.

William Moreland, Master Shipwright, 150 l. per Ann.

Peter Rawling, Clerk of the Survey, 150 l. per Ann.

Michael Goden, Master Attendant, 150 l. per Ann.

George White, Master Shipwright's Assistant, and Master Caulker, 80 l. per Ann.

Robert Gray, Boatswain, 70 l. per Ann.

William Hicks, Surgeon (besides his Twopences), 100 l. per Ann.

Here.

Hex. Woodal, Porter, 25 l. per Ann.

Chatham Yard.

Thomas Colby, Clerk of the Checque, Salary 200 l. per Annum.

Anthony Weltden, Storekeeper, 200 l. per Ann.

Adam Hayes, Master Shipwright, 200 l. per Ann.

John Russel, Clerk of the Survey, 200 l. per Ann.

Edward Collingwood, } Master's Attendants, 200 l. per An. each.
John Brome, }

Israel Pownall, Master Shipwright's Assistant, 100 l. per Ann.

Stephen Bingle, Second ditto, 100 l. per Ann.

Richard Jope, Master Caulker, 100 l. per Ann.

Newland Rice, Clerk of the Rope-yard, 100 l. per Ann.

William Guy, Master Ropemaker, 100 l. per Ann.

John Sergeant, Boatswain, 80 l. per Ann.

John Gray, Purveyor, 50 l. per Ann.

Thomas Killinghall, Surgeon (besides his Twopences), 120 l. per Ann.

Thomas Jeyes, Porter, 30 l. per Ann.

James Grant, Messenger.

Portsmouth Yard.

Charles Brett, Clerk of the Checque, Salary 200 l. per Annum.

John Greenway, Storekeeper, 200 l. per Ann.

Peirson Locke, Master Shipwright, 200 l. per Ann.

William Mathews, Clerk of the Survey, 200 l. per Ann.

John Towers, } Master's Attendants, 200 l. per Ann. each.
Thomas Martin, }

Thomas Bucknall, } Master Shipwright's Assistants, 100 l. per An.
William Gray, }

each.

Thomas Shorey, Master Caulker, 100 l. per Ann.

John Lloyd, Clerk of the Rope-yard, 100 l. per Ann.

Peter Martin, Master Ropemaker, 100 l. per Ann.

Edward Hutchins, Boatswain, 80 l. per Ann.

Vincent Hawkins, Purveyor, 50 l. per Ann.

Henry Swan, Surgeon (besides his Twopences), 100 l. per Ann.

William Woodrave, Porter, 30 l. per Ann.

John Sweatman, Messenger.

Plymouth Yard.

Philemon Pownoll, Clerk of the Checque, Salary 150 l. per Annum.

Philip Justice, Storekeeper, 150 l. per Ann.

John Lock, Master Shipwright, 150 l. per Ann.

Henry Tolcher, Clerk of the Survey, 150 l. per Ann.

John Robins, Master Attendant, 150 l. per Ann.

James Young, Clerk of the Rope-yard, 100 l. per Ann.

Benj. Jones, Master Ropemaker, 100 l. per Ann.

Joseph Harris, Master Shipwright's Assistant, 80 *l.* per Ann.

Thomas Wyatt, Master Caulker, 80 *l.* per Ann.

Benj. Hall, Boatswain, 70 *l.* per Ann.

William Andrews, Purveyor, 50 *l.* per Ann.

Thomas Vincent, Surgeon (besides his Twopences), 100 *l.* per Ann.

Walter Coperflake, Porter, 25 *l.* per Ann.

Deal.

Tyringham Stephens, Clerk of the Checque, and Storekeeper, Salary 200 *l.* per Annum.

John Trebearne, his Clerk, 30 *l.* per Ann.

Harwich.

George Bagnold, Clerk of the Checque, and Storekeeper, Salary 105 *l.* per Annum.

Robert Newel, his Clerk, 30 *l.* per Ann.

Kinfale.

Thomas Foxworthy, Naval Officer, Salary 95 *l.* per Annum.

Gibraltar.

Henry Blankley, Storekeeper, Clerk of the Checque and Survey, Salary 200 *l.* per Annum.

Henry Jenkins, his Clerk, 50 *l.* per Ann.

Portmahon.

Milbourn Marsh, Naval Officer, Salary 150 *l.* per Annum.

Antigua.

Williams Arthur, Storekeeper and Naval Officer, Salary 100 *l.* per Annum.

John Stanley, his Clerk, 50 *l.* per Ann.

Jamaica.

John Paterson, Storekeeper and Muster-master, Salary 200 *l.* per Annum.

Arundel Burton, his Clerk, 80 *l.* per Ann.

Thomas Beck, Second ditto, 70 *l.* per Ann.

William Tumey, Master Shipwright, 200 *l.* per Ann.

Rodolph Joy, his Clerk, 60 *l.* per Ann.

NUMBER XLVII.

*Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy.**JAMES Wallace*, Esq; first Commissioner and Compt.*Sir Francis Haskins Eyles Styles*, Bart. Bakehouse*Hon. Horatio Townshend*, Esq; Cutting-house*Francis Vernon*, Esq; Brewhouse*William Jenkins*, Esq; Accounts*Sir Robert Burgoyne*, Bart. Cooperage*Robert Pett*, Esq; Hoytaker

Each 400 l. per Annum.

Henry Pelham, Esq; Secretary — — — 200 0 0

Clerks to ditto.

William Hickes, Chief — — — 100 0 0*John Watts* — — — 50 0 0——— *Lewis* — — — 50 0 0*Denham Skeet*, Cash-Accountant — — — 120 0 0

Clerks under him.

Denham Briggs, Chief — — — 60 0 0*James Hills* — — — 50 0 0*John Smith* — — — 50 0 0*Robert Curtis* — — — 50 0 0*William Bradley* — — — 40 0 0*Sam. Dale Nelme* — — — 40 0 0

Clerk for keeping a Charge on the Treasurer.

Robert Hall — — — 80 0 0*William Henlock*, his Clerk — — — 50 0 0*Richard Henshaw*, Esq; Accountant for Stores — 100 0 0

Clerks under him.

Abell Johnson, Chief — — — 50 0 0*Ralph Collier* — — — 50 0 0*Walter Batwell* — — — 50 0 0*John Davies* — — — 40 0 0

Clerk to keep Charge on Purfers.

Thomas Dyall — — — 80 0 0*Tho. Gyles*, his Clerk — — — 50 0 0*Gaston Martineau*, Clerk of the Issues — 80 0 0*John Carter*, his Clerk — — — 50 0 0*Edward Timewell*, Esq; Clerk for stating Purfers } 100 0 0

Accounts — — — }

Daniel

				Sal. per Ann.		
				<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Daniel Walton</i> , his Clerk	—	—	—	50	0	0
<i>Benjamin Collier</i> , Clerk to bring up Accounts of Stores in Arrear	—	—	—	60	0	0
<i>John Evans</i> , Clerk under him	—	—	—	50	0	0
<i>Thomas Haywood</i> , Esq; Clerk of the Bakehouse and Mills	—	—	—	130	0	0
Clerks under him.						
<i>Melzar Rand</i>	—	—	—	50	0	0
<i>William Hill</i>	—	—	—	40	0	0
<i>John Kelsall</i> , Storekeeper of the Brewhouse	—	—	—	60	0	0
<i>Josh. Dearden</i> , Clerk under him	—	—	—	50	0	0
<i>James Wood</i> , Esq; Clerk of the Cutting-house	—	—	—	110	0	0
<i>Daniel Wood</i> , his Clerk	—	—	—	40	0	0
<i>James Butcher</i> , Master Cooper	—	—	—	80	0	0
Clerks under him.						
<i>Henry George</i>	—	—	—	50	0	0
<i>Francis Sherwood</i>	—	—	—	40	0	0
———— <i>Motte</i> , Master Butcher	—	—	—	40	0	0
<i>John Harper</i> , Clerk of the Cheque, and Muster. Master of the Workmen	—	—	—	60	0	0
Clerks under him.						
<i>John Dixon</i>	—	—	—	40	0	0
<i>Barber Fennell</i>	—	—	—	40	0	0
<i>Samuel Grubb</i> , Clerk for the Short Allowance Money	—	—	—	50	0	0
Clerks under him.						
<i>Samuel Maddock</i>	—	—	—	40	0	0
<i>James Moody</i>	—	—	—	40	0	0
<i>Francis Ellis</i> , Hoytaker	—	—	—	60	0	0
<i>Benjamin Glanwill</i> , Surveyor	—	—	—	60	0	0
<i>William Pritchard</i> , Clerk Wharfinger at the Tower	—	—	—	50	0	0
<i>Edmund Burke</i> , Wharfinger at the Red-house	—	—	—	50	0	0
<i>John Everall</i> , Messenger	—	—	—	20	0	0
<i>Timothy Butler</i> , Porter	—	—	—	20	0	0

N U M B E R XLVIII.

Treasurer of the Navy's Office.

		Sal. per Ann.		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
R I G H T Honourable <i>George Grenville, Esq;</i>	} Treasurer	2000	0	0
Treasurer				
<i>James Wallace, Esq;</i> Paymaster		500	0	0
Clerks under the Paymaster, viz.				
<i>William Barber</i>		80	0	0
<i>Wyndham Deverell</i>		80	0	0
<i>James Hubbald</i>		80	0	0
<i>Adam Fellicoe</i>		40	0	0
<i>William Glasford</i>		40	0	0
<i>William Oakley</i>		40	0	0
<i>Richard Temple</i>		40	0	0
<i>James Lynch</i>		40	0	0
<i>William Bowen, Extraordinary Clerk</i>		50	0	0
<i>John Fennell, ditto</i>		50	0	0
<i>Richard Berenger, Esq;</i> Cashier and Accountant		400	0	0
Clerks under ditto; viz.				
<i>John Slade</i>		80	0	0
<i>Geo. Swaffield</i>		80	0	0
<i>Robert Radcliffe</i>		80	0	0
<i>Francis Cooke</i>		40	0	0
<i>William Hill</i>		40	0	0
<i>George Forbes, Extra. Clerk</i>		50	0	0
<i>John Barber, Esq;</i> Cashier of the Victualling		150	0	0
Clerks under him; viz.				
<i>James Malpas</i>		70	0	0
<i>William Taylor</i>		50	0	0
<i>Tho. Parr</i>		40	0	0
<i>— Lloyd</i>		40	0	0
<i>John Uffindell, Messenger</i>		30	0	0
<i>Tho. Wheeler, Porter</i>		20	0	0
<i>Samuel Cock, Doorkeeper</i>		20	0	0
<i>Susan Crawford, Housekeeper</i>		40	0	0
<i>Peter Scott, Bargemaster</i>		6	0	0

Sick

Sick and Hurt Seamens Office.

Commissioners; viz.

<i>William Bell, Esq;</i>	—	—	—	400	0	0
More for House-rent	—	—	—	65	0	0
<i>Nathanael Hills, Esq;</i>	—	—	—	300	0	0
Clerks to ditto; viz.						
<i>Richard Waite Cox</i>	—	—	—	100	0	0
<i>Francis Jones</i>	—	—	—	60	0	0
<i>Samuel Porter</i>	—	—	—	40	0	0
Extra. Clerk, 2 s. 6 d. per Day.						
<i>Henry Passmore, Messenger</i>	—	—	—	30	0	0

NUMBER XLIX.

Military Branch of the Ordnance.

ENGINEERS.

		Sal. per Ann.
		l. s. d.
Chief Engineer, vacant.	—	501 17 6
Directors,	<i>William Skinner,</i> <i>John-Henry Bastide,</i> <i>Justly Watson,</i>	Chief En. at Mahon. each— 365 0 0 Ch. En. at Louisbourg.
Sub-Directors,	<i>Dugal Campbell,</i> <i>James Montresor,</i>	each — 273 15 0
Engineers in Ordinary,	<i>William Cuningham,</i> <i>Archibald Patoun,</i> <i>Leonard Smelt,</i> <i>George-Augustus Elliot,</i> <i>John Armstrong,</i> <i>Patrick Mackeller,</i> <i>David Watson,</i> <i>Charles Rivers,</i>	each — 182 10 0
Engineers Extraordinary.	<i>James Bramham,</i> <i>John Hardesty,</i> <i>William Green,</i> <i>Matthew Dixon,</i> <i>William Eyres,</i> <i>George Morrison,</i> <i>John Archer,</i> <i>George Weston,</i>	each — 109 10 0

Harry

Sub-Engineers,	Harry Gordon,	}	each —	73	0	0
	John Brewse,					
	Hugh Debboig,					
	John Baugh,					
	William Bontein,					
	Richard Clark,					
	John Manson,					
	Richard Dawson,					
	Richard Dudgeon,					

Practitioner-Engineers.	Edward Scot Hylton,	}	each —	54	15	0
	John Apperley,					
	Charles Henry Herriott,					
	Thomas Walker,					
	Adam Williamson,					
	Thomas Sowers,					
	Thomas Wilkinson,					
	John Williams,					
	Matthew Clarke,					
	George Garth,					
	John Phipps,					

Masters of the Royal Academy for Artillery at Woolwich.

			Sal. per Ann.		
			l.	s.	d.
John Muller, Esq; Chief Master,	—	—	200	0	0
Mr. Thomas Simpson, Second Master	—	—	100	0	0
Mr. Christopher Mason, Assistant and Clerk	—	—	100	0	0
Mr. Abel Cassel, French Master	—	—	40	0	0
Mr. Gamaliel Massiote, Drawing Master	—	—	54	15	0

Extraordinary Allowances by Bill and Deventure.

			Sal. per Ann.		
			l.	s.	d.
Superintendant of all his Majesty's Foundries,	}		500	0	0
Cecil Bishop, Esq;		— —			

Military Branch of GIBRALTAR.

Chief Engineer, Archib. Patoun	—	—	365	0	0
Engineer, Matthew Clarke	—	—	54	15	0

Military

Military Branch of Port Mahon.

Chief Engineer, *John Henry Bastide* 365 l. per Ann.

Engineer *William Cunningham* 10 s. per diem.

Quarter-Master, *William Phillips*, at 6 s. per Diem.

Adjutant, *Joseph Broome*, at ditto.

Surgeon, *James Irwin*, at 4 s. 6 d. per Diem.

Surgeon's Mate, *William Hopson*, at 2 s. 6 d. per Diem.

Chaplain, *M. Barton*, at 6 s. per Diem.

The Companies of Artillery at *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon* are supplied from Time to Time from the Officers in general of the Regiment of Artillery.

The Royal Regiment of Artillery, consisting of 14 Companies, commanded by the Right Honourable Sir John Ligonier.

Colonel *William Belford*, 1 l. 5 s. per diem.

Borgard Michelson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 l. per diem.

George Williamson, Major, 15 s. per diem.

Officers in each Company.

Captain, at 10 s. per diem.

Captain-Lieutenant, at 6 s. per diem.

First Lieutenant, at 5 s. per diem.

Second Lieutenant, at 4 s. per Diem.

Three Lieutenant Fireworkers, at 3 s. 8 d. per Diem each.

Four Companies in the *East-Indies*.

One at *Gibraltar*.

One at *Nova Scotia*.

One at *Mahon*.

One at *Scotland*.

One at *Newfoundland*.

Five at *Woolwich*.

Men in each of the four Companies in England.

Three Serjeants, at 1 s. 7 d. $\frac{3}{4}$ per Diem each.

Three Corporals, at 1 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per Diem each.

Eight Bombardiers, at 1 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Diem each.

Twenty Gunners, at 1 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per Diem each.

Sixty Matrosses, in all the Companies in *England*, at 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Diem each.

Sixty-four in those abroad, at ditto.

Two Drummers, at ditto.

One Fifer, but included in the Number of Matrosses, at ditto.

Captain of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets.

The Right Honourable Sir *John Ligonier*, at 1 l. 3 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Diem.

One Captain-Lieutenant, at 6 s. per Diem.

One Second Lieutenant, at 4 s. per Diem.

One Lieutenant-Firemarker, at 3 s. 8 d. per Diem.

Forty-eight Gentlemen-Cadets, at 1 s. 4 d. per Diem each.

Drum-Major, at 1 s. 1 d. $\frac{3}{4}$ per Diem.

Fife-Major, at 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Diem.

One Drummer, at ditto.

NUMBER L.

The Establishment of the Civil Branch of his Majesty's Office of Ordnance.

			Sal. per Ann.		
			l.	s.	d.
M After-General, <i>Vacant</i> .	—	—	1500	0	0
Lieutenant-General, the Right Honourable Sir <i>John Ligonier</i> .	—	—	1100	0	0
Surveyor-General, <i>Charles Frederick</i> , Esq;	—	—	700	0	0
Clerk of the Ordnance, <i>Will. Rawlinson Earle</i> , Esq;	—	—	600	0	0
Storekeeper, <i>Andrew Wilkinson</i> , Esq;	—	—	400	0	0
Clerk of the Deliveries, <i>Job Staunton Charlton</i> , Esq;	—	—	440	0	0
Treasurer and Pay-master, <i>Francis Gasbry</i> , Esq;	—	—	500	0	0
Secretary to the Master-General, <i>James Cockburn</i> , Esq;	—	—	220	0	0
Under-Secretary,	—	—	150	0	0
Minuting Clerk to the Master-General, <i>William Hawtayne</i> .	—	—	54	15	0
Clerks to the Lieutenant-General,	{	<i>John Hayter</i> , —	150	0	0
		<i>John Gamball</i> , —	50	0	0
Extraordinary Clerk,		<i>John Spencer</i> , —	40	0	0
Clerk to the Surveyor-General,	{	<i>Jeaffreson Miles</i> , —	150	0	0
Clerk of the Fortifications,	{	Captain <i>John Peter Desmaretz</i> , —	60	0	0
		<i>Edward Miles</i> , —	60	0	0
		<i>Richard North</i> , —	40	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks to the Surveyor-General,	{	<i>David Stephenson</i> , —	40	0	0
		<i>John Barns</i> , —	40	0	0
		<i>Richard Forman</i> , —	40	0	0

Architect,

		Sal. per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
Architect, Captain	<i>John Peter Desmaretz.</i>	—	120	0 0
Minuting Clerk,	<i>William Bogdani,</i>	—	180	0 0
Clerk Accomptant,	<i>Daniel Kemp.</i>	—	150	0 0
Clerks in Ordinary,	<i>John Boddington,</i>	—	60	0 0
	<i>John Humfrey,</i>	—	60	0 0
	<i>Harvey Basset.</i>	—	50	0 0
	<i>William Arnold,</i>	—	40	0 0
Extraordinary Clerks to the Clerk of the Ord- nance,	<i>William Adams,</i>	—	40	0 0
	<i>Joseph Sparrow,</i>	—	40	0 0
	<i>Thomas Bradshaw,</i>	—	40	0 0
	<i>John Bullock,</i>	—	40	0 0
	<i>Roger Blunt,</i>	—	40	0 0
	<i>Anthony Forman,</i>	—	40	0 0
	<i>William Strickland,</i>	—	40	0 0
Clerk to the Storekeeper,	<i>Olive Adams.</i>	—	40	0 0
	<i>Johnson Robinson.</i>	—	150	0 0
Three Clerks in Ordinary to the Storekeeper,	<i>William Cooke,</i>	—	60	0 0
	<i>Thomas Thornbury,</i>	—	60	0 0
	<i>George Gregory.</i>	—	60	0 0
Three Extraordinary Clerks to ditto,	<i>William Gregory,</i>	—	40	0 0
	<i>Thomas Day.</i>	—	40	0 0
	<i>Richard Dickinson</i>	—	40	0 0
Clerk to the Clerk of De- liveries,	<i>Stirlingfleet Durnford.</i>	—	150	0 0
Clerk in Ordinary,	<i>John Croome.</i>	—	70	0 0
Extraordinary Clerks to ditto,	<i>John Woodward,</i>	—	40	0 0
	<i>Francis Milnes.</i>	—	40	0 0
Chief Clerk to the Trea- surer,	<i>Polydore Plumtree, Esq;</i>	—	150	0 0
Clerks to ditto,	<i>Lightfoot Fisher,</i>	—	60	0 0
	<i>James Cooper,</i>	—	50	0 0
Extraordinary Clerks to ditto,	<i>John Reynolds,</i>	—	40	0 0
	<i>Elias Durnford,</i>	—	40	0 0
	<i>Thomas Habersfield.</i>	—	40	0 0
Assistant Recorders,	<i>John Boddington,</i>	—	20	0 0
	<i>John Humfrey.</i>	—	20	0 0
Proof-Masters,	<i>Robert Hartwell,</i>	—	20	0 0
	<i>Robert Bennett.</i>	—	20	0 0
Clerk to the Ch. Engineer,	<i>John-Peter Desmaretz.</i>	—	60	0 0
Clerk of the Works,	<i>Dugal Campbell.</i>	—	120	0 0
Purveyor,	<i>Charles Bush.</i>	—	100	0 0
Overseer at Portsmouth,	<i>Thomas Bowerbank.</i>	—	80	0 0
Astronomical Observator,	<i>James Bradley, D. D.</i>	—	100	0 0
Storekeeper at the Horse- Armoury,	<i>William Nicholas, Esq;</i>	—	60	0 0

		Sal. per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
—— at Gravesend and } <i>John Harrison.</i>	Tilbury Fort,	—	100	0 0
Storekeeper of Saltpetre, <i>Josiah Allen.</i>		—	60	0 0

Officers at Portsmouth.

<i>Robert Eddowes</i> , Storekeeper.	——	—	180	0 0
<i>Lewis Barton</i> , Clerk of the Checque.	——	—	54	13 0
<i>Thomas Bowerbank</i> , Clerk of the Survey.	——	—	70	0 0
Clerks Extraordinary, { <i>John Eddowes,</i> <i>John Dixon,</i> <i>John Blake,</i>	} each	—	36	10 0

Officers at Woolwich.

<i>Charles Frederick</i> , Esq; Comptroller of the Laboratory.	——	—	200	0 0
Captain <i>Thomas Desaguliers</i> , Chief Fire-Master.	——	—	150	0 0
Captain <i>Charles Farrington</i> , Fire-Master.	——	—	95	0 0
<i>Hugh Brown</i> , Clerk to the Comptroller.	——	—	52	0 0
<i>John Cockburn</i> , and <i>George Campbell</i> , Storekeepers	——	—	160	0 0
<i>Neil Campbell</i> , Clerk of the Survey,	} each	—	54	15 0
<i>John Parr</i> , Clerk of the Checque,		—	54	15 0
<i>James Delestang</i> , Clerk of the Foundry,		—	54	15 0
Extraordinary Clerks, { <i>Abel Cassell,</i> <i>William Folkes,</i> <i>Francis Stevens,</i>	} each	—	36	10 0

Officers at Chatham.

<i>Thomas Baker</i> , Storekeeper.	——	—	140	0 0
<i>Edward Wilkes</i> , Clerk of the Survey,	} each	—	54	15 0
<i>Thomas Peckham</i> , Clerk of the Checque,		—	54	15 0
Extraordinary Clerks, { <i>Charles Milton,</i> <i>J. Henry Dart,</i>	} each	—	36	10 6

Officers at Plymouth.

<i>William Redson</i> , Storekeeper.	——	—	120	0 0
<i>Richard Williams</i> , Clerk of the Survey.	——	—	70	0 0
<i>Nicholas Mercator</i> , Clerk of the Checque.	——	—	54	15 0
Extraordinary Clerks, { <i>Robert Atkinson,</i> <i>George Beardsley,</i>	} each	—	36	10 0

Officers at Sheerness.

<i>Thomas Sumpter</i> , Storekeeper.	——	—	100	0 0
<i>William Saltonstall</i> , Clerk of the Checque	——	—	54	15 0
Extraordinary Clerk, <i>Charles Doremman.</i>	——	—	36	10 0

Officers at Upnor.			Sal. per Ann.		
			l.	s.	d.
John Turner, Storekeeper.	—	—	80	0	0
John Payne, Clerk of the Survey.	—	—	36	10	0
Storekeeper at Berwick, Ralph Wallis.	—	—	40	0	0
Hull, — William Sherman.	—	—	50	0	0
Greenwich, — Thomas Furnis.	—	—	80	0	0
Clerk of the Checque, Thomas Furnis jun.			54	15	0
Pendennis, — Richard Pearce.	—	—	40	0	0
Chester, — John Sewell.	—	—	40	0	0
Jersey, — Philip Lempriere.	—	—	40	0	0
Guernsey, — James le Merchant.	—	—	40	0	0
Carlisle, — George Blamire.	—	—	30	0	0
Edinburgh, — Benjamin Bartlet.	—	—	91	5	0
Sterling, — Michael Elphinstone.	—	—	52	0	0
Fort-William, — Alexander Muir.	—	—	40	0	0
Messenger of the Office, William Severn.	—	—	60	0	0
Furbisher of small Arms, Thomas Hatcher.	—	—	80	0	0
At Hampton-Court and St. James's, } James Barbar.	—	—	60	0	0
Windsor, { Edward Scott, Thomas Hartwell. } each			25	0	0
Purveyor for Ships, Robert Bennett.	—	—	40	0	0
Draughtsman, — John-Peter Desmaretz.	—	—	100	0	0
Assistant ditto, — William Brasier.	—	—	54	15	0
Barrack-Master at the Tower, — } John Jones	—	—	40	0	0
Armourer, — — James Cooper.	—	—	26	0	0
Thirty Labourers at the Tower, each	—	—	26	0	0

Civil Branch of Gibraltar.

Storekeeper, James Hay, 10 s. per Diem.
 Clerk of the Survey, John Macleod, 4 s. per Diem.
 Clerk of the Checque, Charles Gordon, 4 s. per Diem.
 Clerk of the Works, John Mackleod, 4 s. per Diem.
 Two Extraordinary Clerks, 2 s. per Diem each.
 Cooper, 4 s. per Diem.
 Mason, 3 s. per Diem.
 Wheeler, 3 s. per Diem.
 Carpenter, 3 s. per Diem.
 Two Armourers, 3 s. per Diem each.
 Smith, 3 s. per Diem.

Port-Mahon Civil Government.

Storekeeper, *Robert Boyd*, 182 l. 10 s. per Ann.
 Clerk of the Survey, *Richard Dixon*, 4 s. per Diem.
 Clerk of the Checque, *Rob. Edgcumbe*, jun. 54 l. 15 s. per Ann.
 Clerk of the Works, *Harry Inness*, 4 s. per Diem.
 Two Extraordinary Clerks, 2 s. per Diem each.
 Wheeler, 3 s. per Diem.
 Carpenter, 3 s. 6 d. per Diem.
 Mason, 4 s. per Diem.
 Cooper, 3 s. per Diem.
 Armourer, 3 s. per Diem.

Placentia.

Storekeeper, *James Bush*, 6 s. per Diem.
 Two Masons, 3 s. per Diem each.
 Carpenter, 3 s. per Diem.
 Two Smiths, 3 s. per Diem each.

Annapolis-Royal.

Storekeeper, *Thomas Williams*, 6 s. per Diem.
 Two Carpenters, 2 s. 6 d. per Diem each.
 Mason, 2 s. 6 d. per Diem.
 Smith, 2 s. 6 d. per Diem.

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Storekeeper, *Francis Day*, 6 s. per Diem.
 Carpenters, &c. the same as at *Placentia*.

NUMBER LI.

A LIST of the Officers, Petty-Officers, and Servants, belonging to his Majesty's Royal-Hospital at Greenwich.

GOVERNORS, or COMMISSIONERS.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Lord Chancellor or Keeper, now, and for the Time being.

The Archbishop of *York*.

Lord President,

Lord Privy-Seal,

Lord Steward,

Lord Chamberlain,

} now, and for the Time being.

Dukes of ——— { *Bedford,*
 { *Atboll,*
 { *Montrose.*

Earls of ——— { *Godolphin,*
 { *Cholmondeley.*

The following Great Personages are Governors now, and for the Time being.

His Majesty's Two principal Secretaries of State.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Treasurer of his Majesty's Household.

Chief Justice of the King's-Bench.

Commissioners of the Admiralty.

High Admiral.

Commissioners of the Treasury.

Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

Master of the Rolls.

Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.

Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

The Justices of the King's-Bench.

The Justices of the Common-Pleas.

The Barons of the Exchequer.

The Attorney and Solicitor General.

The Secretary to the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Secretary to the Commissioners of the Treasury.

The Flag-Officers of the Fleet.

The Commissioners of the Navy.

The Judge of the Admiralty.

The Lord-Mayor, and Three Senior Aldermen, of the City of London.

The Master, and the Five Elder Brethren, of Trinity-House.

The Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Treasurer, of *Greenwich* Hospital.

The Surveyor-General of the Works.

Twenty-four Directors, who are Commissioners.

<i>The Governor,</i>	William Alix, Esq;
<i>Lieutenant Governor,</i>	Swinfin Jervis,
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Edmund Clark, Esq;
William Baxter, Esq;	John Bristow, Esq;
James Spilman, Esq;	William Young, Esq;
Peter Burril, Esq;	Edward Vernon, Esq;
Sir James Creed, Knt.	Augustus Boyd, Esq;
Gwyn Vaughan, Esq;	Samuel Touchet, Esq;
Dr. Cockburne,	Richard Moreton, Esq;
John Major, Esq;	Timothy Brett, Esq;
John Savory, Esq;	Rev. Mr. Tindall,
Thomas Ripley, Esq;	Vacancy,

OFFICERS of the House.

		Sal. per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
Hon. <i>Isaac Townsend</i> , Esq; Governor.	— —	1000	0	0
Mr. <i>Valentine Nevill</i> , his Clerk.	— —	50	0	0
<i>James Lloyd</i> , Esq; Lieutenant Governor.	— —	300	0	0
<i>Charles Saunders</i> , Esq; Treasurer.	— —	200	0	0
Mr. <i>James Wood</i> , his Clerk.	— —	50	0	0
<i>Cotton Dent</i> , Esq;	1 ft } Captain, each	—	200	0 0
<i>James Rycant</i> , Esq;	2d }			
<i>Justinian Nutt</i> , Esq;	3d }			
<i>William Carr</i> ,	1 ft } Lieutenant, each	—	100	0 0
<i>Alexander Gordon</i> ,	2d }			
<i>Henry Moyle</i> ,	3d }			
<i>Charles Stuteville</i> ,	4th }			
<i>George Grant</i> ,	5th }			
<i>James Cumming</i> ,	6th }			
Dr. <i>Nicholas Tindall</i> ,	1 ft } Chaplain, each	—	100	0 0
Dr. <i>David Campbell</i> ,	2d }			
<i>David Cockburne</i> , M. D. Physician, 10 s. per Diem.				
Mr. <i>William Bell</i> , Steward.	— —	—	160	0 0
<i>Charles Allen</i> , Esq; Surgeon.	— —	—	100	0 0

			Sal. per Ann.		
			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Isaac Rider</i> , Esq; superannuated Surgeon.	—	—	50	0	0
<i>Mr. John Maule</i> , Clerk of the Checque	—	—	100	0	0
<i>Daines Barrington</i> , Esq; Secretary.	—	—	100	0	0
<i>Mr. Richard Horne</i> , his Clerk.	—	—	40	0	0
<i>Swinfin Jervis</i> , Esq; Auditor.	—	—	100	0	0
<i>Mr. Francis Woodhouse</i> , his Clerk.	—	—	50	0	0
————— Master Brewer.	—	—	60	0	0
<i>Mr. Henry Blaker</i> , Dispenser.	—	—	50	0	0
<i>Mr. George Rutledge</i> , his Assistant.	—	—	40	0	0
Another Assistant.	—	—	30	0	0
<i>Elizabeth Smith</i> , 1 st }	} Matron. {	—	40	0	0
<i>Mary Chamberlayne</i> , 2 ^d }		—	30	0	0

Petty Officers and Servants.

			Sal. per Ann.		
			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Henry White</i> , Cook.	—	—	30	0	0
<i>Edward Withers</i> , 1 st }	} Mate. {	—	30	0	0
<i>Joseph Sparling</i> , 2 ^d }		—	20	0	0
<i>Thomas Hardcastle</i> , 3 ^d }		—	15	0	0
<i>John Bytley</i> , Barber, and Halfpenny per Man } a Week for shaving Officers and Pensioners. }			12	0	0
<i>John Izard</i> , Butler.	—	—	25	0	0
<i>Philip Lewis</i> , his Mate.	—	—	15	0	0
<i>Randal Norris</i> , Scullery-Man.	—	—	20	0	0
<i>Arthur Knight</i> , his Mate.	—	—	15	0	0
<i>John Woolly</i> , Porter, and One-fourth of his Col- } lections for shewing the Painted Hall. — }			15	0	0
21 Infirmary Nurses, each	—	—	13	4	0
71 Nurses, each	—	—	8	0	0

All the 92 Nurses are allow'd Five-pence per Month each, for Soap, for washing the Men's Linnen.

Officers, including 2 Matrons,	—	—	23
Pensioners,	—	—	1500
Petty Officers,	—	—	13
Nurses, 6 to 100 Men, 2 spare,	—	—	92
Complement,	—	—	1628

The Officers have 1 *s.* 2 *d.* per Diem, Table-money.

The Treasurer has 200 *l.* per Annum, and the Treasurer's Clerk 50 *l.* per Annum.

Thomas Ripley, Esq; Surveyor of the Works; and *Mr. William Robinson* Storekeeper, and Clerk of the Works.

The

The Steward is allowed 3 Clerks, whose Business is to provide the Pensioners with Provision daily, to receive and deliver out all manner of House-Stores, to keep a Muster-Book of the Entries and Discharges of Men, and to make up the Monthly Accompts, &c.

Mr. *John Maule* is Clerk of the Checque, and allowed a Clerk, who is to inspect into all the Stores and Provisions, as to their Goodness, according to Contract; to sign and examine all Accompts before they are brought to the Board of Directors.

The Surgeon is allow'd two Assistants, and a Servant.

Twenty-four Directors meet once in ten Days, or oftener, as Occasion requires, appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty; and every Director, before his Admittance, produces his Warrant from the Admiralty, whose Names are on the foregoing Page.

Daines Barrington, Esq; Pay-master to the Treasurer of the Navy, is Secretary to this Board, and allow'd 100 *l. per Annum*; his Clerk 40 *l. per Annum*.

There is a Council, once a Week, for the Government of the House, constituted by the Lords of the Admiralty; where are present the Officers of the Hospital, to assist in all Complaints, and to punish those that have behaved themselves in a disorderly Manner, and broke through the Rules of the Hospital.

The Matrons are to take care of the Men's Linen, to see it mended, and deliver it to the Laundry-man once a Week, to be wash'd; to see the Nurses clean the Wards. Twenty-one of the Nurses are call'd Infirmary-Nurses, who are to tend the sick and disabled Seamen.

The Diet for the sick Men is Eggs, Butter, Sugar, Currants, Rice-Pudding, Oatmeal, Tripe, Milk, Mutton, Veal, Bread, and Beer.

The Pensioners are all cloathed in Blue, and are allow'd Linen, Stockings, Shoes, and Twelve-pence *per Week* for Necessaries; out of which Number of Pensioners, there are 60 Boatswains, which are distinguish'd by having Gold Lace upon their Cloaths, and broad Gold Lace upon their Hats: They are allow'd 2 *s. 6 d. per Man a Week*. Their Business is to take care of the Wards, and to see that the Men do their Duty; and, if they see any Misdemeanors, to complain to the Lieutenant-Governor, in order to be brought to Council; and likewise to command the Watch upon their Guard. There are 120 Boatswains Mates, which have a narrow Edging upon their Hats, to be known from the private Pensioners, and have 1 *s. 6 d. per Man a Week*: They are appointed to assist the Boatswains.

The Diet allow'd to Pensioners and Servants, is one Pound of Bread, and two Quarts of Beer, to each, *per Diem*. *Sundays* and *Tuesdays* they have one Pound of Mutton each, with Broth, and a Quarter of a Pound of *Gloucester* Cheefe: *Monday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, one Pound of Beef each, with Broth, and a Quarter of a Pound of Cheefe: *Wednesday* and *Friday*, Pease-Pottage, with one Ounce of Butter, and Half a Pound of Cheefe, each.

There are 120 Boys, the Sons of disabled Seamen, who are maintain'd with the Money arising by shewing the Hospital, Chapel, and Painting in the Hall, &c. They wear Blue Cloaths, as the Pensioners, and have the same Allowance as the Boys at *Christ-Church* Hospital. They are taken in between eleven and thirteen Years of Age, and not continu'd longer than three Years; and go out to Captains of Men of War, and Merchant-Men. This Charity was establish'd by the Lord *Aylmer*.

The Manner of their going to Chapel upon a Holy-day.

First, The Teacher of the *Mathematicks* walks before; the Boys follow two and two after him, with the mathematical Instruments in their Hands: In the next Place, the Porter, with his Staff, walks before the Lieutenant-Governor, Captain, and Chaplains; then follow the Boatswains, and Boatswains Mates, with the Colours and Halberts; after them the Drums, beating; then the Pensioners, two and two.

The Manner of the Pensioners and Boys Dining on a Holy-day.

The Pensioners have, upon those Days, double Allowance of Meat, and two Quarts of Ale. When they are at Dinner, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Captain and other Officers of the House, go in, and drink the King's Health (Musick playing while they are at Dinner); when they drink, the Drums beat, and the Men give three Huzzas; so likewise the same at the Healths of the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, the Duke, the Princesses, and all the Royal Family; the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Governors.

The Boys have roast Beef, and Ale.

NUMBER LII.

A LIST of the Commissioners for the Government of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and the Out-Pensioners thereunto belonging.

THE President of the Council now, and for the Time being.

The First Commissioner of the Treasury, or the High Commissioners of the Treasury, for the Time being.

The Principal Secretaries of State for the Time being.

The Paymaster-General of the Land-Forces, for the Time being.

The Secretary at War for the Time being.

The two Comptrollers of the Accounts of the Army, for the Time being.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, for the Time being.

	Sal. per Ann.		
	l.	s.	d.
Governor, the Hon. Sir Robert Rich	—	—	500 0 0
Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Cosley	—	—	200 0 0
More by King's Warrant	—	—	200 0 0
Major, the Hon. Lancelot Storey, Esq;	—	—	150 0 0
1st Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Green	—	—	100 0 0
2d Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Lowe	—	—	100 0 0
Physician, Dr. Messenger Monfey	—	—	100 0 0
Secretary and Register, Peregrine Furse, Esq	—	—	100 0 0
First Clerk, Mr. Sutherland.			
Second, ditto, vacant.			
Deputy-Treasurer, John West, Esq;	—	—	100 0 0
First Clerk, Mr. John Wilton.			
Second Clerk, Mr. William Thomas.			
Comptroller, Nathanael Smith, Esq;	—	—	100 0 0
Steward, Henry Harris, Esq;	—	—	100 0 0
Surgeon, John Ranby, Esq;	—	—	100 0 0
Apothecary, Daniel Graham, Esq;	—	—	50 0 0
Clerk of the Works, Mr. — Leach	—	—	20 0 0
Whitster, Mr. Rodolphus Huenin	—	—	0 0 0

Men-Servants, who besides their respective Salaries are allowed Diet.

Adjutant, Capt. Thomas Stuart	—	—	60 0 0
Lamp-Lighter, Mr. John Bird	—	—	20 0 0
Surgeon's Mate, Mr. —	—	—	20 0 0
			Surgeon's

			Sal. per Ann.		
			l.	s.	d.
Surgeon's Deputy, Mr. <i>John Thomas</i>	—	—	20	0	0
Agent and Paymaster to the Out-Pensioners, Capt. <i>Nath. Smith</i>	—	—	}		
Purveyor, <i>Samuel Kent</i> , Esq;	—	—			
Comptroller of the Coal-Yard, Mr. <i>Christopher Buckle</i>	—	—	}	30	0 0
Wardrobe-keeper, Mr. <i>Woodhouse</i>	—	—			
Master-Baker, Mr. <i>John Watkins</i>	—	—	50	0	0
Master-Cook, Mr. <i>William Kitchen</i>	—	—	40	0	0
Second Cook, Mr. <i>Emanuel Burnet</i>	—	—	30	0	0
Three Under-Cooks, each	—	—	10	0	0
Master-Butler, Mr. <i>John Wilton</i>	—	—	40	0	0
Under-Butler, Mr. <i>Cape</i>	—	—	25	0	0
Barber, Mr. <i>John Hawker</i>	—	—	60	0	0
Scullery-Man, Mr. <i>Robert Phillips</i>	—	—	20	0	0
Two Under-Scullery-men, each	—	—	10	0	0
Sexton, Mr. <i>Henry Medley</i>	—	—	20	0	0
Usher of the Hall, Mr. <i>Thomas Holmes</i>	—	—	20	0	0
Porter, Mr. <i>Henry Wolfey</i>	—	—	12	0	0
Canal-keeper and Turncock, Mr. <i>Robert Brett</i>	—	—	20	0	0
Gardener, Mr. <i>Henry Hedger</i>	—	—	20	0	0
Messenger, Mr. <i>Thomas Mann</i>	—	—	20	0	0
Two Sweepers, each	—	—	10	0	0
Organist, Mr. <i>Barnaby Gunn</i>	—	—	20	0	0
Organ-Repairer, Mr. <i>Gerrard Smith</i>	—	—	6	0	0
Clock-Repairer, Mr. <i>Thomas Fritter</i>	—	—	6	0	0
Engine Repairer, Mr. <i>John Gray</i>	—	—	20	0	0
<i>Chelsea</i> Tythes, &c. Rev. Dr. <i>Sloane</i>	—	—	18	9	0
<i>Kensington</i> ditto, Rev. Mr. <i>Elsemere</i>	—	—	2	0	0
House-keeper, Mrs. <i>Joanna Pitt</i>	—	—	30	0	0
Twenty-four Matrons, at per Annum each	—	—	8	0	0

Military Officers and Soldiers.

26 Officers, at 3 s. 6 d. per Week, for 52 Weeks	}	237	5	0
and one Day — — — —				
34 Light-Horſe-men, at 2 s. for the ſame Time		177	5	7
32 Serjeants, at 2 s. for the ſame Time —		166	17	0
48 Corporals and Drummers, at 10 d. per Week		104	4	5
336 Private Men, at 8 d. per Week, for the ſame Time — — — —	}	583	19	0
Above 6000 Out-Penſioners, at 5 d. per Diem.				
100 Letter-men, at 1 s. per diem.				
32 Men, at 9 d. per diem.				
Maſon, Mr. <i>Anderson</i> .				
Smith, Mr. <i>Winkle</i> .				
Painter, Mr. <i>Abbat</i> .				

Bricklayer,

Bricklayer, Mr. *Crouch*.
 Gunsmith, Mr. *Newisbam*.
 Sweeper, Mr. *James Wilton*.
 Joiner, Mr. *Reid*.
 Carpenter, Mr. *Grinball*.
 Plumber, Mr. *Duvall*.
 Glazier, Mr. *Cabeit*.

NUMBER LIII.

St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark.

THE Governors are the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with about two hundred and sixty other substantial Citizens of *London*.

Sir *Josiph Hankey*, President.

William Mount, Esq; Treasurer, who hath the executive Government of the House, with a Committee of thirty Governors (Seven whereof are a *Quorum*) changed every three Years; Ten going out yearly, and as many elected in their room at the annual General Court, and with twelve *Almoners* chosen Quarterly, who weekly take in the Sick and Wounded, and discharge such as are cured, and incurable.

The Reverend Mr. *Wingfield*, M. A. Hospitaller, or Chaplain.

Dr. <i>Joseph Leatherland</i> ,	}	Physicians.
Dr. <i>Thomas Reeve</i> ,		
Dr. <i>Thomas Addams</i> ,		
Dr. <i>Thomas Milner</i> ,		
Mr. <i>Thomas Baker</i> ,	}	Surjeons.
Mr. <i>Joseph Paul</i> ,		
Mr. <i>Benjamin Cowell</i> ,		

Mr. *George Whitfield*, Apothecary.

One Cook, one Butler, who hath also the Care of the Brew-house; two Porters, four Beadles, &c.

Mrs. *Anne Pearce*, Matron, under whom are sixteen Sisters, who take care of so many several Wards, with Nurses, Helpers, Watchers, &c. attending on the Poor.

Mr. *Jonathan Wells*, Steward.

Mr. *Morse*, Clerk and Register.

NUMBER LIV.

St. George's Hospital, at Hyde-Park Corner.

HIS Royal Highness GEORGE, Prince of Wales, President.

The Right Hon. *Philip*, Lord *Hardwicke*,
Lord High-Chancellor of *Great Britain*
The Right Rev. *Benjamin*, Lord Bishop of
Winchester } Vice-Presidents.

Dr. *David Ross*,
Dr. *Ambrose Dawson*,
Dr. *John Thomas Batt*,
Dr. *John Clephane*, } Physicians.

David Middleton, Esq; Surgeon-General to
the Army,
Cæsar Hawkins, Esq; Serjeant-Surgeon to
his Majesty,
William Bromfield, Esq; Surgeon to her
Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,
Mr. William Hewitt, } Surgeons.

All these Gentlemen are Governors, and serve without Fee or Reward.

Mr. *Thomas Graham*, Phar. Reg.
John Allen, Esq; Apothecary to his
Majesty's Household,
Daniel Graham, Esq; Apothecary to
Chelsea Hospital,
Mr. *James Frazer*,
Mr. *Theodore Edgar*,
Mr. *Robert Groat*,
Mr. *John Truesdale*,
Lieut. Col. *Joseph Hudson*,
Mr. *Richard Aspinwall*,
Chaplain, vacant.
Mr. *Charles Trefry*, Apothecary.
Mr. *Hugh Say*, Clerk.
Mr. *William Dunbar*, Messenger.
Mrs. *Isabell Gill*, Matron.

Apothecaries, who attend
by Rotation, as Visitors
to see the House-Apo-
thecaries take due Care
of the Patients and Me-
dicines, and that they
are dispensed according
to the Prescriptions of
the Physicians.

} Treasurers.

And by these Gentlemen all the Books of Accounts and Minutes are kept and entered; and these, together with the above-named Apothecaries, are all Governors, and serve gratis.

N. E.

N. B. The Physicians visit the Patients three times a Week,
and the Surgeons attend daily.

N U M B E R LV.

*The Infirmary in James Street, Westminster, insti-
tuted in 1719. by voluntary Subscription.*

R I G H T Hon. the Earl of *Arran*, President.
Sir *John Croffe*, Bart. Vice-President.
Samuel Baldwin, Esq; Treasurer.
Dr. *Thomas Wilbrabam*,
Dr. *William Coxe*,
Dr. *Richard Jebb*,
Mr. *John Pyle*,
Mr. *Thomas Gataker*,
Mr. *Robert Heathfield*,
Mr. *Higgins*, Apothecary in the House.
Mr. *George Cleeter*, Secretary.
Mrs. *Gregory*, Matron.

N U M B E R LVI.

*The Hospital founded at the sole Cost and Charge of
Thomas Guy, Esq;*

S I R *Edward Hulse*, Bart. President.
Dr. *Benjamin Avery*, Treasurer.
Dr. *Charles Feake*,
Dr. *Nicholas Munkley*,
Dr. *William Magie*,
Mr. *Samuel Sharp*,
Mr. *John Belchier*,
Mr. *Joseph Warner*,
Mr. *Benjamin Steade*, Apothecary.
Rev. Mr. *Robert Poole Finch*, Chaplain.
Mr. *Nathanael Neale*, Clerk.
Mr. *John Catlin*, Steward.
Mr. *William Robinson*, Accountant.
Mrs. *Sarah Wallis*, Matron.
Mr. *John Hill*, Surgery-man.
Mr. *John Smith*, Keeper of the Lunatics.

N U M.

NUMBER LVII.

The LONDON-INFIRMARY *in* Prescot-Street,
Goodman's-Fields.

A Useful Undertaking for the Relief of all sick and diseased Persons, and particularly Manufacturers, Seamen in Merchants Service, and their Wives and Children. Begun in the Year 1740. and since, by the Beneficence of divers Persons, increased so as to extend its Benefits to upwards of ten thousand poor Objects a Year. The Characteristic of this Charity is, the Admission and Dismission of Patients every Day, without Fee or Reward; who, during their Stay there, are provided with all Conveniencies; and, in case of Death, buried at the Expence of the Charity. The Qualification of a Governor, is by a Benefaction of *Thirty Guineas* at once, or *Five Guineas* yearly. The Government hereof is under the Direction of

HIS GRACE the Duke of *Devonshire*, PRESIDENT.

John Gore, Esq; Vice-President.

John Dupré, Esq; Treasurer.

And a Committee of Thirteen, who attend for one Quarter, with such other Governors as please to come, and whose Proceedings are reported to a General Quarterly Court.

OFFICERS.

Rev. Mr. *Matthew Audley*, Chaplain.

Dr. *John Andree*,
Dr. *James Hibbins*,
Dr. *John Silvester*, } Physicians.

Walter Jones, Esq; Surgeon Extraordinary.

Mr. *Richard Grindal*,
Mr. *Gabriel Risoliere*,
Mr. *Henry Thomson*, } Surgeons.

Mr. *George Neale*,
Thomas Mainwaring, Esq; Surveyor.

Mr. *William Trotter*, Secretary.

Mr. *James Battaile*, Apothecary.

Mr. *Benjamin Gifford*, Steward.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Broad*,
Mrs. *Mary Gony*, } Matrons.

Bankers, Messieurs *Minors* and *Bolders*.

N U M B E R LVIII.

The Officers of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

THE ancient Hospital of St. *Bartholomew*, situate nigh *West-Smithfield*, London, was founded by *Rayhere*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* Anno Dom. 1102.

After the Dissolution of Abbies and Monasteries, refounded by King *Henry VIII.* Anno Dom. 1564.

In which Hospital, with two others, one at *King'sland*, and the other call'd the *Lock* in *Southwark*, being both under the Charge of St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital, there are about 420 Patients, Men and Women, daily reliev'd with Lodging, Diet, Physick, Surgery, and all other Ministrations useful and necessary for restoring Sick and Wounded Seamen, Soldiers, and others, to their Health and Limbs. The said Hospital is govern'd by a President, Treasurer, and several Governors; out of which, annually, Committees are elected, for the good ordering of the Affairs of that House, &c.

Auditors of the General Accompt.

Auditors of the Renter Accompt.

Viewers of the Revenues belonging to the said Hospital.

Overseers of the Goods and Utensils of the said Hospital.

Almoners to buy Provisions and Necessaries for the Patients.

The Treasurer, Almoners, and divers Governors, meet once a Week within the said Hospital, to see that good Rule and Government be kept in that House, and to discharge such poor diseas'd Persons as are cur'd, and admit others in their room.

John Blachford, Esq; Alderman, President.

John Tuff, Esq; Treasurer.

The Rev. *Thomas Monro*, M. A. Vicar and Hospitaller.

Doctor <i>William Pitcairne</i> ,	} Physicians.
Doctor <i>Robert Pate</i> ,	
Doctor <i>Anthony Askew</i> ,	

Mr. *Thomas Robinson*, Apothecary.

Mr. <i>Edward Nourse</i> ,	} Surgeons.
Mr. <i>Percival Pott</i> ,	
Mr. <i>Stafford Crane</i> ,	

Mr. <i>Thomas Griffith</i> ,	} Assistant-Surgeons.
Mr. <i>William Sharpe</i> ,	
Mr. <i>Richard Webb</i> ,	

Mr. *Robert Young*, Surgeon and Guide to *King'sland* Hospital.

Mr. *John Townshend*, Surgeon and Guide to the *Lock* Hospital.

The Rev. Mr. *Perwarne*, Chaplain to *King'sland* Hospital.

The Rev. Mr. *John Green*, Chaplain to the *Lock* Hospital.

OFFICERS.

Mr. *John Tims*, Clerk.
 Mr. *Charles Blandy*, Steward.
 Mr. *Thomas Nicholl*, Renter.
 Mrs. *Elizabeth Browning*, Matron.
 Mrs. *Hester Flude*, Cook.
 Mr. *William Cluterbuck*, Porter.
 Four Beadles.

NUMBER LIX. B

Christ's Hospital.

SIR *John Barnard*, Knt. and Alderman, President.
Philip Scarth, Esq; Treasurer.
 Dr. *Nicholas Robinson*, Physician.
 Mr. *Walter Wall*, Surgeon.
 Mr. *Edward Roberts*, Apothecary.
 Mr. *John Bowden*, Chief Clerk.
 Mr. *John Keely*, Receiver.
 Mr. *Richard March*, Wardrobe-Keeper.

Six SCHOOL-MASTERS.

The Reverend *James Townley*, A. M. Upper Grammar-Master,
 and Catechist.
 The Reverend *James Penn*, A. B. Under Grammar Master.
 Mr. *James Hodgson*, Master of the Royal Mathematical School.
 Mr. *John Robertson*, Assistant Mathematical-Master.
 Mr. *Thomas Smith*, Writing-Master.
 Mr. *Thomas Bisse*, Drawing-Master.
 Mr. *John Young*, Musick-Master.
 Mr. *Thomas Maurice*, at *Hertford*, } School-Masters.
 Mr. *George Hathaway*, at *Ware*, }
 Mr. *John Ashton*, Steward.
 Mrs. *Anne Castell*, Matron.
 Mrs. *Susanna Lucas*, School-Mistress to the Girls.
 A Porter, and four Beadles.
 A Cook.
 Twelve Nurses.
 A Sick-Ward Nurse.

The Number of Children of King *Charles II*d's new Foundation in this Hospital, that are yearly educated in the Art of Navigation, is Forty ; whereof Ten are put out every Year Apprentices

tices to the Practice of it, according to that King's Design in his gracious Institution.

N. B. Several Children in the said Hospital are qualify'd for the Univerſity, and maintain'd there, for ſeven Years, by the ſaid Hospital, who alſo give them Money to take their Degrees of Batchelors and Maſters of Arts, and pay all the Charges of fitting them out for the Univerſity, and the Fees for ſettling them there.

NUMBER LX.

A LIST of the Governors of Sutton's Hospital, called the Charter-houſe, appointed by Act of Parliament.

THE KING,
Prince of Wales,
Archbiſhop of Canterbury,
Lord Chancellor Hardwicke,
Earl Granville,
Duke of Marlborough,
Duke of Grafton,
Duke of Bedford,
Duke of Devonſhire,
Duke of Newcaſtle,

Duke of Dorſet,
Earl of Sandwich,
Earl of Holdernefſe,
Earl of Harrington,
Biſhop of London,
Lord Anſon,
Lord Chief Juſtice Willes,
Philip Bearcroft, D. D. Maſter
of the Houſe.

OFFICERS of the Houſe.

Samuel Salter, D. D.	Preacher.
Thomas Melmoth, Eſq;	Register.
John-Spencer Colepepper, Eſq;	Receiver.
Mr. John Fotherby,	Auditor.
William Folkes, Eſq;	Steward and Council.
Lewis Cruſius, D. D.	School-Maſter.
John Nicholls, B. D.	Reader.
William Ramſden, A. M.	Under School-Maſter.
Mr. Francis Dawes,	Uſher.
Mr. John Jones,	Organist.

Dr. Thomas Hawys,	Phyſician.
Mr. Mark Hawkins,	Surgeon.
Mr. John Markham,	Apothecary.
Mr. William Rainsford,	Writing-Maſter.

NUMBER LXI.

A LIST of the Royal Society, 1755.

HIS SACRED MAJESTY, KING GEORGE II. Patron.
 His Sacred Majesty FRANCIS, Emperor of Germany.
 His Most Serene Highness Charles, Margrave of Baaden Dourlach.

His Most Serene Highness Francis, Duke of Modena.

His Highness Ferdinand, Prince of Lobkowitz.

The Present Council.

George Earl of Macclesfield,	James Parsons, M. D.
President.	Mr. John Robertson, Schol.
Thomas Birch, D. D. Secr.	Reg. Math. Præcept.
Francis Blake, Esq;	Philip, Lord Viscount Royston.
James Bradley, D. D. Ast. Reg.	William Sotheby, Esq;
James Burrow, Esq;	Charles Stanhope, Esq;
Charles, Lord Cadogan.	John Ward, LL. D. Rhet.
John Canton, A. M.	Prof. Gresh.
Lord Charles Cavendish.	James West, Esq; Treasurer.
Peter Davall, Esq; Secr.	Thomas Wilbraham, M. D.
Mr. Philip Miller.	Hugh, Lord Willoughby, of Parham.
Robert More, Esq;	
Frank Nicholls, M. D. Med. Reg.	

This Council is to be continued till St. Andrew's Day, 1755.

Charles, Lord Aberdour.	William, Earl of Bath.
Swithin Adee, M. D.	Hon. Benjamin Bathurst, Esq;
Mark Akenfide, M. D.	John Thomas Batt, M. D.
Nathan Alcock, M. D.	Mr. Thomas Bays.
Edmund Allen, Esq;	Mr. John Belchier.
William Allix, Esq;	Mr. George Bell.
Mr. Joseph Ames.	Hon. William Bentink, Esq;
George, Lord Anson.	Herman Bernard, M. D.
Mr. William Arderon.	John de Bessé, Esq;
Hon. Richard Arundell, Esq;	Mr. Silvanus Bevan.
Anthony Askew, M. D.	Richard Blacow, M. A.
Joseph Atwell, D. D.	John Blair, LL. D.
Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart.	Nathaniel Blifs, A. M. Geom.
Mr. Henry Baker.	Prof. Sav.
Zachary, Lord Bishop of Bangor.	William Bogdani, Esq;
Edward Barry, M. D.	William Borlase, A. M.
Thomas Bates, Esq;	Benjamin Bosanquet, A. M.
	Walter Bowman, Esq;

William

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|------------------------------|---|
| William Brakenridge, D. D. | Anthony, Lord Bishop of St. |
| Gustavus Brander, Esq; | David's. |
| William Bristow, Esq; | Solomon Dayrolle, Esq; |
| Richard Brocklesby, M. D. | Simon Degge, Esq; |
| Joseph Brooksbank, Esq; | Charles Delafaye, Esq; |
| Sir William Browne, Knt. | John, Lord Delawar. |
| M. D. | William, Duke of Devonshire; |
| Isaac Hawkins Brown, Esq; | Robert Dingley, Esq; |
| William Brownrigg, M. D. | Abraham Dixon, Esq; |
| Henry David, Earl of Buchan. | William Dixon, Esq; |
| Peter Burrell, Esq; | Mr. James Dodson. |
| John Byrom, A. M. | Mr. Francis Drake. |
| William Cadogan, M. D. | Thomas Lee Dummer, Esq; |
| Sir James Caldwell, Bart. | David Durand, A. M. |
| Mr. George Campbell. | Mr. John Ellicott. |
| Hugh Campbell, Esq; | Mr. Henry Ellis. |
| Andrew Cantwell, M. D. | Welbore Ellis, Esq; |
| George, Earl of Cardigan. | John Ellis, Esq; |
| Jacob de Castro Sarmento, | Sir John Evelyn, Bart. |
| M. D. | Francis Fauquier, Esq; |
| Mr. John Chandler. | William Fauquier, Esq; |
| Mr. Samuel Chandler. | Charles Feake, M. D. |
| Charles Chauncy, M. D. | William Fellows, Esq; |
| John, Earl of Clanricarde. | Sir Matthew Fetherston-haugh, |
| Right Hon. Sir Tho. Clarke, | Bart. |
| Knt. Master of the Rolls. | Hon. Henry Finch, Esq; |
| Samuel Clarke, Esq; | Richard, Lord Viscount Fitz- |
| Mr. Samuel Clarke. | williams. |
| John Clephane, M. D. | William Folkes, Esq; |
| Hon. Sir John Clerk, Bart. | Nathanael Forster, D. D. |
| Robert, Lord Bishop of Clo- | Charles Frederick, Esq; |
| gher. | Mr. John Freke. |
| Mr. Josiah Colebrooke. | Rose Fuller, M. D. |
| John Colson, A. M. Math. Pr. | John Fuller, Esq; |
| Luc. | Thomas, Lord Viscount Gage. |
| Peter Collinson, Esq; | John Girle, Esq; |
| Mr. Benjamin Cook. | John Gray, Esq; |
| John Cooksey, M. A. | Charles Gray, Esq; |
| John, Earl of Cork and Or- | Richard Green, D. D. |
| rery. | Lieutenant-Gen ^l John Guife. |
| Samuel Cornish, Esq; | George Hadley, Esq; |
| Mr. Emanuel Mendes da Costa. | Stephen Hales, D. D. |
| Moses da Costa, Esq; | Fayrer Hall, Esq; |
| William, Earl Cowper. | Hon. Charles Hamilton, Esq; |
| Sir James Creed, Knt. | Hon. John Hamilton, Esq; |
| Lewis Crusius, D. D. | Bartholomew Hammond, Esq; |
| Sir Alexander Cuming, Bart. | William Hanbury, Esq; |
| William, Earl of Dartmouth. | Simon, Earl Harcourt. |
| Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart. | Caleb Hardinge, M. D. |

- Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, Thomas, Earl of Leicester.
 Lord High Chancellor of Smart Lethieullier, Esq;
 Great Britain. George Lewis, Esq;
 Edward Harrington, M. D. William Lewis, M. B.
 William, Earl of Harrington. Ralph Leycester, Esq;
 David Hartley, A. M. Sir John Ligonier, Knight of
 Richard Hassel, Esq; the Bath.
 James Hawley, M. D. Henry, Earl of Lincoln.
 Richard Hazard, Esq; George Lloyd, Esq;
 Sir Thomas Heathcote, Bart. Theophilus Lobb, M. D.
 George Heathcote, Esq; John Lock, Esq;
 William Heberden, M. D. William Lock, Esq;
 William Henry, D. D. Roger Long, D. D.
 Thomas Hill, Esq; John, Earl of Loudoun.
 Benjamin Hoadly, M. D. Med. Sir James Lowther, Bart.
 Reg. ad Fam. Sir Berkley Lucy, Bart.
 Joseph Hoare, B. D. Charles Lyttelton, LL. D.
 Robert Hoblyn, Esq; Dean of Exeter.
 Mr. James Hodgson, Schol. Sir George Lyttelton, Bart.
 Reg. Math. Præcept. Mr. William Mace, Juris Civil.
 Edward Hody, M. D. Prof. Gresh.
 Peter Holford, Esq; Alexander Macfarlane, Esq;
 Benjamin Holloway, LL. B. Mr. William Maitland.
 Hon. Charles Hope Wier, Esq; Sir Richard Manningham, Knt.
 John, Earl of Hoptoun. Hugh, Earl of Marchmont.
 Mr. James Horne. Charles, Duke of Marlbo-
 John Hudson, M. B. rough.
 Griffith Hughes, A. M. Mr. John Martyn, Prof. Bot.
 Thomas Hunt, D. D. Hebr. Cantab.
 Prof. Oxon. Charles Mason, D. D.
 William Hurst, A. M. Matthew Maty, M. D.
 John Huxham, M. D. Mr. John Maud.
 John Hyde, Esq; Israel Mauduit, Esq;
 Theodore Jacobsen, Esq; Samuel Mead, Esq;
 Joshua Iremonger, Esq; John Merrill, Esq;
 James Justice, Esq; Christopher Middleton, Esq;
 Sir Benjamin Keene, Knight of Henry Miles, D. D.
 the Bath. Thomas Miles, A. M.
 Henry Kelsall, Esq; Jeremiah Milles, D. D.
 Gilbert Kennedy, M. D. Edward Milward, M. D.
 Gowin Knight, M. B. Andrew Mitchell, Esq;
 Ralph Knight, Esq; John Mitchell, M. D.
 Browne Langrish, M. D. William Mitford, Esq;
 John Lawry, A. M. Hon. Coote Molesworth, M. D.
 Daniel Peter Layard, M. D. Richard, Lord Molesworth.
 William Lee, Esq; Alexander Monro, M. D. Anat.
 Thomas, Duke of Leeds. Pr. Edin.
 Right Hon. Henry Legge, Esq; Edward Montagu, Esq;
 Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Edward

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|--|-------------------------------------|
| Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq; | Charles Pratt, Esq; |
| James, Earl of Morton. | William Price, Esq; |
| Charles Morton, M. D. | Benjamin Prideaux, Esq; |
| James Mounsey, M. D. | John Pringle, M. D. |
| Mr. William Mountaine. | John, Earl of Radnor. |
| Charles Mofs, D. D. | John Ranby, Esq; Chir. Reg. |
| Nicholas Munckley, M. D. | Matthew Raper, Esq; |
| Patrick Murdock, A. M. | David Ravaud, A. M. |
| Mr. Turbervil Needham. | John, Lord Rawdon. |
| Robert Nesbitt, M. D. | Robert, Lord Raymond. |
| Thomas, Duke of Newcastle. | Henry Reade, Esq; |
| Peter Newcome, A. M. | Samuel Reynardson, Esq; |
| James Nihell, M. D. | Daniel Rich, Esq; |
| John Nixon, A. M. | Mr. John Van Rixtel. |
| William Northey, Esq; | Matthew Robinson, Esq; |
| Hugh, Earl of Northumberland. | Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. |
| Thomas, Lord Bishop of Norwich. | Charles, Marquis of Rockingham. |
| Mr. Edward Nourse. | Richard Roderick, Esq; |
| Lieut. General James Oglethorpe. | Henry Rowe, Esq; |
| William Oliver, M. D. | Edward Rudge, Esq; |
| Robert Ord, Esq; | Michael Russel, Esq; |
| Alexander Ouchterlony, Esq; | Richard Russell, M. D. |
| David Papillon, Esq; | Thomas Rutherford, D. D. |
| Thomas, Lord Viscount Parker. | Mr. Peter Sainthill. |
| William Parker, D. D. | Jerom de Salis, Esq; |
| Archibald Patoun, Esq; | Alexander Sandilands, M. D. |
| Robert Paul, Esq; | John, Earl of Sandwich. |
| Edward Pawlet, Esq; | Sir George Savile, Bart. |
| Mr. Jerry Peirce. | John Sawbridge, Esq; |
| Henry Pemberton, M. D. Med. | Meyer Schamberg, M. D. |
| Prof. Gresh. | George Scott, A. M. |
| Charles Petley, Esq; | George Lewis Scott, Esq; |
| Roger Pettiward, D. D. | Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftsbury. |
| The Rt. Hn. William Pitt, Esq; | Isaac Pacatus Shard, Esq; |
| Thomas Pocock, A. M. | Mr. Samuel Sharp. |
| Richard Pococke, LL. D. | Gregory Sharpe, LL. D. |
| Richard Poley, Esq; | Peter Shaw, M. D. Med. Reg. |
| Mr. Arthur Pond. | George Shelvocke, Esq; |
| James Porter, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople. | Mr. Noah Sherwood. |
| William, Duke of Portland. | James Short, A. M. |
| James Pollethwayt, Esq; | John Silvester, M. D. |
| | Mr. Thomas Simpson. |
| | William Sloane, Esq; |
| | Mr. John Smeaton. |
| | Robert Smith, D. D. |
| | James Spilman, Esq; |

Samuel Squire, D. D.
Hon. Sir Sidn. Staff. Smythe,
Knt. one of the Barons of
the Exchequer.

Thomas, Lord Southwell.

Thomas Stack, M. D.

Philip, Earl Stanhope.

Henry Stuart Stevens, Esq;

Charles Stuart, M. D.

William Stukely, M. D.

Sir Fr. Eyles Styles, Bart.

Robert Symmer, Esq;

John Swinton, A. M.

Charles Taylor, Esq;

Robert Taylor, M. D. Med.

Reg. Extra.

William Tempest, Esq;

James Theobald, Esq;

Noah Thomas, M. D.

Sir Peter Thompson, Knt.

John, Earl of Tilney.

Isaac Townshend, Esq;

John, Lord Trevor.

Samuel Tuffnel, Esq;

Shallett Turner, Esq; Prof.

Hist. Cant.

James, Lord Tyrawly.

Edward Vernon, D. D.

James, Earl of Waldegrave.

Thomas Walker, LL. D.

Hon. Horatio Walpole, Esq;

Mr. John Warburton, Somersf.
Herald.

Mr. Joseph Warner.

Mr. William Watson.

Robert Watson, M. D.

Lewis Way, Esq;

Philip Carteret Webb, Esq;

Samuel Wegg, Esq;

Caspar Wettstein, M. A.

Granville Wheler, A. M.

Taylor White, Esq;

John White, Esq;

Robert Whytt, M. D.

John Wilkes, Esq;

John Williamson, A. M.

Edward Wilmot, M. D. Med.

Reg.

Mr. Benjamin Wilson.

William Windham, Esq; of St.

James's.

William Windham, Esq;

Clifton Winttingham, M. D.

Francis Wollaston, Esq;

Thomas Woodford, Esq;

Daniel Wray, Esq;

Peter Wyche, Esq;

Right Hon. Sir W. Yonge,

Bart. and Knt of the Bath.

Hon. Charles Yorke, Esq;

William Younge, Esq;

PERSONS of other NATIONS.

D S. Cyriacus Ahlers, *Chirurg. Reg. Hanoveræ.*
Ds. ——— le Rond d'Alembert, *Reg. Sc. Acad. Paris.*

& *Berolin. Soc.*

Ds. Franciscus Algarotti, *Venetus.*

Ds. J. N. S. Allamand, *Phil. Prof. Lugduno Batav.*

Ds. J. Gul. Alruz, *M. D. Hanoverienfis.*

Ds. Ant. Freyre de Andrade, *Reg. Lusit. à Consil.*

Ds. Nicolaus Mich. d'Aragona, *Princeps Cassan.*

Ds. Ant. Jos. Desalier d'Argenville, *Reg. Societ. Scient. Monst.*
Soc.

Ds. ——— de Baillou, *Eques Florentinus.*

Ds. Jobus Baster, *M. D. Zeelandus.*

Ds. Bayardi, *Neapol.*

Ds. H. Berenger de Beaufain, *Gallus.*

Ds. Jac.

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1770 New Member
absilla
adamson
albertine
aldrinus

allioni
almeyda

ascanius

Barboza

Barthelemi

Beaufort

Beaumont

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Book III. OF GREAT-BRITAIN. 191

- Ds. Jac. Barth. Beccari, *M. D. Philosoph. & Med. Prof. Bonon.*
 Ds. Bernhardus Belidor, *Eq. St. Ludov.*
 Ds. ——— Bellin, *Reg. Gall. Hydrograph.*
 Ds. Daniel Bernoulli, *Reg. Sc. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Franciscus Xav. de Bon de S. Hilario, *Præf. Reg. Soc. Scient. Monspel.*
 Ds. Carolus Bonetus, *Genevensis.*
 Ds. Ludovic. Frid. Bonetus, *Senator Genevensis.*
 Ds. Petrus Bouguer, *Reg. Sc. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. ——— Boyer, *M. D. Paris.*
 Ds. Joseph. Laurent. Bruni, *M. D. Taurinensis.*
 Ds. ——— le Clerc de Buffon, *Reg. Sc. Acad. Paris. Soc. & Hort. R. Præf.*
 Ds. Petrus Camper, *M. D. Medic. Profess. Francker.*
 Ds. Petrus Andreas Capello, *Nob. Venet.*
 Ds. Sebastian. Joseph. de Carvalho e Mello, *Reg. Lusit. à Confil.*
 Ds. Jacobus Cassini, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Paris. Astr. Reg.*
 Ds. ~~Cassini~~ Cassini de Thury, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Parisiens. & Berol. Soc.*
 Ds. Ludovicus Castet, *Parisiensis.*
 Ds. Johannes Castillioneus, *J. C. Lausan.*
 Ds. Claud. Nic. le Cat, *M. D. Anat. Prof. Rothomag.*
 Ds. ——— de Caumont, *M. D. Parisiensis.*
 Ds. Gaspar Ceratus, *Prior Ord. S. Steph. & Pisân. Univ. Prov. Gen.*
 Ds. ——— de la Chapelle, *Parisiensis.*
 Ds. Johan. Chevalier, *Ulyssiponenfis.*
 Ds. Alexis Clairaut, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Par. Soc.*
 Ds. Antonius Cocchius, *Mugellan. Col. Med. Flor. &c.*
 Ds. Francisc. Maria de la Condamine, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Par. Soc.*
 Ds. Petrus Czernichew, *Comes Imp. Russ. Ord. St. Alexa. Eques.*
 Ds. Daubenton, *M. D.*
 Ds. Hen. Franc. le Dran, *Reg. Academ. Chirurg. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Leonhardus Euler, *Acad. Reg. Sc. Boruss. Director.*
 Ds. Joh. Baptiste Faget, *Parisiensis.*
 Ds. Joachim Joseph Fidalgo da Silveira, *Reg. Lusit. à Confil.*
 Ds. Petrus Nicolaus Filenius, *Ling. Or. Prof. Reg. & Ord. Acad. Aboëns.*
 Ds. Bernhardus de Fontenelle, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Samuel Formey, *Reg. Sci. Acad. Berol. Secr. perp.*
 Ds. Petrus Gabrij, *Hagæ Comit.*
 Ds. Coelestinus Galliani, *Archiep. Thessal. & Capell. Maj. Reg. Neap.*
 Ds. Ren. Jac. de Garengeot, *Chirurg. Parisiens.*
 Ds. Christian Lud. Gersten, *Prof. Math. Gießen.*
 Ds. Ludovicus Godin, *Astron. Prof. Limæ.*

New Memb.
1770

Beccaria
Bergman
Bernard
Berthoud
Berthier
Bohadsch
Boscovich
D. de Bragança
C. Bruhl
Buchner
Caraccioli
Carburi

Cassini
Ceresa
Chabert
Cigna

Coyer

Daubenton
Faget
Filenius

Fuvi
D. de Gallean
Garengeot
Gaubert

- Ds. Anton. Franciscus Gorius, *Prof. public. Histor. Florent.*
 Ds. Johan. Paulus Grand-Jean de Fouchy, *Reg. Sc. Ac. Par. Sec. perpet.*
 Ds. ——— de la Grive, *Academ. Artium Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Johan. Paulus de Gua, *Reg. Sc. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. ——— de Guasco, *Abbas; Nob. Pedemont.*
 Ds. Joseph. de Guignes, *Interp. Ling. Orient. Reg. Christianis.*
 Ds. Petrus de Gusman, *Dux Methymnæ-Sidon. Hispan. Mag-nas.*
 Albertus de Haller, *M. D. Archiat. Reg.*
 Ds. H. Ludov. du Hamel du Monceau, *Naut. Insp. gen. R. S. A. Par. S.*
 Ds. Joh. Henric. Hampe, *M. D. Nassov. Med. Principissæ Wal-liæ.*
 Ds. ——— de Hardenberg, *Hanov.*
 Ds. Laurentius Heister, *Prof. Anatom. & Med. Helmstad.*
 Ds. Johannes Hellot, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. ——— Herissant, *M. D. Reg. Sc. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Sam. Christianus Hollmannus, *Philosoph. Prof. Gotting.*
 Ds. Josephus Hortega, *Acad. reg. Scient. Madrit. Sec.*
 Ds. Johan. Jacobus Huber, *M. D.*
 Ds. Martin Hubner, *Reg. Prof. Hist. Hafn.*
 Ds. J. Aug. Hugo, *Med. Reg. Hanov.*
 Ds. Chr. Fred. Hundertmark, *Prof. Med. Lips.*
 Ds. Franciscus Jacquier, *Ord. Min. Romæ, Math. Prof.*
 Ds. Johannes Jallabert, *Philos. & Math. Pr. Genèv.*
 Ds. Jacobus Jattica, *M. D. Ducis Mutin. Med. & Prof. Med. Publ.*
 Ds. Jos. Nicolaus de l'Isle, *R. Scient. Ac. Paris & Petropol. Soc.*
 Ds. Georgius Juan, *Hispanus, Ord. D. Joannis Mel. Eques.*
 Ds. Antonius de Jussieu, *M. D. Botan. Prof. Reg. & R. Sc. A. Paris. S.*
 Ds. Bernardus de Jussieu, *M. D. Botan. Prof. Reg. & R. Sc. A. Paris. S.*
 Ds. Jac. Theodor. Klein, *Reip. Gedan. à Secret.*
 Ds. Samuel Klingenshierna, *Prof. Geometr. Upsal.*
 Ds. Johannes de Lange, *Eques, Amstelod.*
 Ds. Joh. Nathanael Lieberkuhn, *M. D. Acad. Reg. Scient. Berol. Soc.*
 Ds. Johannes Lieutaud, *M. D. Med. Prof. Reg. Aquis sextiis.*
 Ds. Carolus Linnæus, *M. D. Reg. Sueciæ Archiat.*
 Ds. Petrus de Lyonet, *Hagæ-Com.*
 Ds. ~~Paul Jac~~ Malouin, *M. D. Reg. Scient. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Joh. Jac. Dortous de Mairan, *Reg. Scient. Ac. Par. Soc.*
 Ds. Joh. Jac. Marinoni, *Astr. Prof. Vienn.*
 Ds. Petr. Ludov. de Maupertuis, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Berol. Prof. &c.*

- Ds. Guliel. Mazeas, *Parisiensis*.
 Ds. Didacus de Mendoka, Corte Real, *Reg. Ac. Lusit. Soc.* —
 Ds. Petrus Paulus Molinelli, *Bononiensis*.
 Ds. Gulielmus le Monnier, *M. D. Paris*.
 Ds. Petrus Carolus le Monnier, *Astron. Reg. Scient. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Josephus de Montagni, *Prof. Metaphysic. in Acad. Lausann.*
 Ds. Nicolaus Montaudouin, *Nanetensis*.
 Ds. ——— Secondat. de Montesquieu, *Burdegalensis*.
 Ds. Salvator Morand, *Reg. Sc. Ac. Par. & Petropol. & Inst. Bonon Soc.*
 Ds. Jo. Bapt. Morgagni, *M. D. Prof. Anat. Pataw. R. S. Ac. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Ger. Fred. Muller, *Prof. Hist. & Acad. Petropolit. Soc.*
 Ds. Petrus Van Musschenbroek, *M. D. Prof. Math. & Astr. Lugd. Bat.*
 Ds. Ludovicus de la Nauze, *Reg. Inscript. & Hum. Lit. Ac. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Antonius Marchio Nicolinus, *Nob. Florentinus*.
 Ds. Joh. Antonius Noller, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Paris. Exper. Curator.*
 Ds. ——— Oforio Sabaudus, *Eq; Sancti Lazari*.
 Ds. Josephus de Panicis, *M. D. Prof. Med. Romæ, Regis Polon. Archiat.*
 Ds. ——— Pitot, *Reg. Scientiar. Acad. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Johannes Poleni, *Reg. Acad. Sc. Paris. Soc. Eques.*
 Ds. Benedict. de Moura Portugal, *Nob. Lusitan. & Eq. Aurat.*
 Ds. ——— Quesnay, *Reg. Acad. Paris. Socius.*
 Ds. ——— Raynal, *Parisiens.*
 Ds. Renatus Anton. de Reaumur, *Ord. S. Lud. Præf. Reg. Ac. Sc Paris. Petrop. Soc.*
 Ds. Didacus de Revillas, *Abbas Hieronym. & St. Alexii in Avent. Pr.*
 Ds. Fulcus Marchio Rinuccinus, *Nob. Florentinus*.
 Ds. Ludovicus a Ripa, *Astron. & Meteorolog. Prof. Pataw.*
 Ds. Paulus Antonius Rolli, *Tudertinus*.
 Ds. Comes Cyrillus Rosoumowski, *Imper. Acad. Scient. Petropolit. Cancellar.*
 Ds. Adrianus van Royen, *M. D. Lugd. Bat.*
 Ds. Julius Sachetti, *Ordin. D. Johan. Hierosol. Præf.*
 Ds. ——— St. George, *Eq. S. Lud. Parisiens.*
 Ds. Claudius Sallier, *Biblioth. Reg. Paris. præfectus.*
 Ds. Joann. Mendes Saquet Barboza, *M. D. & Acad. Matrit. Soc.*
 Ds. Franciscus Boissier de Sauvages de la Croix, *Prof. Med. & Bot. Monsp.*
 Ds. Matthæus Sarayva, *Medicus Brasiliensis*.
 Ds. Johan. Andreas Segner, *M. D. Prof. Math. Physic. & Med. Gotting.*

Mayer
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 Mells & Co.
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Morandi

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- Ds. Godofredus Sellius, *J. U. D. Prof. Halæ.*
 Ds. Thomas le Seur, *Ord. Minim. Momæ, Math. Prof.*
 Ds. Jacobus Simon, *Rupellensis.*
 Ds. Nicholaus Struyck, *Amstelod.*
 Ds. Daniel de Superville, *M. D. Archiater Marogr. de Brandenburg.*
 Gerard. Baro van Swieten, *M. D. Sac. Cæs. Maj. Med. Prim.*
 Ds. Carolus Taglini, *Philosoph. Profess. Pisan.*
 Ds. Justus Jo Torkos, *M. D. Presburgensis.*
 Ds. Abrahamus Trembley, *Genevensis.*
 Ds. ——— Comes de Tressan, *Reg. Scient. Acad. Par. Soc.*
 Ds. Christoph. Jacobus Trew, *M. D. Noribergensis.*
 Ds. Marfilus Venturi, *Nob. Parmensis, Reg. Hisp. à Consil. & Med. à Cubiculo.*
 Ds. ——— de Vigny, *Reg. Acad. Architect. Paris. Socius.*
 Ds. Antonius de Ulloa, *Hispalensis.*
 Ds. Franciscus Arouet de Voltaire, *Parisiensis.*
 Ds. Ricardus Wall, *Reg. Hispan. E. Consil. et Secretis.*
 Ds. Carolus Walmesley, *Parisiensis.*
 Ds. Christian. Frederic. Weichman, *Duc. Brunf. & Lunenb. à Consil. &c.*
 Ds. Joh. Frider. Weidler, *LL. D. Math. Prof. Primar. Vitemberg.*
 Ds. Paulus Gottlieb Werlhor, *M. D. Med. Reg. ad fam. Hanoveræ.*
 Ds. Johannes Henricus Winkler, *Lipsiensis.*
 Ds. Christianus Wolfius, *Prof. Math. Marpurg. R. S. Ac. Paris. Soc.*
 Ds. Franciscus Maria Zanotti, *Secret. Acad. Sc. Instituti Bonon.*

NUMBER LXII.

A CATALOGUE of the Fellows, Candidates, and Licentiates, of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

FELLOWS.

DR. THOMAS REEVE, President, *Throgmorton-street.*
 Dr. William Barrowby, *Isle of Wight.*
 Sir Edward Hulse, *Baronet, Elect. Med. R. g. Golden-square.*
 Dr. William Stukely, *Queen square.*

Dr. Wil.

- Dr. William Wasey, Elect. Gerrard-street, St. Anne's.*
Dr. Ralph Bouchier, Ormond-street.
Sir William Browne, Elect. Queen-square.
Dr. Edward Wilmot, Med. Reg. Jermyn-street.
Dr. Robert Nesbitt, Elect. Amen-corner.
Dr. William Woodward, Reg. Prof. Med. Oxon. Bath.
Dr. John Newington, Greenwich.
Dr. Matthew Lee, Low-Layton, Essex.
Dr. Frank Nicholls, Med. Reg. Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.
Dr. Pelham Johnston, Cloysters, Westminster.
Dr. Matthew Clarke, Mincing-lane.
Dr. Robert Hopwood, Manchester.
Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Med. Reg. ad Familiam, Charles-street,
St. James's-square.
Dr. Ambrose Dawson, Elect. Grosvenor-street.
Dr. Joseph Letherland, Aldermanbury.
Dr. William Battie, Great Russel-street.
Dr. Russel Plumptre, Reg. Prof. Med. Cantab.
Dr. James Hawley, Elect. and Censor, Great Russel-street.
Dr. Matthew Morley, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.
Dr. Charles Chauncy, Austin-Friars.
Dr. Thomas Addams, Bow-lane.
Dr. Thomas Lawrence, Register, Essex-street.
Dr. Edmund Crynes, Nottingham.
Dr. Charles Feake, Censor, Gray's-Inn.
Dr. William Heberden, Cecil-street.
Dr. Edward Milward, Hammersmith.
Dr. William Coxe, Clarges-street.
Dr. John-Thomas Batt, Buckingham-street, York-Buildings.
Dr. Robert Taylor, Med. Reg. Extraord. Albemarle-street.
Dr. William Mushet, Island of Antigua.
Dr. Richard Conyers, Soho-square.
Dr. William Pitcairn, Pater-noster-row.
Dr. Robert Watson, Cecil-street.
Dr. John Monro, Censor, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.
Dr. Antony Askew, Litchfield-street, St. Anne's, Soho.
Dr. Nathan Alcock, Oxford.
Dr. Peter Shaw, Med. Reg. Pall-mall.
Dr. Thomas Wilbraham, Censor and Treasurer, Queen-street,
Westminster.
Dr. William Schaw, Great Russel-street.
Dr. Mark Akenfide, Bloomsbury-square.
Dr. Nicholas Munckley, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.
Dr. Thomas Wharton, King's-Arms-yard, Coleman-street.
Dr. Charles Milner, Aylsford Hall, near Maidstone, Kent.

C A N D I D A T E S.

Dr. Henry Hinckley, King-street, Cheap-side.
Dr. Anthony Addington, Bedford-Row.
Dr. Richard Brocklesby, Broad-street Buildings.

L I C E N T I A T E S.

Dr. Charles Jernegan, Golden-square.
Sir Richard Manningham, Jermyn-street.
Dr. Mushey Teale, Maidstone, Kent.
Dr. Jacob a Castro Sarmiento, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.
Dr. Nicholas Robinson, Hatton-Garden.
Dr. Samuel Pye, Mile-End.
Dr. John Eaton, College-hill.
Dr. Francis Douce, Hackney.
Dr. William Clark, Bradford, Wiltshire.
Dr. Michael Connel, Burlington-street.
Dr. Theophilus Lobb, Bagnio-Court, Newgate-street.
Dr. Edward Hody, Hanover-street, by Hanover-square.
Mr. Benjamin Bosanquet, Hatton-Garden.
Dr. John Fothergill, White-Hart-Court, Grace-Church-street.
Dr. Peter Canvane, Island of St. Christopher.
Dr. Moses Griffith, Mincing-lane.
Dr. Daniel Cox, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden.
Dr. Charles Morton, Leicester-Fields.
Dr. James Parsons, Red-lion-square.
Dr. Herman Heineken, Queen-street, Cheap-side.
Dr. George Lamont, Green-street, Leicester-Fields.
Dr. Francis-Philip Duval, Poland-street.
Dr. Philip de la Cour, Bury-street.
Dr. Samuel Jebb, Stratford.
Mr. James Dargent, Broad-street, Soho.
Dr. Daniel-Peter Layard, Huntington.
Dr. Robert Pate, Union-court, Broad-street.
Dr. Edward Archer, Hatton-Garden.
Dr. Richard Jebb, Parliament-street.
Dr. Andrew Didier, Dean-street.

N U M B E R LXIII.

The Colleges, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows and Scholars of the Foundation, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates of, and other Officers in the University of Oxford.

Colleges.	Founders.	Years.	Fellows.	Scholars.	Heads of Colleges.
University, King Alfred.		872	12	17	John Browne, D. D. Master.
Baliol,	{ John de Baliol, and Devorguilla his W. Parents of the King of Scots.	1262	12	14	{ Theo. Leigh, D. D. Master.
Merton,	{ Walter de Merton L. C. and B. of Roch.	1274	24	14	{ John Robinson, D. D. Warden.
Exeter,	{ Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter.	1316	25		{ Francis Webber, D. D. Rector.
Oriel,	King Edward II.	1325	18	14	{ Walter Hodges, D. D. Prov.
Queen's	R. Eglesfield,	1340	16	16	{ Joseph Smith, D. D. Prov.
New-Col- lege,	{ Will. of Wickham. L. C. and B. of Win.	1375	70		{ John Purnell, D. D. Warden.
Lincoln,	{ Richard Flemming, Thomas Rotherham, both Bps. of Lincoln.	1475	12	8	{ Eusebius Isham, D. D. Rector.
All-Souls,	{ Henry Chicheley, Archp of Canter.	1437	40		{ Stephen Niblett, D. D. Warden.
Magdalen,	{ Will. of Wainfleet, L. C. and B. of Vinc.	1459	40	30	{ Thomas Jenner, D. D. President.
Brazen- Nose,	{ William Smith, Bi- shop of Lincoln, Sir Rich. Sutton, Kt.	1511	20	20	{ Fra. Yarborough D. D. Principal.
Corpus Christi,	{ Rich. Fox, L. Privy- Seal, & B. of Winc.	1516	20	22	{ Tho. Randolph, D. D. President.
Christ-Ch.	King Henry VIII.	1549	101		{ John Conybear, Bishop of Brist. Dean.
Trinity,	Sir Thomas Pope,	1555	12	12	{ Geo. Huddesford, D. D. Presid.
St. John Baptist,	{ Sir Thomas White, Ld. Mayor of Lond. and Merch. Taylor,	1557	50		{ Wm. Derham, D. D. President.
Jesus.	Queen Elizab. th.	1571	19	18	{ Tho. Pardo, D. D. Principal. Wadham,

Colleges.	Founders.	Years.	Fellows	Scholars	Heads of Colleges.
Wadham,	{ Nic. Wadham, Esq; and Dorothy his Wi. }	1609	15	15	{ Geo. Wyndham, D. D. Warden.
Pembroke,	{ Thomas Tesdale, Rich. Wightwick. }	1620	14	24	{ John Ratcliffe, D. D. Master.
Worcester,	Sir Thomas Cookes,	1700	8	8	{ Wm. Gower, D. D. Prov.
Hertford.	Dr. Newton,	1740	4	8	{ Wm. Sharp, D. D. Prin.

Halls.	Col. to which they belong,	Founders.	Principals.
Alban-Hall,	Merton,	Abbot of St. Albans,	Dr. Leyborne.
Edmund-Hall,	Queen's,	St. Ed. Ar. Cantab.	Dr. Fothergill.
St. Mary-Hall,	Oriel,	King Edward II.	Dr. King.
New-Inn-Hall,	New-College,	Will. of Wickham,	Dr. Walker.
Magdalen-Hall,	Magdalen,	Will. of Wainfleet,	Mr. Dennison.

MAGISTRATES.

Charles, Earl of Arran, Chancellor.
 John, Earl of Westmoreland, High-Steward.
 George Huddesford, D. D. Vice-Chancellor.

Pro Vice-Chancellors.

Stephen Niblett, D. D. John Browne, D. D.
 John Purnell, D. D. Thomas Randolph, D. D.

Two Proctors.

he Hon. and Rev. John Tracy, M. A. Fellow of All Souls Col.
 he Rev. Charles Mortimer, M. A. Fellow of Lincoln College.

PROFESSORS.

John Fanshawe, D. D.	King's Professor of Divinity.
Samuel Dickens, D. D.	King's Professor of Greek.
Thomas Hunt, D. D.	King's Professor of Hebrew.
Robert Jenner, D. C. L.	King's Professor of Civil Law.
William Woodford, M. D.	King's Professor of Physick.
Thomas Jenner, D. D.	Margaret Prælector of Divinity.

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN. 199

James Bradley, D. D.	} Savilian Professors in {	<i>Astronomy.</i>
Nathanael Blifs, M. A.		<i>Geometry.</i>
Thomas Hunt, B. D.	} Archbishop Laud's Professor of	<i>Arabic.</i>
Richard Browne, D. D.		<i>Arabic.</i>
Thomas Lawrence, M. D.	} Lord Almoner's Professor of	<i>Anatomy.</i>
Richard Frewin, M. D.		<i>Camden Professor of History.</i>
Joseph Brown, D. D.	}	<i>Professor of Natural Philosophy</i>
		<i>Prælector in Chemistry.</i>
Roger Mather, M. A.	}	<i>University Orator.</i>
George Smith, M. A.		<i>Professor of Moral Philosophy.</i>
Humphrey Owen, B. D.	}	<i>Keeper of the Bodleian Library.</i>
Francis Wise, M. A.		<i>Custos Archivorum.</i>
Joseph Spence, M. A.	} King's Professor of Modern	<i>History and Languages.</i>
Humphrey Sibthorpe, M. D.		<i>Professor of Botany.</i>
William Hawkins, M. A.	}	<i>Professor of Poetry.</i>
William Hayes, M. D.		<i>Professor of Music.</i>

UNIVERSITY-OFFICERS.

Mr. Henry Fisher, University-Register,	} Esquire-Beadles.	
Mr. Robert Eaton, of Physic and Arts,		
Mr. William Walker, of Divinity,		
Mr. Herbert Beaver, of Law,		
Mr. William Sherwin, of Physic and Arts,	} Yeomen-Beadles.	
Mr. John Pottle, of Divinity,		
Mr. Samuel Parker, of Law,		
Mr. Henry Church, Virger.		

Scarlet-Gown Days in the University of Oxon.

Circumcision, or New-Year's Day.
 Epiphany, or Twelfth-Day.
 Purification, or Candlemas-Day.
 Annunciation, or Lady-Day, Sermon at New-College.
 Ascension, or Holy Thursday.
 Restoration of King Charles II. or the 29th of May.
 Easter-Day, Whit-Sunday, Christmas-Day.
 Trinity Sunday, Sermon at New-College.
 Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday Morning in the
 Act-Time, at Sermon, Congregation, or Convocation.
 All-Saints.
 The Fifth of November.
 All Publick Thanksgiving-Days.

Habit-

Habit-Days in the University of Oxford.

The Day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, meet at St. Mary's, and then go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities.

All *Latin* Sermons.

Morning Sermons in *Term-Time*.

All Sermons at St. Peter's, in *Lent*.

Congregation and Convocation-Days.

Scholastica, being the 10th of *February*.

The Day after *Michaelmas*, when the Mayor and Burgeses are sworn at St. Mary's by the Senior Proctor.

NUMBER

NUMBER LXIV.

A LIST of the Colleges, Halls, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows, and Scholars of the Foundations, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates, and other Officers in the University of Cambridge.

Colleg. and Halls.	Founders.	Years.	Fellows.	Scholars.	Heads of Colleges.
St. Peter's,	Hugo de Balsbam, Bishop of Ely,	1257	22	42	Edmund Law, D. D. Master.
Clare-Ha.	Richard Badew, L. Eliz. de Clare,	1326 1342	17	40	John Wilcox, D. D. Master.
Pembroke-Hall.	Mary de Valentia, Co. of Pembroke,	1343	17	30	Roger Long, D. D. Master.
Corpus Ch. or Ben. Co.	H. of Monmouth, D. of Lancaster,	1351	12	40	John Green, D. D. Master.
Trin. Hall,	Will. Bateman, Bp. of Norwich,	1350	12	14	Edward Simpson L.L.D. Master.
Gonville & Caius Col.	Edm. de Gonville, and John Caius,	1348 1557	26	74	James Burroughs L.L.D. Master.
King's Col.	King Henry VI.	1441	58	121	William George, D. D. Prov.
Queen. Col.	Marg. of Anjou, Q Conf. to H. VI.	1448	19	65	Wm. Sedgwick, B.D. Malt. or Pr.
Catherine-Hall,	Robert Woodlarke, Chan. of the Un.	1475	8	30	Kendric Prescot D.D. Master.
Jesus Col.	Dr. Alcock, L L D. Bishop of Ely,	1496	16	41	Philip Yonge, D. D. Master.
Christs Co. St. John's College.	Margaret Co. of Richm. and Derby, Mother of King Henry VII.	1505 1508	15 59	56 115	Hugh Thomas, D. D. Master. John Newcome D.D. Master.
Buckingh. or Magda- len Col.	Edward Stafford D. of Buckingham. and Th. L. Audley, Chan. of England,	1519 1542	16	30	Tho. Chapman, D. D. Master.
Trin. Col.	K. Henry VIII.	1546	60	70	Robert Smith, D. D. Master.
Emanuel-College,	S. Wal. Mildmay, Ch. of the Exch.	1584	14	50	Wm Richardson, D D. Master.
Sidney-Col.	Frances Sidney, Co. of Suffex,	1598	13	30	Fr. Sawyer Paris D. D. Master.

The Number of the University at this Time is about 1280.

*The Magistrates and other Officers in the University of
Cambridge.*

HIS Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor.

Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, High-Steward.

Hugh Thomas, D. D. Vice-Chancellor.

William Bawre, M. A. of Queen's College, } Proctors.

John Lawson, M. A. of Sidney College,

William Greaves, B. B. Esq; Commissary.

John Crosley, M. A. of Clare-Hall,

Thomas Frampton, M. A. of St. John's College, } Taxers.

John Michell, M. A. of Queen's College,

William Byrch, M. A. of Sidney College, } Moderators.

Professors in the University.

John Greene, D. D.

King's Professor of Divinity.

John Newcome, D. D.

Margaret Reader of Divinity.

Richard Walker, D. D.

Casuistical Professor.

Francis Dickens, L. L. D.

King's Professor of Law.

Russell Plumtre, M. D.

King's Professor of Physick.

Charles Torriano, M. A.

Hebrew Professor.

Thomas Franklin, M. A.

Greek Professor.

John Colson, M. A.

Mathematical Professor.

Leonard Chappelow, M. A.

Arabic Professor.

Robert Smith, D. D.

{ Professor of Astronomy, and
Experimental Philosophy.

Roger Long, D. D.

{ Lowndes's Professor of Experi-
mental Philosophy.

Charles Colignon, M. D.

Anatomy Professor.

Shallet Turner, M. A.

Professor of Modern History.

John Mickleborough, B. D.

Chemistry Professor.

Mr. John Martyn,

Professor of Botany.

Charles Mason, D. D.

Woodwardian Lecturer of Phil.

Henry Hubbard, B. D.

Lady Margaret's Preacher.

Maurice Greene, D. M.

Professor of Musick.

John Skinner, M. A.

Publick Orator.

Francis Sawyer Paris, D. D.

Protobibliothec.

Stephen Whissen, M. A.

Bibliothec.

Lynford Caryl, D. D.

Register.

Mr. Burrows, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Porteus, Esquire Beadles.

Mr. Richard Jennings, Yeoman-Beadle.

N U M B E R LXV.

ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT of
Westminster,

Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster.

DR. *Joseph Wilcocks* (Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter*) Dean of
Westmiſter,

Prebendaries.

<i>Dr. John Nicoll,</i>	<i>Dr. Edward Crane,</i>
<i>Hon. George Ingram,</i>	<i>Dr. Chriſtopher Wilſon,</i>
<i>Dr. John Heylyn,</i>	<i>Hon. Edward Townſhend,</i>
<i>Dr. Thomas Willon,</i>	<i>Dr. John Thomas.</i>
<i>Dr. William Freind,</i>	<i>Mr. Richard Cope,</i>
<i>Dr. John Taylor,</i>	<i>Dr. John Oſwald.</i>

Masters of Westminster-School.

Rev. Dr. William Markham, *Rev. Mr. Pierſon Lloyd.*

Aſſiſtant Maſters

<i>Rev. Mr. John Sturges.</i>	<i>Rev. Mr. Joſh. Kyte.</i>
<i>Rev. Mr. Matthew Burnett.</i>	<i>Mr. John Hinchliſſe.</i>
<i>Mr. Charles Cooper.</i>	

Six Minor Canons.

The Reverend,

<i>Mr. Pearſehouſe.</i>	<i>Mr. Henry Evans.</i>
<i>Mr. Edward Lloyd.</i>	<i>Mr. William Fitzherbert.</i>
<i>Mr. Anſelm Bayly.</i>	<i>Mr. Moſes Wight.</i>

Ten Vicars Choral.

<i>Mr. Bernard Gates.</i>	<i>Mr. Nicholas Ladd,</i>
<i>Mr. George Laye.</i>	<i>Mr. Thomas Vandernan:</i>
<i>Mr. Talbot Young.</i>	<i>Mr. Robert Waſs.</i>
<i>Mr. William Perry.</i>	<i>Mr. Robert Denham.</i>
<i>Mr. David Cheriton.</i>	<i>Mr. Thomas Baildon.</i>

Eight Choriſters.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

C*Charles*, Earl of *Arran*, Lord High Steward of the City and
Liberty of *Westmiſter*.

Hugh Watſon, Eſq; Deputy-Steward.

Thomas Corbett, Eſq; High-Bailiff.

Stephen Popham, *Gent.* Deputy-Bailiff.
 Daniel Carne, *Gent.* High Constable.
 John Feary, Clerk of the Court.
 Mr. John Snow,
 Mr. Thomas Kynaston, } Chief Burgeſſes.

B U R G E S S E S.

St. *Margaret's*, Mr. Roger Jackson, Mr. John Williams.
 St. *Anne's*, John Machin, *Eſq*;
 St. *James's*, Mr. Thomas Clarke.
 St. *James*, James Saucer, *Eſq*;
 Covent Garden, Mr. Samuel Baker.
 St. *John's*, Joſeph Pratt, *Eſq*;
 St. *Martin's*, Mr. Daniel Carne.
 St. *Clement's*, Mr. Thomas Pickering.
 St. *John's*, Mr. William Pacey.
 St. *Margaret's*, Mr. Benjamin Sharpe.
 St. *Martin's*, Mr. Claude Bennett.
 St. *Margaret's*, Captain Nicholas Spencer.
 St. *Anne's*, Mr. Thomas Chamberlain.

A S S I S T A N T S.

St. *James*, Mr. John Rutt.
 St. *James*, Mr. Brackley Kennett.
 St. *Martin's*, Mr. William Shakeſpeare.
 St. *Margaret's*, Mr. William Goff.
 Covent Garden, Mr. John Gyles.
 St. *Margaret's*, Mr. Thomas Ludford, Mr. David Lee.
 St. *Mary le Strand*, Mr. Giles Alſop.
 St. *Margaret's*, Mr. Thomas Williams.
 St. *Martin's*, Mr. Chriſtopher Pinchbeck.
 St. *John's*, Mr. Edward Hill.
 St. *Martin's*, Mr. Henry Jaffray.
 St. *Margaret's*, Mr. Thomas Borwick.
 St. *Anne's*, Mr. John Storey, Mr. John Smith.
 St. *John's*, Mr. John Bacchus.

The Liberty of St. *Martin's-le-Grand*, though it be ſituated in the City of *London*, yet the Inhabitants are ſubject to the Government of *Weſtminſter*, and have a Right to vote for Members of Parliament for the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*.

There are two Courts held in this Liberty; one a Leet, the other a Court of Pleas. The Leet begins and ends yearly on St. *Thomas's* Day.

The Court of Pleas is an inferior Court, and alſo a Court of Record for Trial of Cauſes between Party and Party. This Court is held weekly on *Wedneſdays*, if Occaſion requires.

NUMBER XLII.

A LIST of the Deputy-Lieutenants under his Grace Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

THE Right Honourable *Hugh* Earl of *Northumberland*.
 The Right Honourable *John* Earl of *Egmont*.
 The Right Honourable Lord *Charles Cavendish*.
 The Right Honourable *Henry* Lord Viscount *Palmerston*.
 The Right Honourable *John* Lord Viscount *Chetwynd*.
 The Right Honourable *George* Lord *Carpenter*.

BARONETS.

<i>Sir</i> John Rushout,	<i>Sir</i> John Cross,
<i>Sir</i> Thomas Clarges,	<i>Sir</i> Joseph Ayloffe Hoalding,
<i>Sir</i> Robert Grosvenor,	<i>Sir</i> John Heathcote.
<i>Sir</i> Roger Newdigate,	

KNIGHTS.

<i>Sir</i> Robert Willmot,	<i>Sir</i> John Gonson.
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ESQUIRES.

Charles Edwin,	James West,
James Pelham,	Jacob Harvey,
Francis Jermyn, of <i>Tottenham</i> ,	Philip Papillon,
Gwyn Vaughan,	Charles Cross,
William-Rawlinson Earl,	William Sharpe,
George Harrison,	John Edwards, of <i>Highgate</i> ,
Henry Cartwright,	John Lambe, of <i>Hatton Garden</i> ,
William Sloane,	Frazer Honeywood,
Charles Polhill,	John Nicholl, of <i>Page-Street</i> ,
Robert Tothill,	Thomas Inwood,
Richard Onslow,	William Pritchard Ashurst,
John Nicholl,	Samuel Heathcote,
Charles Oatway,	Charles Palmer, of <i>Pinner</i> ,
Francis Woollaston,	George Abbott,
Edward Ashe,	Thomas Fothergill,

Samuel Tuffnell,
Thomas Smith,
Robert Paul,

Henry Furnese,
Peter Storer, Esq;

James Waller, Esq; Clerk of the Lieutenancy, and Treasurer of
the Trophy-Money.

Red Regiment of the County.

Hugh Earl of Northumberland, Colonel.

——— Lieutenant Colonel.

Arthur Collins, Esq; Major.

Blue Regiment of the County.

Gavyn Vaughan, Esq; Colonel.

——— Lieutenant-Colonel.

——— Major.

Red Regiment of *Westminster*.

——— Colonel.

Samuel Tuffnell, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

Joseph St. Lawrence, Esq; Major.

County Troop of Horse.

——— Esq; Captain.

Westminster Troop of Horse.

Sir Robert Willmott, Knt. Captain.

Peter Forbes, Esq; Muster-Master.

N U M B E R LXVII.

A LIST of the Names of the Right Honourable the Lord-Lieutenant, with the Honourable the Deputy Lieutenants of the Militia of the Tower-Hamlets, with the Field-Officers, Lieutenants, and Ensigns; as also the Serjeants of each Company, and Bringers-up of the said Militia; with the Secretary, Muster-master, Surgeon, and Clerk, thereunto belonging. Taken on the Twenty-fourth of December, in the Year of our Lord 1754.

THE Lord Lieutenant is, The Right Honourable *Charles Earl Cornwallis, &c.* Constable of his Majesty's Tower of London, Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the Hamlets thereunto belonging.

The Honourable the Deputy-Lieutenants are,

His Grace the Duke of Bolton.	William Rawlinson Earl, Esq;
Sir Thomas J'Anson, Bart.	Paul Ferris, Esq;
The Hon. Sir John Gonson,	Robert Forster, Esq;
Knight.	Charles Frederick, Esq;
Sir Joseph Hankey, Knight	John Gwilt, Esq;
and Ald.	Benjamin Gascoyn, Esq;
Sir Samuel Gower, Knt.	George Garrett, Esq;
Sir James Creed, Knt.	Lewis Gilbert, Esq;
The Hon. Colonel Henry Wil-	John Haggard, Esq;
loughby.	Alexander Johnson, Esq;
Gideon Harvey, Esq;	David Jeffries, Esq;
The Hon. William Chetwynd.	Thomas Jervis, Esq;
Arthur Afsil, Esq;	John King, Esq;
Charles Ambler, Esq;	Edward Lee, Esq;
William Allix, Esq;	Stephen Martin Leake, Esq;
Matthew Bateman, Esq;	Garret Princip. King at Arms.
Thomas Bugden, Esq;	Richard Lateward, Esq;
Richard Burford, Esq;	Ebenezer Mussel, Esq;
John Baker, Esq;	Boulton Mainwairing, Esq;
Peter Bere, Esq;	William Mount, Esq;
Peter Copeland, Esq;	John Mount, Esq;
Francis Doufe, Esq;	William Martin, Esq;
Philip Dyot, Esq;	Matthew Newman, Esq;
John Dekewer, Esq;	Henry Norris, Esq;
Matthew Dove, Esq;	William Newman, Esq;

Peter Nouaille, Esq;
 Richard Nicholas, Esq;
 James Neave, Esq;
 John Oxenford, Esq;
 Robert Paul, Esq;
 Thomas Page, Esq;
 Thomas Quarrill, Esq;
 John Redman, Esq;
 Richard Ricards, Esq;
 Jones Raymond, Esq;
 Hugh Robarts, Esq;
 John Ruffel, Esq;
 John Raymond, Esq;
 Richard Simmons, Esq;
 Thomas Smith, Esq;

Thomas Sykes, Esq;
 John Stockton, Esq;
 Christopher Scott, Esq;
 George Stevens, Esq;
 Francis John Tyssen, Esq;
 William Tayler, Esq;
 Robert Turner, Esq;
 John Turner, Esq;
 Henry Vanderefsch, Esq;
 Plukenet Woodrofe, Esq;
 William Wheatly, Esq;
 William Withers, Esq;
 James West, Esq;
 Andrew Wilkinson, Esq;
 Edward White, Esq;

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels,
 Majors, and Captains.

The Right Hon. Charles, Earl
 Cornwallis, Colonel.

Sir Samuel Gower, Knt. Lieu-
 tenant Colonel.

William Lane, Esq; Major.

- 1 Capt. Abraham Preou, Esq;
- 2 Capt. Nicholas Barber, Esq;
- 3 Capt. Alexander Christie, Esq;
- 4 Capt. William Matthews, Esq;
- 5 Capt. Robert Bartlett, Esq;

Lieutenants.

Joseph Brown, Esq; Captain-
 Lieutenant.

William Glaspool, Gent.

Samuel Skinner, Gent.

John Stone, Gent.

Isaac Daniel, Gent.

Evan Jones, Gent.

Bowman Brown, Gent.

Ensigns.

John Godfrey, Gent.

John Gower, Gent.

Richard Cleaver, Gent.

Charles Collins, Gent.

John Merigeott, Gent.

Serjeants.

Dominick Roure.

John Keen.

Samuel Conway.

Robert Born.

John Osborne.

John Fillon.

Joseph Chandler.

John Gilling.

Thomas Amary.

James Lambert.

Edward Drew.

John Dormay.

William Strutton.

William Sosby.

Thomas Millington.

William Fairfax.

John Beale, jun.

Aaron Chorley.

Thomas White.

Thomas Glanwill.

William Timmons.

Richard Travers.

SECOND

SECOND REGIMENT.

The Hon. Henry Willoughby, Colonel. John Hallam, Gent.
Thomas Keyse.

George Garrett, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lewis Gilbert, Esq; Major.

1 Capt. Francis Taylor, Esq;

2 Capt. Thomas Cheater, Esq;

3 Capt. Lynnell Lea, Esq;

4 Capt. Charles Meader, Esq;

5 Capt. David Lewis, Esq;

Lieutenants.

Samuel Wall, Esq; Captain-Lieutenant.

John Duval, Gent.

William Golding, Gent.

Henry Moze, Gent.

Thomas Wilkinson, Gent.

John Rimes, Gent.

Samuel Earle, Gent.

Edward Kirk, Gent.

Ensigns.

Joshua Stafford, Gent.

Samuel Ireland, Gent.

Robert Hale, Gent.

Bartholomew Edwards, Gent.

James Laing, Gent.

Serjeants.

John Scott.

Samuel Conway.

Benjamin Waters.

Francis Tole.

Peter Ware.

George Murrey.

David Whatkins.

John Osborne.

Robert Lambarth.

Robert Gilman.

Joshua Williams.

Henry Thory.

Richard West.

David Speed.

John Auckland.

Richard James.

Hugh Corkhill.

Anthony Bennett.

John Wines.

James Ford.

William Wilson.

Thomas Hays.

Samuel Phipps.

Richard Winpenny.

The Bringers-up are John Field, and John Wright.

Charles Henry Collins, Esq; Secretary.

Daniel Draper, Esq; Muster-master.

John Harris, Esq; Surgeon.

Alexander Whitchurch, Gent. Clerk to the Lieutenancy.

George Search, Messenger.

N U M B E R LXVIII.

The Governors, &c. of the Bounty of Queen ANNE, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, are,

ALL and every the Privy-Counsellors of his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Lieutenants for the several Counties within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the *Custodes Rotulorum* for the several Counties of *England* and *Wales*.

All and every the Bishops of the several Dioceses within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

The Deans of the several Cathedral Churches within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Judges of the several Courts at *Westminster*, now, and for the Time being.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, now, and for the Time being.

The Master of the Rolls, now, and for the Time being.

His Majesty's Serjeants at Law, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Officers of his Majesty's Board of Green Cloth.

His Majesty's Serjeants at Law, and the Four Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy-Council, now, and for the Time being.

The Advocate-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor of the City of *York*, and all and every the Mayors of the respective Cities within the Kingdom of *England*, now, and for the Time being.

Henry Montague, Esq; Secretary, 250 *l. per Annum.*

Sir Jeffery Elwes, Treasurer, 250 l. per Annum.

Mr. Robert Chester, Solicitor.

———— *Chumleigh, Messenger.*

The Officers belonging to the Revenues of the First-Fruits and Tenths.

The Duke of *Grafton*, Remembrancer of the First-Fruits.

Stephen Comyn, Esq; Receiver of the First-Fruits.

Edward

Edward Barker, Esq; Receiver of the Tenth.

William De Grey, Esq; Comptroller of the First-Fruits and Tenth, 150 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Hetherington, Deputy-Remembrancer of the First-Fruits.

Mr. Thomas Fisher, Sworn Clerk.

N U M B E R L X I X.

The Commissioners and Officers for Regulating and Licensing Hackney-Coaches and Hackney-Chairs.

COMMISSIONERS.

F Francis Cappar, <i>Esq;</i>	} each 150 l. per Annum.
John Philpot, <i>Esq;</i>	
John Cookson, <i>Esq;</i>	
Thomas Bond, <i>Esq;</i>	
John Soley, <i>Esq;</i>	
<i>Mr. Thomas Nuthall, Register and Receiver General.</i>	
<i>Mr. John Pye, Solicitor.</i>	
<i>Mrs. Martha Way, Housekeeper and Surveyor.</i>	
Mr. Edward Dickinson,	} Messengers.
Mr. David Dalton,	
<i>Mr. Isaac Walton, Messenger and Surveyor.</i>	
Mr. Anthony Crosby,	} Street-Keepers.
Mr. William Parkinson,	

N U M B E R L X X.

Commissioners and other Officers for Wine-Licences.

COMMISSIONERS.

H Enry Harris, <i>Esq;</i>	} each 300 l. per Annum.
William Adams, <i>Esq;</i>	
James Ramsden, <i>Esq;</i>	
Henry Yelverton, <i>Esq;</i>	
Philip Meadows, <i>Esq;</i>	
<i>Gilbert East, Esq; Comptroller.</i>	
<i>Mr. Charles Bembridge, Secretary and Accomptant, 130 l. per Annum.</i>	

Mr.

Mr. John Pearson, *Cashier*, 80 l. per Annum.

William Hird, *Esq*, *Register*, 100 l. per Annum.

Mr. William Bennett, *jun.* *Clerk of the Bonds*.

Mr. John Nicholson, *Sollicitor*, 60 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Penson,

Mr. Henry Boucher,

Mr. Samuel Leamon,

Mr. John Roberts,

Mr. William Bennet,

Mr. Sackville Olive,

} *Messengers in Ordinary.*

} *Messengers Extraordinary.*

Mrs. Anne Parke, *Office-Keeper*, 20 l. per Annum.

N U M B E R LXXI.

The Commissioners and other Officers of the Duty arising from Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen.

COMMISSIONERS.

Robert Bland, *Esq*;

James Turner, *Esq*;

Samuel Rock, *Esq*;

} each 100 l. per Annum.

Mr. Matt. Snow, *Comptroller*,

Mr. Richard Tucker, *Cashier*,

} each 100 l. per Annum.

Mr. Anthony Cratchrode, *Sollicitor*, 50 l. per Annum.

Mr. Thomas Jones,

Mr. William Henians,

} *Clerks*, each 50 l. per Annum.

Riding-Surveyors.

Mr. Robert Glynne,

Mr. William Goodall,

Mr. John Jackson,

Mr. John Tidy,

Mr. Thomas Bingham,

Mr. John Fenwick,

Mr. Thomas Proffer,

Mr. Joseph Burt,

Mr. William Smith,

Mr. James Anderson,

Mr. Hugh Meredith,

} each 100 l. per Annum.

Surveyors at *London*.

Mr. Edward Twiss,
 Mr. Richard Pugh,
 Mr. Richard Ham,
 Mr. John Ledgley,
 Mr. William Arnoll, *Office-Keeper and Messenger*, at 30*l.* per
Annum.

} each 50*l.* per *Annum*.

NUMBER LXXII.

Judges, Advocates, Proctors, and Officers, of the
several Offices in Doctor's-Commons.

SIR George Lee, Knt. LL. D. Official Principal of the Arches-
 Court of *Canterbury*, Commissary of the Peculiars of the
 Deanries of the Arches *London*, *Shoreham*, and *Croydon*, and
 Master-Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative-Court of
Canterbury.

Sir Thomas Salusbury, Knt. I.L. D. Judge of the High Court of
 Admiralty of *England*, Chancellor of the Diocese of St.
Asaph, and Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of St.
Paul's.

Dr. George Hay, his Majesty's Advocate-General, Vicar-Gener-
 al of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of the
 Diocese of *Worcester*.

Dr. Thomas Walker.

Dr. Edward Simpson, Chancellor of the Diocese of *London*,
 Commissary of *Canterbury*, Judge of the Admiralty of the
 Cinque-Ports, Official to the Archdeacons of *Canterbury* and
Rochester, and Master of *Trinity-Hall* in *Cambridge*.

Dr. Charles Pinfold, Advocate to his Majesty in his Office of
 Admiralty, Commissary in Parts of *Surrey*, Official to the
 Archdeacon of *Surrey*, and Commissary to the Dean and
 Chapter of *Westminster*.

Dr. Arthur Collier, Commissary of *Huntingdon*.

Dr. William Wall.

Dr. Robert Jenner, Regius Professor in the University of *Oxford*.

Dr. Andrew Coltee Ducarel, Commissary of the Royal Peculiar
 and exempt Jurisdiction of St. Catherine's.

Dr. Richard Smallbroke, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Litchfield*
 and *Coventry*.

Dr. Dennis Clarke.

Dr. Francis Topham, Master of the Faculties, and Judge of the
 Prerogative-Court of *York*.

Dr.

Dr. *John Bettjworth*, Commissary of the City of *London* and Suburbs thereof, of the Deanries of *Middlesex* and *Barking*, Commissary in Parts of *Essex* and *Hertfordshire*, Official to the Archdeacons of *London* and *Middlesex*, and Commissary of the Archbishop's Peculiars of *Pagham* and *Terring* in *Sussex*.

Dr. *George Harris*, one of the Chancellors of the Diocese of *Landaff*.

Dr. *William Macham*.

William Folkes, Esq; and *Edward Rusbworth*, Registers of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*.

Samuel Hill, Esq; Register of the High Court of Admiralty, Court of Appeals for Prizes, and Court of Delegates.

George Bellas, Deputy Register of the Court of Admiralty, and Court of Appeals for Prizes.

Edward Rusbworth, Deputy Register of the Court of Delegates.

William Bourgh, Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty.

Thomas Stone, his Deputy.

The Rev. <i>Thomas Herring</i> .	} Principal Registers of the Prerogative Court of <i>Canterbury</i> .
The Rev. <i>John Lawry</i> ,	
The Rev. <i>George Jubb</i> ,	
<i>William Legard</i> , <i>Peter St. Eloy</i> , <i>Henry Stevens</i> , their Deputies.	

Principal Clerks in the Prerogative Office.

Henry Collins,

John Cæsar,

Charles St. Eloy,

Godfrey Lee Farrant.

Thomas Potter, Esq;

George Gibson,

Edward Rusbworth, their Deputy.

} Principal Registers of the Province of *Canterbury*.

Mr. *Robert Jubb*, Register of the Faculty Office.

William Legard, *Peter St. Eloy*, *Henry Stevens*, his Deputies.

Mr. *William Skelton*, Register of the Diocese of *London*.

PROCTORS.

Thomas Tyndall, Esq; his Majesty's Proctor.

Mr. *William White*.

Mr. *Nathaniel Patten*.

Mr. *Henry Collins*.

Mr. *William Legard*.

Mr. *Richard Cheslyn*.

Mr. *Peter St. Eloy*.

Mr. *John Phillips*.

Mr. *Julius Cæsar*.

Mr. *William Skelton*.

Mr. *John Lee*.

Mr. *Robert Bogg*.

Mr. *Henry Farrant*.

Philip Crespigny, Esq; Proctor to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Mr. *Charles Alexander*.

Mr. *Henry Stevens*.

Mr. *William Taverner*.

Mr. *Godfrey Lee Farrant*.

Mr. *Edward Rusbworth*.

Mr. *Henry Major*.

Mr. *Richard Wootton*.

Mr.

Mr. *John Trenley.*
 Mr. *George Bellas.*
 Mr. *George Gosling.*
 Mr. *Thomas Adderley.*
 Mr. *Nathaniel Bishop.*
 Mr. *John Smith.*
 Mr. *William Abbot.*
 Mr. *Roger Altham.*
 Mr. *Wright Bateman.*
 Mr. *John Cæsar.*
 Mr. *Robert Longden.*
 Mr. *Josias Farrer.*
 Mr. *Jeffery Glasier.*
 Mr. *Thomas Fanshawe.*

Mr. *Mark Helman.*
 Mr. *Joseph Hughes.*
 Mr. *John Smart.*
 Mr. *John Grene.*
 Mr. *John Phillips.*
 Mr. *Edward Cheslyn.*
 Mr. *James Southgate.*
 Mr. *William Skelton, jun.*
 Mr. *John Chapman.*
 Mr. *John Stevens.*
 Mr. *William Gearing.*
 Mr. *Michael Fountain.*
 Mr. *William Pennard Willis.*

Proctors of the Court of Chivalry.

Mr. *William White.*
 Mr. *John Phillips.*
 Mr. *William Skelton.*
 Mr. *Philip Crespigny.*

N U M B E R LXXIII.

Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military Government of the
 City of LONDON.

ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT.

THE Right Reverend THOMAS, Lord Bishop of *London.*
 The Right Reverend Dr. Thomas Secker (Bishop of
Oxford), Dean of *St. Paul's.*

Dr. John Hume,	}	Canon Residentiaries.		
Dr. Richard Terrick,				
Dr. Philip Yonge,				
Dr. Edward Cobden,	}	Archdeacons of	{	<i>London,</i> <i>Essex,</i> <i>Middlesex,</i> <i>Colchester.</i>
Dr. Thomas Rutherford,				
Dr. Fifield Allen,				
Dr. Charles Moss,				
Dr. Francis Astry, <i>Treasurer.</i>				
Dr. Penylton Booth, <i>Chancellor.</i>				
Mr. Edmund Gibson, <i>Præcentor.</i>				

P R E B E N D A R I E S.

Mr. George Walker,	Oxgate,
Mr. Joseph Sims,	Ealdstreet,
Dr. Edward Cobden,	Caddington Minor,
Dr. Richard Terrick,	Ealdland,

Dr.

Dr. Thomas Secker, (Dean),	Portpool,
Dr. Francis Astry,	Hoxton,
Mr. Christopher Wilson,	Finbury,
Dr. Samuel Nicolls,	Caddington Major,
Dr. Richard Browne,	Tottenhall,
Mr. Edmund Gibson,	Cantlers,
Dr. Joseph Smith,	Newington,
Dr. Fifield Allen,	Pancrafs,
Dr. Richard Grey,	Mora,
Mr. Nicholas Webb,	Mapesbury,
Mr. Sherlock Willis,	Brownswood,
Mr. John Wickins,	Wenlakesbarn,
Mr. Stephen Unwin,	Broomsbury,
Dr. Thomas Church,	Chiswick,
Dr. Benjamin Bulkely,	Sneating,
Mr. Thomas Archer,	Rugmere,
Mr. Robert Gibson,	Chamberlainwood,
Mr. Hugh Wyatt,	Harleston,
Dr. John Wilcox,	Holborn,
Dr. John Hume,	Weldland,
Mr. Joseph Butler,	Islington,
Mr. George Secker,	Willesden,
Mr. Thomas Spateman,	Reculverland,
Dr. John Heylyn,	Neafdon,
Mr. Francis Stanley,	Twyford.
Dr. Philip Yonge,	Consumpta per Mare.

Sir Thomas Salusbury, Knt. LL. D. Commissary to the Dean and Chapter.

Hon. John Talbot, Esq; Steward of the Courts.

Marsh Dickinson, Esq; Sollicitor.

Edward Gilbert, Esq; Principal Register.

Mr. Gabriel Leaver, Deputy Register for Leafes.

Mr. Henry Collins, Deputy Register for Ecclesiastical Preferences.

Henry Flitcroft, Esq; Surveyor of St. Paul's.

Henry Flitcroft, Esq; Clerk of the Works.

Stephen Comyn, Esq; Receiver.

Twelve Minor Canons.

The Reverend

Mr. William Rayner, Sub-dean,	Mr. William Warnford,
Mr. Ben Mence, sen. Cardinal.	Mr. William Pinkney,
Mr. Thomas Hilman, jun. Cardinal.	Mr. Benjamin Pearse,
Mr. Edward Lloyd,	Mr. Anselm Bayly,
Mr. Francis Cooke,	Mr. William Fitzherbert,
	Mr. Moses Wight,
	<i>Vacancy.</i>

Six

Six Vicars Choral.

Dr. Maurice Greene,	Mr. Thomas Baildon,
Mr. David Cherriton,	Mr. William Savage,
Mr. Robert Wafs,	<i>Vacancy.</i>

Dr. Maurice Greene, Organist.

Mr. William Savage, Almoner, and Master of the Choristers.

Eight Choristers.

Jonathan Battishill,	James Trimmer,
Martin Rennoldson,	John Tolfon,
James Evance,	Rymer Griffith,
Thomas Sells,	John Soaper.

Four Virgers.

Daniel Blaney, Dean's Virger,	John Rowden,
Isaac Fawcett,	James Williamfon.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The Court of Aldermen, with their Wards.

Above the CHAIR.

T HE Right Honourable <i>Stephen Theodore Janssen</i> , Esq;			
Lord Mayor,	_____	_____	Bread-street.
Sir <i>John Barnard</i> , Knt.	_____	_____	Bridge without.
<i>William Benn</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Aldersgate.
Sir <i>Robert Ladbroke</i> , Knt.	_____	_____	Castle-Baynard.
Sir <i>William Calvert</i> , Knt.	_____	_____	Portfoken.
<i>John Blackford</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Cripplegate within and without.
<i>Francis Cokayne</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Cornhill.
<i>Robert Alsop</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Coleman-street.
Sir <i>Crisp Gascoyne</i> , Knt.	_____	_____	Vintry.
<i>Thomas Rawlinson</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Broad-street.
<i>William Moreton</i> , Esq; Recorder.			

Below the CHAIR.

Sir <i>Joseph Hankey</i> , Knt.	_____	_____	Langborn.
<i>William Baker</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Baishaw.
<i>Slingby Bethell</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Walbrook.
<i>Marsh Dickinson</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Queenhith.
Sir <i>Charles Asgill</i> , Knt.	_____	_____	Candlewick.
Sir <i>Richard Glyn</i> , Knt.	_____	_____	Dowgate.
<i>Thomas Chitty</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Tower.
<i>Matthew Blakiston</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Bishopsgate.
<i>Samuel Fludger</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Cheap.
	Q		Robert

<i>Robert Scott</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Aldgate.
<i>William Beckford</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Billinggate.
<i>John Porter</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Lime-street.
<i>William Alexander</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Cordwainer.
<i>William Bridgen</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Faringdon within.
<i>William Stephenson</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Bridge within.
<i>Richard Beckford</i> , Esq;	_____	_____	Faringdon without.

Samuel Fludyer, Esq; }
John Torriano, Esq; } SHERIFFS.

Sir Thomas Harrison, Knt. Chamberlain.
Thomas Garrard, Esq; Common-Serjeant.
Miles Man, Esq; Town-Clerk.

Sir Thomas Harrison, Knt. Receiver-General of the Land-Tax for the City of *London* and *Westminster*, and County of *Middlesex*.

Judges of the Sheriffs }
Court, } *Thomas Nugent*, Esq;
 } *Edward Williams*, Esq;

Four Common Pleaders.
Walter Long, Esq;
Paul Field, Esq;
Lomax Martyn, Esq; Serjeant
at Law,
Robert Vansittart, Esq;

John Shaw, Esq; Secondary of
the Poultry Compter.
John Bennett, Esq; Secondary
of Wood-street Compter.
Dutton Seaman, Esq; Comp-
troller of the Chamber.
Richard Chestyn, Esq; Remem-
brancer.
Mr. William Hufsey, Sollicitor.

Four Attorneys of the Mayor's
Court.
Mr. William Palmer,
Mr. William Hufsey,
Mr. Thomas Beach,
Mr. James Roberts.

Bridge-masters.
Mr. John Grant,
Mr. Hugh Rossiter.
Mr. Thomas Pattle, Hall-keeper.

Four Esquires of the Lord-
Mayor's House.
Heron Powney, Esq; Sword-
bearer.
Michael Lally, Esq; Common-
Hunt.
Peter Roberts, Esq; Common-
Cryer.
Roger Griffiths, Esq; Water-
Bailiff.

Three Serjeant-Carvers.
Mr. Deodatus Staverton,
Mr. Michael J Ans,
Mr. Thomas Wincop.

Three Serjeants of the Cham-
ber.
Mr. William Chancellor,
Mr. Samuel Sykes,
Mr. Richard Jackson.

Serjeant of the Channel.
Mr. David Cooper.

Yeomen of the Chamber.
Mr. Thomas Pattle,
Mr. Robert Brown.

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Four Yeomen of the Water-side.

Mr. Jonathan Bradley,
Mr. John Anderton,
Mr. John Carpenter,
Mr. Henry Wildey.

Yeoman of the Channel.
Mr. Joseph James.

Under Water-Bailiff.
Mr. George Hardy.

Six Young Men.
Mr. Thomas Christie,
Mr. John Jones,
Mr. George Rhodes,
Mr. Lestock Peacock,
Mr. William Heamans,
Mr. Henry Williams.

Two Meal-Weighers.
Mr. Robert Newton,
Mr. William Godfrey.

Two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs.
Mr. William Ladygran,
Mr. Edward Daintree.

Two Marshals.
Mr. Thomas Hurnall,
Mr. Henry Buck.

Eight Attorneys of the Sheriffs Court.
Mr. John Skynner,
Mr. Richard Richardson,
Mr. Adam Calamy,
Mr. John Edison,
Mr. John Sawile,
Mr. John Beard,
2 Vacant.

Two Prothonotaries.
Mr. Richard Dan, jun.
Vacant.

Mr. William Stewart, Clerk of the Papers at the Poultry Compter.

Mr. Joseph Tyler, Clerk of the Papers at Woodstreet Compter.

Four Clerk-Sitters at the Poultry Compter.

Mr. Peter Burton,
Mr. Thomas Hale,
Mr. William Stewart,
Mr. Samuel Savile.

Four Clerk-Sitters at Woodstreet Compter.

Mr. George Grew,
Mr. Thomas Sheppard,
Mr. William Calvert,
Mr. Richard Brooke.

Farmer of the Markets.
Leadenhall, ———
Honey-Lane and Fleet, Mr. Benjamin Crook.
Newgate, Messieurs Sewell,
Boult, and Chetwood.

Coroners for Middlesex.
Edward Umfreville, Esq;
George Grew, Esq;

Coroner for London.
Thomas Beach, Esq;

Mr. William Obreen, Auditor.
Mr. John Crumpe, Clerk of the Chamber.

Mr. John Priest, Clerk of the Court of Conscience.
Mr. ——— and Mr. Samuel Farley, Beadles of the same Court.

Mr. Richard Akerman, Keeper of Newgate.

Mr. Anthony Goodwin, Keeper of Ludgate.

Mr. George Mason, Keeper of the Poultry Compter.

Q 2 Mr.

Mr. James Leman, Keeper of
Wood-street Compter.

Mr. George Dance, Clerk of the
Works.

S O U T H W A R K.

Richard Roman, Esq; Justice
for the Borough.

Peter Roberts, Esq; Clerk
Comptroller of the Bridge-
Houfe.

Bamber Gascoyne, Esq; Steward
of the Borough.

William Stewart, Esq; Bailiff
of the Borough.

N U M B E R LXXIV.

*A LIST of the Deputies and Common-Council-
Men of the City of London, chosen the 21st of
December (being St. Thomas's Day) for the Year
1755. with the Alterations that have happened to
the 1st of June.*

*This * Mark denotes the New Members.*

Andersgate 8.

John Underwood, *Deputy*
Samuel Read
Joseph Rose
Samuel Bates
Samuel Ballard, *Deputy*
Robert Henshaw
Richard Reily
William Tyfer.

Aldgate 6.

Thomas Cockfedge, *Deputy*
Christopher Fullagar
John Hall
Stracy Till
John Platt
William Rogers.

Bassishaw 4.

William Coulthurst, *Deputy*
Francis Cooper, Esq;
Samuel Ellis
Thomas Fludyer.

Billingsgate 10.

George Woods, *Deputy*
Samuel Harris
Edward Robinson
John Cheaney
Henry Cowling
Thomas Merrick
John Reed
Charles Easton
William Harris
James Rositer.

Bishopsgate 14.

Thomas Long, *Deputy*
George Wyld
Samuel Palmer
William Cramond
Samuel Vickers
William Mottershed
Henry Hall, Esq;
John Pepys
William Hufsey
Richard Chapman
Uppington Bracee, *Deputy*

John

John Forty
Jonathan Farr
Calvert Benn.

Breadstreet 12.

Robert Cadye, *Deputy*
John Sedgwick
Anthony Plank
William Woolley
John Moorey
Thomas Skynner
William Robinson
* Edward Say
Thomas Smith
Jonathan Barnard
John Twyne
Edward Barwick.

Bridge 15.

James Hodges, *Deputy*
Coles Child
Clement Corderoy
William Post
Cornelius Owen
Benj. Silcock
Thomas Horne
Thomas Machin
Thomas Gillmore
James Howard
John Wathen
Richard Walkden
Joseph Gonson
George Baskerville
Gabriel Wright.

Broadstreet 10.

John Clarke, *Deputy*
John Cotterell
John Ellis
Thomas Warren
Samuel Guillum
Timothy Helmsley
Henry Kent
Robert Holden
Francis Magnus
Samuel Dolby.

Candlewick 8.

Samuel Gordon, *Deputy*
George Cunnick
George Middleton
George Dealtry
John Southby
Robert Kite
George Hoare
Thomas Bowers.

Castlebaynard 10.

Nathaniel Nash, *Deputy*
Benjamin Crook
John Willis
William Gyles
Robert Willis
John Pitway
* Henry Major, *jun.*
John Wilson
George Bellas, *Esq;*
John Hopkins.

Cheap 12.

John Skynner, *Esq;* *Deputy*
Samuel Sedgwick
Robert Waite
Charles Worrall
Philip Cooke
Thomas Wilkinson
Samuel Bridgman
* William Matthews
Thomas Nash
Robert Siddall
Thomas Burfoot
John Smith.

Colemanstreet 6.

Henry Pointer, *Deputy*
Richard Stratton
Roger Staples
* Henry Whitridge
John Saffory
Thomas Chaddocke.

Cordwainer 8.

William Reynolds, *Deputy*
 George Hayter
 John Lewis Paulhan
 George Hooker
 * William Blunt
 Josiah Colebrook
 Richard Lodge
 Richard Blunt.

Coznhill 6.

Francis Ellis, *Deputy*
 William Meadows
 John Young
 James Walton
 Thomas Cogan
 George Sherwin.

Cripplegate *within* 8.

Richard Molineux, *Deputy*
 Thomas Atkins
 * Thomas Dubois
 John Cartwright
 Robert Elliot
 Edward Sadler
 Holles Bull
 Robert Markland.

Cripplegate *without* 4.

John Wallington, *Deputy*
 Edward Farmer
 Francis Roberts
 * Thomas Whincop.

Dowgate 8.

John Abington, *Deputy*
 Daniel Machen
 William Watts
 Richard Swithin
 John Milward
 William Shemelt
 * Timothy Yeates
 Christopher Robinson.

Faringdon *within* 17.

Michael Martindale, *Deputy*
 Thomas Parr
 Robert Mohun
 John Fashion
 Edward Newman
 Richard Stephens
 * David Rice
 John Rivington
 Edward Say
 Maurice Griffith
 Randle Wicksted
 Joseph Sclater
 Samuel Seawell
 John Paterfon, *Esq;*
 Thomas Smith
 Richard Harwood
Vacancy.

Faringdon *without* 16.*St. Sepulchre's.*

Robert Gamon
 Samuel Beard
 John Hughes
 William Savage
 John King
 Thomas Nowell.

St. Andrew Holborn.

Christopher Horsnaile, *Deputy*
 William Hutton.

St. Dunstan West.

John Coles, *Deputy*
 Francis Fletcher
 * Samuel Willey.

St. Bride's.

Charles Gardner
 William Cogan
 John Burnell.

St. Martin's Ludgate.

Richard Nutt
 Stephen Preacher.

Langborn

Langbourn 10.

Robert Wilson, *Deputy*
 John Pope
 Edward Waldo
 Ingham Foster
 * Thomas Cole
 John Scrivenor
 * Richard West
 John Springett
 Thomas Griffin
 Monkhouse Davidson.

Lime Street 4.

Samuel Southouse, *Esq; Deputy*
 George Mason
 * Lancelot Shadwell
 * William Burgis.

Portoken 5.

Robert Pycroft, *Deputy*
 Philip Grafton
 Richard Bridgman
 Richard Wilson
 Lodowick Mansfield.

Queenhithe 6.

George Nelson, *Deputy*
 Richard Peers
 Richard Belfon
 Samuel Turner
 Richard Speed
 John Rily.

Tower 12.

Richard Roman, *Esq; Deputy*
 Richard Brooke
 Edward Floyd
 William Prowting
 Osmond Cooke
 Nicholas Nixon
 Francis Hutchins
 * Richard Alnut
 John Woodbridge
 Jonathan Granger
 John Trotman
 William Kilpin.

Wintry 9.

Thomas Gregg, *Deputy*
 John Gould
 Moses Alnutt
 Higgins Eden
 John Kent
 * Thomas Delamott
 James Wilkes
 Benjamin Gascoyne
 William Campbell.

Walbrook 8.

James Ennis, *Deputy*
 Joseph Blandford
 * William Whipham
 Basil Brown
 William Walter
 Nathaniel Thomas
 Robert Norris
 * Jonathan Whebell.

Total 236.

NUMBER LXXV.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

A LIST of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Lieutenancy for the City of London, by Commission under the Great-Seal of Great-Britain.

THE Right Honourable
STEPHEN THEODORE
JANSSEN, Esq; Lord-Mayor,
and the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being.
William Moreton, Esq; Recorder, and the Recorder for the Time being.

BARONETS.

Sir John Heathcote,
Sir Kenrick Clayton,
Sir Francis Haskins Eyles Stiles.

KNIGHTS.

Sir James Creed,
Sir Charles Eggleton,
Sir Thomas Hankey.

ESQUIRES.

Thomas Ashhurst,
Joseph Bell,
Peter Burrell,
Bryan Benson,
John Badcock,
Humphry Bell,
Nathaniel Brasley,
Meyrick Burrell,
William Braund,
John Bristow,
Daniel Booth,
Mathews Beachcroft,
Richard Coope,
Thomas Corbett,
Robert Cady,
Richard Chifwell,
Richard Chauncy,

Theodore Cock,
Windmills Crumpton,
James Carter,
Richard Clay,
Daniel Collyer,
John Daye,
Thomas Dineley,
John de Boyville,
John Edwards,
Zachary Foxall,
Kenelm Fawkener,
John Grant,
Richard Hodgson,
William Hulse,
William Hunt,
Thomas Hunt,
Miles Halfey,
Richard Jackson;
Clayton Kenrick,
Samuel Kent,
Matthew Kenrick,
John Knapton,
Robert Lovick,
John Lancashire,
James Lock,
Benjamin Longuett,
Daniel Midwinter,
Thomas Martin,
Roger Manwaring,
Robert Marsh,
William Marsh,
Richard Martin,
Nathaniel Newnham, *sen.*
Nathaniel Newnham, *jun.*
Samuel Nicholson,
John Ogilvie,
John Paine,

Arthur

Arthur Radcliffe,
Edward Radcliffe,
Thomas Rous,
Thomas Ridge,
Richard Ricards,
Charles Savage,
William Selwin,
John Skey,
Alexander Sheafe,
Thomas Salter,
Thomas Sikes,
Samuel Tatem,
William Townsend,

Jacob Tonson,
Peter Thomas,
Noah Titner,
John Woven,
William Willey,
Joseph Williams,
John Young,
Hitch Young.

Edward Grose, *Clerk.*
John Shipston, *Muste-Master.*
Paul Ferris, *Messenger.*
Robt Green, *Assistant-Messenger.*

NUMBER LXXVI.

A LIST of the Commission Officers in the Six Regiments of Militia of the City of London, 1755.

I. The BLUE REGIMENT.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 THE Hon. Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt. Col. | 5 Capt. Samuel Tagg. |
| 2 Thomas Pangbourne, Esq; Lieut. Col. | 6 Capt. Charles Applebee. |
| 3 John Daye, Esq; Major. | 7 Capt. Edward Cole. |
| 4 Capt. Peter Stutzer. | 8 Capt. Samuel Langfdale Palmer. |

LIEUTENANTS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Matthew Housman, Capt. Lieut. | 5 Arthur Rhodes. |
| 2 Peter Perimoni. | 6 Richard Bulkley. |
| 3 William Major. | 7 William Strother. |
| 4 John Bodily. | 8 William Evans. |

ENSIGNS.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 William Jones. | 5 Samuel Clark. |
| 2 Hugh Brodil. | 6 Henry Henderfon. |
| 3 John Chapman. | 7 George Dixon. |
| 4 George Warner. | 8 Pitman Stagg. |

II. The ORANGE REGIMENT.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. William Baker, Esq; Col. | 4 Capt. Thomas King. |
| 2 Richard Ricards, Esq; Lieut. Col. | 5 Capt. John Wilkins. |
| 3 John Favell, Esq; Major. | 6 Capt. Edward Finch. |
| | 7 Capt. Benjamin Rackstrow. |
| | 8 Capt. William Jackson. |

L I E U.

LIEUTENANTS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Joseph Hunt, Capt. Lieut. | 5 John Powell. |
| 2 Samuel Broadhurst. | 6 Francis Chester. |
| 3 Joseph Lowe. | 7 James West. |
| 4 Joseph Howse. | 8 |

ENSIGNS.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Robert Clawson. | 5 Joseph Webb. |
| 2 Samuel Freeman. | 6 James Marshall. |
| 3 John Tomkins. | 7 Richard Lee. |
| 4 William Whaley. | 8 |

III. The RED REGIMENT.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. Sir William Calvert, Knt. Col. | 4 Capt. William Harris. |
| 2 James Steere, Esq; Lieut. Col. | 5 Capt. John Dewilde. |
| 3 James Carrington, Esq; Major. | 6 Capt. Peter Duthoit. |
| | 7 Capt. William Johnson. |
| | 8 Capt. William Ricards. |

LIEUTENANTS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 James Tomkins, Capt. Lieu. | 5 Robert Willis. |
| 2 John Ranshall. | 6 Jeremiah Batley. |
| 3 John Whywall. | 7 William Caldwell. |
| 4 Stephen Baylis. | 8 John Painter. |

ENSIGNS.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Joseph Johnston. | 5 Timothy Barnard. |
| 2 Edward Yorke. | 6 James Duthoit. |
| 3 | 7 William Scotcher. |
| 4 Isaac Tillman. | 8 |

IV. The GREEN REGIMENT.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. Thomas Chitty, Esq; Col. | 4 Capt. Benjamin Cole, sen. |
| 2 Henry Tame, Esq; Lieut. Col. | 5 Capt. William Howes. |
| 3 Joseph Hickman, Esq; Maj. | 6 Captain James Miller. |
| | 7 Capt. Jeremiah Atkinson. |
| | 8 Capt. Benjamin Cole, jun. |

LIEUTENANTS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Lewis Davis, Capt. Lieut. | 5 Robert Downes. |
| 2 William Seager. | 6 William Saville. |
| 3 Robert Herne. | 7 John Rymer. |
| 4 William Killingworth. | 8 Leonard Boitoult. |

ENSIGNS.

ENSIGNS.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | | 5 | John Wiltshire. |
| 2 | Harris North. | 6 | Robert Watkinson. |
| 3 | John Fawcett. | 7 | Thomas Eales. |
| 4 | | 8 | John Collett. |

V. The YELLOW REGIMENT.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | The Hon. Samuel Fludyer, Esq; Col. | 4 | Capt. John Furnish. |
| | | 5 | Capt. John Lind. |
| 2 | Francis Nixon, Esq; Lieut. Col. | 6 | Capt. Aaron Lamb. |
| | | 7 | Capt. John Midgett. |
| 3 | Edward North, Esq; Major. | 8 | Capt. James Wheeley. |

LIEUTENANTS.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | Philip Oriel, Capt. Lieut. | 5 | |
| 2 | James Cartwright. | 6 | Thomas Booden. |
| 3 | James Byfeld. | 7 | George Wharton. |
| 4 | John Fuller. | 8 | |

ENSIGNS.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|------------------|
| 1 | | 5 | William Harris. |
| 2 | Kemble Nixon. | 6 | Francis Burford. |
| 3 | Robert Hart. | 7 | |
| 4 | | 8 | |

VI. The WHITE REGIMENT.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | The Hon. John Porter, Esq; Col. | 5 | Capt. Edward Wollstonecraft. |
| 2 | Coles Child, Esq; Lieut. Col. | 6 | Capt. John King. |
| 3 | Osmond Cooke, Esq; Major. | 7 | Capt. Robert Ratty. |
| 4 | Capt. Samuel Wills. | 8 | Capt. Richard Haine. |

LIEUTENANTS.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | George Price, Capt. Lieut. | 5 | Joseph York. |
| 2 | Robert Green. | 6 | |
| 3 | Edward York. | 7 | John Lumley. |
| 4 | John Stephens. | 8 | |

ENSIGNS.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | | 5 | John Weebo. |
| 2 | Henry Wardall. | 6 | |
| 3 | | 7 | Alexander Burt. |
| 4 | Matthew Jones. | 8 | |

Where there are no Names against the Figures, those Posts are now vacant.

NUM-

NUMBER LXXVII.

*A LIST of General and Field-Officers, with the
Dates of their Commissions.*

Captain-General.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE 7 March 1744-5

Generals of

Horse	{	Sir Robert Rich	—	29 March	1745
		Viscount Molesworth	—	28 Dec.	1746
Foot		Earl of Harrington	—	29 Dec.	1746
Horse		Sir John Ligonier	—	30 Dec.	1746

Lieutenant-Generals.

Baron de St. Hippolite	—	—	2 July	1739
Earl of Westmoreland	—	—	2 July	1739
Henry Cornwall	—	—	4 Feb.	1743 ²
Sir John Cope	—	—	7 Feb.	1743 ²
Roger Handasyd	—	—	29 March	1743
Henry Hawley	—	—	30 March	1743
Lord Tyrawley	—	—	31 March	1743
Charles Otway	—	—	28 May	1745
Lord Cadogan	—	—	30 May	1745
Philip Anstruther	—	—	31 May	1745
James St. Clair	—	—	4 June	1745
John Guise	—	—	7 June	1745
George Read	—	—	3 August	1747
Earl of Rothes	—	—	5 August	1747
Richard Onslow	—	—	6 August	1747
Henry Pulteney	—	—	8 August	1747
Sir Charles Howard	—	—	9 August	1747
Philip Bragg	—	—	10 August	1747
John Huske	—	—	11 August	1747
John Campbell	—	—	27 August	1747.
William Blakeney	—	—	11 Sept.	1747
Humphry Bland	—	—	12 Sept.	1747
James Oglethorpe	—	—	13 Sept.	1747
Lord Delawar	—	—	14 Sept.	1747
Duke of Marlborough	—	—	15 Sept.	1747
Henry Skelton	—	—	18 Sept.	1747
Edward Wolfe	—	—	20 Sept.	1747
Thomas Bligh	—	—	15 Sept.	1747

Thomas

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Thomas Fowke	— — —	18 Sept.	1747
Sir John Mordaunt	— — —	22 Sept.	1747
James Cholmondeley	— — —	23 Sept.	1747

Major-Generals.

James Cockran	— — —	23 March	1754
Richard Offarell	— — —	24 March	1754
Edward Richbell	— — —	25 March	1754
John Brown	— — —	26 March	1754
Peregrine Lascelles	— — —	27 March	1754
Sir John Bruce	— — —	28 March	1754
Edward Braddock	— — —	29 March	1754
John Folliot	— — —	30 March	1754
Thomas Murray	— — —	1 April	1754
James Stuart	— — —	1 May	1754
Lord John Murray	— — —	16 Feb.	1755
Earl of Loudoun	— — —	17 Feb.	1755
Maurice Bocland	— — —	18 Feb.	1755
Earl of Panmure	— — —	19 Feb.	1755
Lord George Beauclerc	— — —	20 Feb.	1755
William Herbert	— — —	21 Feb.	1755
Lord George Sackville	— — —	22 Feb.	1755
Earl of Ancram	— — —	23 Feb.	1755
Viscount Peterfham	— — —	24 Feb.	1755
Hugh Warburton	— — —	25 Feb.	1755
William Shirley	— — —	26 Feb.	1755
Sir William Pepperell	— — —	27 Feb.	1755
Duke of Bedford	— — —	28 Feb.	1755
Cuthbert Ellifon	— — —	1 March	1755
Duke of Ancafter	— — —	2 March	1755
Duke of Kingfton	— — —	3 March	1755
Marquis of Granby	— — —	4 March	1755
Earl of Cholmondeley	— — —	5 March	1755
Earl of Halifax	— — —	6 March	1755
Viscount Falmouth	— — —	7 March	1755
Earl Harcourt	— — —	8 March	1755
Earl of Powis	— — —	9 March	1755
Lord Edgecombe	— — —	10 March	1755
Earl of Sandwich	— — —	12 March	1755
Earl of Home	— — —	13 March	1755

Colonels.

James Kennedy	— — —	7 Feb.	1748
Lewis Dejean	— — —	9 April	17 6
Henry Conway	— — —	9 April	1746
James Abercrombie	— — —	16 April	1746
Earl of Albemarle	— — —	24 April	1746
Henry Holmes	— — —	12 May	1746
			Sir

Sir Andrew Agnew	—	—	25	August	1746
Robert Napier	—	—	25	Dec.	1746
Sir Richard Lyttelton	—	—	16	April	1747
Alexander Dury	—	—	5	Oct.	1747
Francis Leighton	—	—	1	Dec.	1747
Hedworth Lambton	—	—	1	Dec.	1747
Lord Robert Manners	—	—	2	Dec.	1747
John Mostyn	—	—	3	Dec.	1747
John Scott	—	—	4	Dec.	1747
Toby Rocayrol, Brevet	—	—	15	Feb.	1747 ⁷ / ₈
Edward Pole	—	—	15	Feb.	1747 ⁷ / ₈
John Waldegrave	—	—	25	Feb.	1747 ⁷ / ₈
John Jorden	—	—	15	March	1747 ⁷ / ₈
Peregrine Thomas Hopson	—	—	6	June	1748
Edward Cornwallis	—	—	23	March	1748 ⁸ / ₉
Edward Carr	—	—	27	April	1749
Lord Charles Hay	—	—	18	August	1749
George Boscawen	—	—	19	August	1749
Earl of Effingham	—	—	20	August	1749
George Howard	—	—	21	August	1749
Robert Rich	—	—	22	August	1749
Joseph Yorke	—	—	1	Nov.	1749
Sir John Whitefoord	—	—	18	Jan.	1749 ⁸ / ₉
William Kingsley	—	—	1	April	1750
Lord Cathcart	—	—	12	April	1750
Paul Mascareen, Brevet	—	—	1	June	1750
William Whitmore	—	—	29	Jan.	1750 ¹ / ₂
Sir Peter Halkett	—	—	26	Feb.	1750 ¹ / ₂
Alexander Durore	—	—	27	Feb.	1750 ¹ / ₂
William Belford	—	—	8	March	1750 ¹ / ₂
Bennet Noel	—	—	17	Dec.	1751
Lord George Bentinck	—	—	3	March	1752
John Parsons	—	—	4	March	1752
Lord Robert Bertie	—	—	4	March	1752
John Adlercron	—	—	14	March	1752
Philip Honeywood	—	—	17	March	1752
Thomas Dunbar	—	—	29	March	1752
John Lowrie	—	—	23	Dec.	1752
Julius Cæsar	—	—	12	May	1753
James Durand	—	—	22	Dec.	1753
George Walsh	—	—	22	Jan.	1754

Lieutenant-Colonels.

William Bellenden	3	Apr. 1733	Half Pay
Charles-William Pearce	1	Jan. 1738 ¹ / ₂	Half Pay
Mordaunt Cracherode	15	Dec. 1739	Governor of Fort St. Philip
			Richard

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN. 231

Richard Hemmington	3 May 1740	1st Reg. Foot Guards
James Paterfon	24 Jan. 1741	Lieu. Col. Reg. Marines
James Cunningham	25 Jan. 1741	Ditto
Charles Crosby	29 Jan. 1741	Kennedy's
John Horseman	2 Feb. 1741	Warburton's
Hugh Macguire	15 Feb. 1741	Half Pay
John Leighton	24 Apr. 1741	Lieutenant Gover. Fort William
Theodore Drury	30 Mar. 1742	Lieut. Col. of Marines
Nathaniel Mitchell	22 Sept. 1742	Half Pay
Andrew Robinson	9 June 1743	3d Reg. Foot Guards
John Campbell	25 Apr. 1745	Lord John Murray's
Charles Gordon	1 May 1745	Lieut. Col. of Marines
Marquis of Winchester	1 May 1745	Half Pay
Daniel Webb	27 May 1745	Conway's
John Coffeley	27 May 1745	Lieuten. Gov. Chelsea College
Francis Hildesley	27 May 1745	1st Reg. Foot Guards
Charles Perry	27 May 1745	2d Reg. Foot Guards
Lord Charles Manners	27 May 1745	3d Reg. Foot Guards
Philip Chenevix	1 June 1745	Lord Geo. Sackville's
Boteler Hutchinson	22 June 1745	Half Pay
John Arabin	22 June 1745	Bligh's
John Fitzwilliams	23 July 1745	1st Reg. Foot Guards
Robert Anstruther	30 July 1745	Anstruther's
William Acourt	7 Aug. 1745	2d Reg. Foot Guards
Charles Montagu	15 Aug. 1745	Bockland's
Robert Ellifon	1 Sept. 1745	Shirley's
William Strode	20 Sept. 1745	3d Reg. Foot Guards
Lord Lindores	20 Sept. 1745	3d Reg. Foot Guards
Earl of Lauderdale	20 Sept. 1745	Handaiyd's
John Stanwix	4 Oct. 1745	Deputy Quarter-Master General
Arthur Owen	4 Oct. 1745	Dep. Gov. Pendennis
Daniel Herring	4 Oct. 1745	Half Pay
William Congreve	4 Oct. 1745	Richbell's
Joseph Duffaux	4 Oct. 1745	Guise's
Matthew Sewell	4 Oct. 1745	
Thomas Brudenell	4 Oct. 1745	2d Dragoon Guards
Viscount Malpas	4 Oct. 1745	Half Pay
John Creed	4 Oct. 1745	Late Montagu's Carabineers
John Mordaunt	4 Oct. 1745	Late Kingston's
Gilbert Vane	4 Oct. 1745	Late Berkeley's
Alexander Vanderduffen	8 Oct. 1745	By Brevet
Samuel Mitchell	28 Oct. 1745	1st Reg. Foot Guards
John Parker	21 Nov. 1745	1st Reg. Foot Guards
E. of Glencairne, Brevet	29 Nov. 1745	Half Pay

John

John Forbes	24 Dec. 1745	2d Dragoons
Jeffrey Amhurst	25 Dec. 1745	1st Reg. Foot Guards
David Watson	18 Jan. 1748	Deputy Quarter-Master Gen. North Britain
John Lambton	24 Jan. 1748	2d Reg. Foot Guards
Charles Jefferyes	17 Feb. 1748	Effingham's
John Grey	17 Feb. 1748	Colonel Braddock's
Sir David Cunningham,	25 Feb. 1748	Home's
Timothy Carr	9 April 1746	1st Reg. Drag. Guards
Joseph Hudson	11 April 1746	1st Reg. Foot Guards
Sir Henry Erskine	16 April 1746	St. Clair's
John Duvernet	30 Apr. 1746	1st Troop H. G. Guards
George Jocelyne	8 May 1746	Bragg's
Charles Colvill	25 Aug. 1746	Panmure's
John Barrington	17 Sept. 1746	2d Reg. Foot Guards
George Lord Forbes	11 Oct. 1746	Fowke's
James Lockhart	2 Feb. 1748	Hay's
Archibald Douglass	4 Feb. 1748	Sir Rob. Rich's
Sherrington Talbot	5 Feb. 1748	Duroure's
Robert Armiger	7 Feb. 1748	1st Reg. Foot Guards
Court Knevett	9 Feb. 1748	3d Reg. Foot Guards
John Whitewell Griffin	18 Feb. 1748	3d Reg. Foot Guards
Studholm Hodgson	22 Feb. 1748	1st Reg. Foot Guards
George-Augustus Elliot	18 May 1747	2d Troop H. G. Guards
John Parslow	18 May 1747	1st Reg. Foot Guards
William Petitot	2 July 1747	Beauclerk's
Edward Whitemore	17 July 1747	Lord Robert Manners's
John Toovey	13 Sept. 1747	Hawley's
Thomas White	28 Nov. 1747	Pole's
John Owen	22 Dec. 1747	Whitefoord's
William Hickman	15 Feb. 1748	Huske's
James Francis Mercer	16 Feb. 1748	Pepperell's
John Thomas	17 Feb. 1748	2d Reg. Foot Guards
Edward Sandford	19 Feb. 1748	1st Reg. Foot Guards
William Browne	20 Feb. 1747	1st Reg. Foot Guards
Edmond Wynne	22 Feb. 1748	1st Reg. Foot Guards
John Boscawen	23 Feb. 1748	1st Reg. Foot Guards
John Prideaux	24 Feb. 1748	3d Reg. Foot Guards
Henry Whitley	15 Mar. 1748	Mordaunt's.
John Wilson	26 Mar. 1748	Major to 2d Troop of H. G. Guards
Justin Mac Carty	9 Apr. 1748	Half Pay
Edward Brown	11 May 1748	Browne's
Anthony Mayrac	22 Oct. 1748	Skelton's
Caroline Fred. Scott	5 Jan. 1748	Boscawen's
Christopher Clarges	15 Apr. 1749	Molesworth's
Samuel Bagshaw	15 Apr. 1749	Adlercron's

John

John Lafauille	27 Apr. 1749	Wolfe's
Thomas Burgefs	28 Apr. 1749	3d Foot Guards
John Colleton	29 Apr. 1749	1st Foot Guards
George Haldane	30 Apr. 1749	3d ditto
Lord Howe	1 May 1749	1st ditto
John Sebright	2 May 1749	1st ditto
George Gray	17 July 1749	1st Troop Horse Guards
Charles Clarke	24 July 1749	2d ditto
Ja. Ad. Dikinson Oughton	7 Aug. 1749	Stuart's
John Craufurd	9 Oct. 1749	Pulteney's
William Gansel	28 Nov. 1749	2d Foot Guards
George Monro	4 Jan. 1749	Otway's
Lord Barnard	6 Feb. 1749	2d Foot Guards
Cyrus Trapaud	13 Feb. 1749	Howard's
John Severn	23 Feb. 1749	Waldegrave's
Sir William Boothby	19 Mar. 1749	Loudon's
James Wolfe	20 Mar. 1749	Honeywood's
John Gore	12 April 1750	3d Foot Guards
Charles Handafyd	1 June 1750	Offarrell's
Charles Laurance	1 June 1750	Hopson's
George Cary	20 Nov. 1750	1st Foot Guards
James Murray	5 Jan. 1750	Jorden's
John Furbar	29 Jan. 1750	3d Foot Guards
Charles Craig	30 Jan. 1750	2d Foot Guards
Thomas Weldon	12 Feb. 1750	Parson's
William Ruffane	27 Feb. 1750	Rufane's
Robert Monckton	28 Feb. 1750	Lascelles's
Thomas Gage	2 Mar. 1750	Halkett's
John Guerin	3 Mar. 1750	Cope's
Borgard Michelson	8 Mar. 1750	Reg. Artillery
Courthorpe Clayton	27 Mar. 1751	Major to 1st Troop H.G. Guards
Maurice Johnson	28 Mar. 1751	1st Foot Guards
William Keppel	28 April 1751	1 ditto
George Wade	31 May 1751	3d Dragoon G.
Hamilton Lambert	28 June 1751	Holmes's
Charles Bucknall	2 Sep. 1751	Dep. Q. M. Gen. in Ire- land
Robert Dingley	17 Dec. 1751	2d Foot Guards
Cecil Forreiter	24 Jan. 1752	Murray's
James Forrester	4 Mar. 1752	3d Foot Guards
John Robinson	15 Mar. 1752	2d Foot Guards
Richard Pierfon	16 Mar. 1752	1st Foot Guards
Marcus Smith	3 June 1752	Robert Bertie's
Bigoe Armstrong	25 Nov. 1752	Folliot's
John Irwin	27 Nov. 1752	Lord Geo. Bentinck's
William Haviland	16 Dec. 1752	Blakeney's
James Clavering	23 Dec. 1752	2d Foot Guards
Richmond Webb	17 Feb. 1753	Leighton's

Robert Spragge	29 May 1753	Walsh's
Cadwallader Blayney	8 June 1753	2d Reg. Foot Guards
John Wells	9 June 1753	3d Foot Guards
Charles Vernon	10 June 1753	2d Reg. Foot Guards
Marisco Frederick	11 June 1753	3d Reg. Foot Guards
Rob. Dalrymple Horn	20 June 1753	St. Clair's
Francis Reynolds	20 June 1753	Reade's
Montagu Blomer	27 Aug. 1753	3d Reg. Foot Guards
Edward Urmston	23 Nov. 1753	1st Reg. Foot Guards
Earl of Dalhousie	2 Dec. 1753	1st Reg. Foot Guards
Edward Harvey	5 Jan. 1754	Cholmondeley's
James Thorne	22 Jan. 1754	Rich's
Stringer Lawrence Brevet	26 Feb. 1754	East-Indies
Septimius Robinson	29 May 1754	1st Reg. Foot Guards
Robert Abbott	5 June 1754	1st Troop Horse Guards
William Gardiner	26 June 1754	Ancram's
William Evelyn	27 Aug. 1754	
John Salter	28 Aug. 1754	
Thomas Erle	4 Sept. 1754	Dejean's
Richard Worge	4 Oct. 1754	late Waldegrave's
Ralph Burton	15 Oct. 1754	Dunbar's
Henry Gore	1 Dec. 1754	Cadogan's
James Johnston	2 Dec. 1754	Ligonier's
James Johnston	17 Dec. 1754	Warburton's
Montague Wilmot	— April 1755	Mostyn's

Majors.

Thomas Forth	10 May 1740	Half-pay
Richard Bowles	13 Mar. 174½	Lieut. Gov. of Pendennis
Peter Chaban	31 Aug. 1744	Mordaunt's
Richard Bendish	1 May 1745	Marine's
Charleton Leighton	1 May 1745	ditto
Urmston Peppys	1 June 1745	Lord Geo. Sackville's
John Reed	22 June 1745	Colonel Rich's
John Mompeffon	27 Sept. 1745	Lord Geo. Bentinck's
Francis Grant	1 Oct. 1745	Lord John Murray's
Charles-Henry Colins	4 Oct. 1745	Major to Tower
James Burleigh	4 Oct. 1745	Marines
William Johnston	4 Oct. 1745	
William Hepburn	4 Oct. 1745	Campbell's
Thomas Bate	4 Oct. 1745	Harcourt's
Robert Mitford	4 Oct. 1745	Half-pay
Chiverton Hartop	4 Oct. 1745	Lieut. Gov. Plymouth
John Young	4 Oct. 1745	Bolton's
George Marriot	4 Oct. 1745	Earl of Cholmondeley's
Mathew Swiney	4 Oct. 1745	late Montagu's Carabin.
Charles Guerin	4 Oct. 1745	Montagu's Ordnance
Scot Floyer	4 Oct. 1745	Gower's

Charles Durand	29 Nov. 1745	Half-pay
John Littlehales	30 April 1746	Shirley's
William Browne	12 May 1746	Half-pay
George Moncriefe	23 May 1746	Anstruther's
William Thompson	24 Aug. 1746	1st Reg. Drag. Guards
John Crosbie	25 Aug. 1746	Campbell's
William Markham	14 Dec. 1746	Lascelles's
George Williamfon	22 June 1747	
Robert Douglass	2 July 1747	Lord Geo. Beauclerk's
William Robinson	5 Dec. 1747	Skelton's
Charles Duterme	5 Dec. 1747	
John Barnard	22 Feb. 1747	Huske's
James Otway	26 Feb. 1747	Half-pay
Richard Corbett	11 May 1748	Browne's
Francis Stewart	16 Oct. 1748	Conway's
Henry Richardson	4 Feb. 1748	Mostyn's
Henry Stamer	14 May 1749	Bligh's
Benjamin Carpenter	24 July 1749	Cadogan's
Thomas Buck	7 Aug. 1749	Stuart's
Thomas Lister	9 Oct. 1749	Pulteney's
Campbell Dalrymple	3 Jan. 1749	Cholmondeley's
Alexander Mackay	13 Feb. 1749	Howard's
George Crauford	1 June 1750	Otway's
Hungerford Lutterell	1 June 1750	Warburton's
Andrew Rollo	1 June 1750	Offarrell's
Woolaston Pynn	1 June 1750	Bocland's
George Preston	29 Nov. 1750	Campbell's
Ruffel Chapman	1 Mar. 1750	Halkett's
Mark Renton	2 Mar. 1750	Braddock's
Henry Hart	3 Mar. 1750	Effingham's
William Godfrey	4 Mar. 1750	Cornwallis's
John Parsons	5 Mar. 1750	Lord Albemarle's
William Taylor	6 Mar. 1750	Leighton's
Norton Knatchbull	30 April 1751	Panmure's
Demetrius James	2 May 1751	Kennedy's
William Fitz Thomas	3 May 1751	Howard's
James Bailie	19 June 1751	Dejean's
Archibald Montgomery	28 June 1751	Lord Robert Manners's
Charles Vignoles	28 June 1751	Holmes's
James Gislbourn	19 Aug. 1751	Loudon's
Arthur Morrice	20 Aug. 1751	Richbell's
John Worge	24 Jan. 1752	Handasyde's
William Sparks	3 Mar. 1752	Dunbar's
John Donaldson	3 Mar. 1752	Lord Robert Bertie's
William East	11 Oct. 1752	Herbert's
Samuel Brown	12 Oct. 1752	Sir Robert Rich's
Peter Parr	25 Nov. 1752	Folliott's

Charles Owen	13 Dec. 1752	Th. Murray's
Alexander Dunlop	16 Dec. 1752	Blakeney's
Charles Lord Moore	16 Dec. 1752	Whitefoord's
Robert Scott	23 Dec. 1752	Guise's
James Moleworth	17 Feb. 1752	Fowke's
Thomas Wilkinson	21 Mar. 1752	Honeywood's
Park Pepper	29 May 1752	Walsh's
Digby Berkley	11 June 1752	Lord Cha. Hay's
George Friend	20 June 1752	late Waldegrave's
Owen Wynn	20 June 1752	Reade's
Nehemiah Donellan	27 Aug. 1752	Wolfe's
Hunt Walsh	28 Aug. 1754	Bragg's
Byam Crump	29 Nov. 1752	Duroure's
James Wharton	5 Jan. 1754	Cope's
Verney Lovett	14 Feb. 1754	Aldertron's
William Hill	12 Mar. 1754	Moleworth's
William Farquhar	12 Mar. 1754	Jorden's
Nathanael Bateman	5 June 1754	1st Troop H. Guards
James Mure Campbell	26 June 1754	Ancram's
Philip Jennings	21 Aug. 1754	1st Troop Horse Guards
James Faviere	4 Sept. 1754	St. Clair's
James Balaguire	4 Sept. 1754	Pole's
John Pomeroy	4 Sept. 1754	Waldegrave's
George Scott	4 Oct. 1754	Earl of Home's
Charles Craven	24 Oct. 1754	
Sir James St. Clair	7 Oct. 1754	Dep. Q. M. North Am.
John Handfield	15 Oct. 1754	Hopson's
Bartholomew Gallatin	1 Dec. 1754	Hawley's
Francis Desmarette	2 Dec. 1754	2d Tp. Horse Guards
Charles Shipman	17 Dec. 1754	Royal Reg. Horse Blues
William Augustus Pitt	28 Jan. 1755	Mordaunt's

A-LIST of the Colonels of his Majesty's Land-Forces; shewing the respective Regiments they command.

H O R S E.

Commanders.

1st Troop of Horse Guards
 2d ditto
 1st Troop Horse Gren. Guards
 2d ditto
 3d Royal Reg. of Horse Guards
 Blue
 1st Regiment Horse
 2d ditto
 3d ditto, or King's Carabineers
 4th ditto

Lord *Delawar*
 Lord *Cadogan*
 Lieut. Gen. *Richard Onslow*
 Lord Viscount *Petersham*
 Sir *John Ligonier*
 Major Gen. *John Brown*
 Lieut. Gen. *Thomas Bligh*
 Lord *George Sackville*
 Colonel *Conway*

Dragoon Guards.

1st, or the King's Regiment
 2d, or Queen's Regiment
 3d Regiment

Lieut. Gen. *Bland*
 Major General *Herbert*
 Sir *Charles Howard*

Dragoons.

1st, or Royal Regiment
 2d, or Royal *North Brit.* Reg.
 3d, or King's own Regiment
 4th Regiment
 5th, or Royal *Irish* Regiment
 6th, or *Inniskilling* Reg.
 7th, or Queen's Regiment
 8th Regiment
 9th Regiment
 10th Regiment
 11th Regiment
 12th Regiment
 13th Regiment
 14th Regiment

Lieut. Gen. *Hawley*
 Lieut. Gen. *Campbell*
 Earl of *Albemarle*
 Sir *Robert Rich*
 Lord Viscount *Molesworth*
 Lieut. Gen. *Cholmondeley*
 Sir *John Cope*
 Colonel *Waldegrave*
 Lieut. Gen. *Read*
 Sir *John Mordaunt*
 Earl of *Ancram*
 Sir *John Whitefoord*
 Colonel *Moslyn*
 Colonel *Dejean*

F O O T.

1st Reg. of Foot Guards
 2d, or Coldstream Regiment
 3d, or *Scotch* Regiment

The D U K E
 Lord *Tyravley*
 Earl of *Rothes*

1st Reg. or the *Royals*
 2d Reg. or the *Queen's*
 3d Reg. or the *Buffs*
 4th Reg. or the King's own
 5th Regiment

Lieut. Gen. *St. Clair*
 Lieut. Gen. *Fowke*
 Colonel *Howard*
 Colonel *Robert Rich*
 Lord *George Bentinck*

6th Regiment	Lieut Gen. <i>Guise</i>
7th Reg. or Royal <i>Eng.</i> Fuzil.	Lord <i>Robert Bertie</i>
8th Reg. or the King's	Lieut. Gen. <i>Wolfe</i>
9th Regiment	late <i>Waldegrave</i>
10th Regiment	Colonel <i>Pole</i>
11th Regiment	Colonel <i>Bocland</i>
12th Regiment	Lieut. Gen. <i>Skelton</i>
13th Regiment	Lieut. Gen. <i>Pulteney</i>
14th Regiment	Colonel <i>Braddock</i>
15th Regiment	Colonel <i>Jorden</i>
16th Regiment	Lieut. Gen. <i>Handysyd</i>
17th Regiment	Major Gen. <i>Richbell</i>
18th Reg. or Royal <i>Irish</i>	Major Gen. <i>Folliott</i>
19th Reg.	Lord <i>George Beauclerk</i>
20th Reg.	Colonel <i>Honywood</i>
21st Reg. or Royal <i>Scots</i> Fuzil.	Earl of <i>Pannure</i>
22d Reg.	Major Gen. <i>Offarrell</i>
23d Reg. or Royal <i>Welsh</i> Fuzil.	Lieut. Gen. <i>Huske</i>
24th Reg.	Colonel <i>Cornwallis</i>
25th Reg.	Earl of <i>Home</i>
26th Reg.	Lieut. Gen. <i>Anstruther</i>
27th Reg. or <i>Innis killing</i>	Lieut. Gen. <i>Blakeney</i>
28th Regiment	Lieut. Gen. <i>Bragg</i>
29th Reg.	Colonel <i>Boscarwen</i>
30th Reg.	Earl of <i>Loudon</i>
31st Reg.	Colonel <i>Holmes</i>
32d Reg.	Colonel <i>Leighton</i>
33d Reg.	Lord <i>Charles Hay</i>
34th Reg.	Earl of <i>Effingham</i>
35th Reg.	Lieut. Gen. <i>Oirway</i>
36th ditto	Lord <i>Robert Manners</i>
37th ditto	Major General <i>Stuart</i>
38th ditto	Colonel <i>Duroure</i>
39th ditto	Colonel <i>Adlercron</i>
40th ditto	Colonel <i>Hopson</i>
41st ditto, or Invalids	Colonel <i>Parsons</i>
42d ditto	Lord <i>John Murray</i>
43d ditto	Colonel <i>Kennedy</i>
44th ditto	Sir <i>Peter Halkett</i>
45th ditto	Colonel <i>Warburton</i>
46th ditto	Major Gen. <i>Tho. Murray</i>
47th ditto	Major Gen. <i>Lascelles</i>
48th ditto	Colonel <i>Dunbar</i>
49th ditto	Colonel <i>Walsh</i>
40th dito	Colonel <i>Shirley</i>
51st ditto	Sir <i>William Pepperell</i>
5	

The Charge of his Majesty's Guards, Garrisons, and other Land Forces, for the Year 1755.

	Number.	Total Men.	For 365 Days.		Total.	
			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
H O R S E.						
Two Troops of Horse { Guards.	362		34699	6 8		
Grenadier Guards.	353		21614	1 8		
Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.	337	1052	26876	3 4	83189	11 8
D R A G O O N S.						
1st or King's Regiment of Dragoon Guards.	426		21547	3 4		
2d or Queen's Regiment of ditto. }	570		29352	1 8		
3d Regiment of ditto. }	285		14676	0 10		
Royal Regiment of Dragoons.						
7 Regiments more of the like Numbers, viz.						
2d or Royal British Dragoons, 3d, 4th, 6th, }	1995		102732	5 10	168307	11 8
7th, 10th, and 11th, ditto. }		3276				
F O O T.						
1st Regiment of Foot Guards.	2285		55410	0 10		
2d or Coldstream ditto.	2936		28466	19 2	83877	0 0
3d or Scotch Regiment ditto.		5221				
Carried forward		9549			335374	3 4

	Number.	Total Men.	For 365 Days.		Total.	
			l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.
Brought Forward						
3d Foot, or Buffs.	815	9549	15217	9 2	335374	3 4
18 Regiments more of the like Numbers, viz. 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, } 25th, 26th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 36th, and 37th. }	14670	15485	273914	5 0		
* This Regiment being Fusiliers (the Royal English) has 20 Lieutenants instead of 11 Lieutenants and 9 Ensigns; which makes an additional Charge of 9 s. per diem, amounting to					289131	14 2
INVAIIDS.					164	5 0
41 Regiment Colonel Parsons.	515		9906	14 2		
25 Independent Companies.	1300	1815	22584	7 6		
General and Staff Officers.			16000	0 0	32491	1 8
34 Garrisons, with Fire and Candle.			37132	2 11		
Contingencies upon Account.			20000	0 0		
		26849			73132	2 11
Total for Forces in Great Britain.					£ 730293	7 1
G I B R A L T A R.						
6th Lieutenant General John Guise.	815		15217	9 2		
13 Pulteney. 14 Braddock. 21 Royal North } British Fusiliers, Panmure. }	2445		45652	7 6		
Officers of the Garrison with Contingencies upon Account.			3749	12 4		
— Carried forward		3260			64619	9 0

	Number.	Total Men.	For 365 Days.	Total.
			<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Brought forward	—	3260		64619 9 0
<i>MINORCA.</i>				
4th Colonel Robert Rich.	—	—		
23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Huske.	815	—	15217 9 2	
24th Cornwallis. 34th Lord Charles Hay.	2445	—	45652 7 6	
Officers of the Garrison, with Contingencies upon Account.	—	—	5871 18 9	
	—	3260		66741 15 5
<i>PLANTATIONS.</i>				
38 Duroure, . . . Leeward Islands.	394	—	9748 10 10	
39 Adlerscron, . . . East Indies.	977	—	18082 14 2	
40 Hopson, . . . Nova Scotia.	1145	—	20175 7 6	
45 Warburton, . . . Ditto.	2290	—	40350 15 0	
47 Lafcelles, . . . Ditto.	733	—	15381 14 2	
49 Walsh, . . . Jamaica.	—	—		
	—	5539		103739 1 8
<i>COMPANIES.</i>				
4 New York.	445	—	7141 16 8	
3 South Carolina.	345	—	5830 17 6	
1 Providence.	150	—	2466 15 10	
1 Bermuda.	58	—	1049 7 6	
	—	998		16488 17 6
Carried forward	—	13057		251589 3 7

	Number.	Total Men.	For 365 Days.		Total.
			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Brought forward	—	13057	—	—	251589 3 7
G A R R I S O N S.	—	—	—	—	—
At Annapolis, Canis, Placentia, and St. John's	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland.	—	—	—	—	2870 12 6
P R O V I S I O N S.	—	—	—	—	—
Hopson's and Warburton's at Nova Scotia, deducting 4 <i>d.</i> per Diem out of the Subsidy of each	—	—	5678 15 10	—	—
Non-commission Officer, and private Man.	—	—	24000 0 0	—	—
4 Regiments at Gibraltar.	—	—	456 5 0	—	—
Independent Company at Providence.	—	—	—	—	30135 0 10
N O R T H A M E R I C A.	—	—	—	—	—
44 . . . Dunbar.	1145	—	20175 7 6	—	—
48 . . . Haikett.	—	—	—	—	—
50 . . . Shirley.	—	—	60526 2 6	—	—
51 . . . Pepperell.	—	4580	—	—	—
Forces { In the Plantations, &c.	—	17637	—	—	365295 6 11
{ In Great Britain.	—	26849	—	—	730293 7 1
Total	—	44486	—	—	£ 1095589 14 0

CHELSEA

	Number.	Total Men.	For 365 Days.		Total.
			l.	s. d.	l. s. d.
C H E L S E A H O S P I T A L.					
Out-Pensioners, at 5 d. per Diem.	8422	—	640	42 5 10	
Letter-Men, at 12 d. per Diem.	100	—	1825	0 0	
Serjeants, 9 d. per Diem.	31	—	424	6 3	
			66291	12 1	
From whence deduct out of the Poundage-Account of the Forces, applicable to this Service.	—	—	—	6500 0 0	59791 12 1
General and Staff-Officers in N O R T H A M E R I C A.					
			l.	s. d.	
General and Commander in Chief.	—	—	3650	0 0	
Two Aids de Camp.	—	—	365	0 0	
Secretary.	—	—	182	10 0	
Major of Brigade.	—	—	182	10 0	
Deputy Quarter Master General.	—	—	182	10 0	
Commissary of { Musters.	—	—	365	0 0	
Stores.	—	—	365	0 0	
Provost Marshal.	—	—	45	12 6	
					5338 2 6
Contingencies upon Account.	—	—	—	—	2000 0 0
Carried forward	—	—	—	—	£ 7338 2 6

Officers

	For 365 Days.			Total.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought forward				7338	2	6
<i>Officers of the Hospital.</i>						
Director, for himself and Clerk.	—	—	—			
Two { Surgeons, each 10 <i>s.</i> per Diem.	1	5	0	456	5	0
Master { Apothecaries, Ditto.	1	0	0	365	0	0
Three { Surgeons Mates, each 5 <i>s.</i> per Diem.	0	15	0	365	0	0
Matron. { Apothecaries, ditto.	0	15	0	275	15	0
	0	2	6	273	15	0
				45	12	6
	4	17	6	1779	7	6
				£	9117	10 0

A LIST of his Majesty's Forces in Ireland.

H O R S E.

Colonel *John Brown's* Regiment.
 Lieutenant General *Thomas Bligh's*.
 Lord *George Sackville's*.
 Colonel *Conway's*.

D R A G O O N S.

Lord *Molesworth's*.
 Colonel *Waldegrave's*.
 Lieutenant General *Read's*.
 Sir *John Whitefoord's*.
 Colonel *Moslyn's*.
 Colonel *Dejean's*.

F O O T.

Lieutenant General *St. Clair's*.
 Lieutenant General *Fozwkes's*.
 Lord *Robert Bertie's*.
 Colonel *Edward Pole's*.
 Colonel *John Jorden's*.
 Lieutenant General *Handasyd's*.
 Major General *Richbell's*.
 ————— *Folliot's*.
 ————— *Offarrell's*.
 Earl of *Home's*.
 Lieutenant General *Anstruther's*.
 ————— *Blakeney's*.
 ————— *Bragg's*.
 Colonel *Boscarwen's*.
 Earl of *Loudoun's*.
 Lieutenant General *Otway's*.
 Lord *John Murray's*.
 Colonel *Kennedy's*.
 Major General *Murray's*.

List of the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in Great-Britain.

Berwick,	{ Governor,	Lieutenant General <i>Guise</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Lieut. Colonel <i>John Barrington</i> .
Blacknefs,	Governor,	<i>Charles Hope Weir, Esq;</i>
Calshot Castle,	Governor,	<i>William Knopson</i> .
Carlisle,	{ Governor,	Lieut. Col. <i>John Stanwix</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	<i>Gromwell Ward</i> .
Chester,	{ Governor,	Earl of <i>Cholmondeley</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Major General <i>Cholmondeley</i> .
Cinque-Ports,	{ Lord Warden,	Duke of <i>Dorset</i> .
	{ Lieut. of <i>Dover</i> Castle,	Sir <i>Thomas Hales</i> .
	{ Deputy Lieut. ditto,	<i>John Del. liegh</i> .
Dunbarton Castle,	{ Governor,	<i>John Earl of Cassilles</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	<i>Robert Turnbull</i> .
Dartmouth,	Governor,	<i>Arthur Holdsworth</i> .
Edinburgh Castle,	{ Governor,	Lieut. Gen. <i>Humphrey Bland</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	<i>Richard Coren</i> .
Gravesend and Til-	{ Governor,	Lord <i>Cadogan</i> .
bury Fort,	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Sir <i>M. Lambert</i> .
Guernsey,	{ Governor,	Lord <i>De la War</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Captain <i>Charles Strahan</i> .
Hull,	{ Governor,	Lieutenant Gen. <i>Pulteney</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Lord <i>Robert Manners</i> .
Hurst Castle,	Governor,	Sir <i>Henry Bellenden</i> .
Inverness,	{ Governor,	Sir <i>Charles Howard</i> .
	{ Deputy-Governor,	Major <i>William Caulfield</i> .
Jersey,	{ Governor,	Lieutenant Gen. <i>Huske</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	<i>George Collingwood</i> .
Landguard Fort,	{ Governor,	Lord <i>George Beauclerk</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	<i>Philip Thicknesse</i> .
St. Maws,	Captain,	Colonel <i>Duroure</i> .
Pendennis,	{ Governor,	Lieutenant Col. <i>Arthur Owen</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	<i>Richard Bowles</i> .
Plymouth,	{ Governor,	Sir <i>John Ligotier</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Major <i>Chas. Hartop</i> .
Portland Castle,	Governor,	<i>Sydenham Williams</i> .
Portsmouth,	{ Governor,	Lieutenant Gen. <i>Henry Hawley</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Captain <i>John Murray</i> .
South-Sea Castle,	Deputy-Governor,	Captain <i>Smith</i> .
Sheerness,	{ Governor,	Sir <i>John Mirandaunt</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Captain <i>Evans</i> .
Scilly Islands,	{ Governor,	Earl of <i>Godolphin</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	<i>George Boscawen</i> .
Scarborough Castle,	Governor,	
Sterling Castle,	{ Governor,	Earl of <i>Loudoun</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Col. <i>Abercrombie</i> .
Tynmouth,	{ Governor,	Sir <i>Andrew Agnew</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	<i>Thomas Lacey</i> .
Tower,	{ Constable,	Lord <i>Cornwallis</i> .
	{ Lieutenant,	Marquis of <i>Winchester</i> .
	{ Deputy,	<i>Charles Rainsford, Esq;</i>
Upnor,	Governor,	Lieutenant Col. <i>Dean</i> .
Fort William,	{ Governor,	Lieutenant General <i>Onslow</i> .
	{ Deputy-Governor,	Lieutenant Col. <i>Leighton</i> .
Windfor,	{ Governor,	Earl of <i>Cardigan</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Lieutenant Col. <i>Brudenell</i> .
N. Yarmouth,	Governor,	Colonel <i>Townsend</i> .
<i>Isle of Wight</i> ,	{ Governor,	Earl of <i>Portsmouth</i> .
	{ Lieutenant-Governor,	Colonel <i>Henry Holmes</i> .
Sandown,	Captain,	
Yarmouth Castle,	Captain,	<i>David Worteley</i> .

Cranbrook

Cranbrook Castle,	Captain,	Colonel G. Howard.
Cows Castle,	Captain.	Alexander Trapaud.
Fort Augustus,	{ Governor,	George Trought.
	{ Deputy Governor,	

The Charge of his Majesty's Garrisons.

For B E R W I C K.

Sal. per Diem.
l. s. d.

The whole Pay, <i>per Diem</i> , amounts to (including that of the Governor of the Town and Castle),	{	2	11	7
And for the Support of his Barony, as Governor of the said Town, — — — — —	}	0	16	3
To the Lieutenant-Governor, — — — — —		0	10	0
For the Pay of <i>Blacknefs</i> Castle, including 16s. 5d. to the Governor, — — — — —	}	1	17	12
The Pay of <i>Calshot</i> Castle amounts to — — — — —		0	6	6
<i>Carlisle</i> , — — — — —		1	5	0
<i>Chester</i> , — — — — —		1	4	0
<i>Clifford's Fort</i> , near <i>Tinmouth</i> , — — — — —		0	6	0
The Pay of the <i>Cinque-Ports</i> , including the Lord Warden, 1 l. 5 s. 4½ d. and the Lieutenant of <i>Dover</i> Castle, amounts to — — — — —	}	4	12	10
<i>Dumbarton</i> Castle, — — — — —		3	11	9¼
<i>Dartmouth</i> , — — — — —		0	18	0
<i>Edinburgh</i> Castle, — — — — —		6	12	7¼
<i>Gravesend</i> and <i>Tilbury</i> together, — — — — —		2	10	11¾
<i>Guernsey</i> , inclusive of the Governor, — — — — —		1	2	8
<i>Hull</i> , &c. — — — — —		3	4	0½
<i>Hurst</i> Castle, — — — — —		0	14	4
<i>Holy Island</i> , — — — — —		0	3	0
<i>Jersey</i> , exclusive of the Governor, — — — — —		1	2	0
<i>Landguard</i> Fort, — — — — —		0	16	0
<i>St. Marks</i> , — — — — —		0	10	6
<i>Pendennis</i> , — — — — —		1	7	7½
<i>Plymouth</i> , and <i>St. Nicholas</i> Castle, 3 l. 10 s. 7 d. including the Governor, — — — — —	}	5	13	3¾
<i>Portland</i> Castle, — — — — —		0	8	2
<i>Portsmouth</i> , including the Governor, 1 l. 18 s. 4 d. and Lieutenant-Governor 10 s. amounts to — — — — —	}	5	2	0
<i>South-Sea</i> Castle, — — — — —		0	8	0
<i>Sheerness</i> , including to the Governor, 16 s. 5 d. ¼ and Lieutenant-Governor, 10 s. amounts to — — — — —	}	2	12	11½
<i>Scilly Island</i> , — — — — —		0	18	0
<i>Scarborough</i> Castle, — — — — —		0	3	10½
<i>Sterling</i> , including to the Governor, 16 s. 5 d. ¼ and Lieutenant-Governor, amounts to — — — — —	}	6	10	1¼
<i>Tinmouth</i> Castle, consisting only of a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, amounts to — — — — —	}	1	6	5¼
Total		59	6	7

Tower of L O N D O N.

	Sal. per Diem.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Constable and Chief Governor, ———	2	14	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lieutenant, ———	1	18	4
Deputy-Lieutenant, ———	1	0	0
Chaplain, ———	0	6	8
Tower-Major, ———	0	10	0
Surgeon, ———	0	2	6
Master-Gunner, ———	0	2	0
Four other Gunners, 1 <i>s.</i> each, ———	0	4	0
Gentleman-Porter, ———	0	4	7 $\frac{3}{8}$
Forty Yeomen Warders, 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> each, —	2	6	8
Physician, ———	0	10	0
Apothecary, ———	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gentleman-Gaoler, ———	0	3	10
Water-Pumper, ———	0	0	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
Yeoman-Porter, for Oil and Candle for the Gates, —	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scavenger, ———	0	0	4
Clock-keeper and Bell ringer, ———	0	0	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Repairs, Intelligence, and sweeping the Chimneys, —	0	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fuel for the Warders, ———	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total	10	7	9 $\frac{1}{8}$

Upnor Castle, including Upnor, Cockhamwood, and } Gillingham, ———	1	13	0
Fort William, ———	3	3	4
Windsor Castle, including to the Governor 3 <i>l.</i> } 4 <i>s.</i> 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> ———	3	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Yarmouth, ———	0	14	0
Isle of Wight, comprizing Sandown Fort, Yarmouth } Castle, Carisbrook Castle, and Cowes Castle, in- } cluding to the Governor 1 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>d.</i> To the } Lieutenant-Governor 1 <i>l.</i> The whole is }	5	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
To St. James's Park Gunners, ———	0	15	6

Regulation of Fire and Candle for the several Guards and Barracks
in the Garrisons hereafter mentioned.

	Sal. per Ann.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For Berwick, ———	300	0	0
Blackness Castle, ———	10	0	0
Calshot Castle, ———	10	0	0
Carlisle, ———	36	0	0
4	Chester,		

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

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<i>Chester,</i>	— — — — —	30	0	0
<i>Cinque-Ports,</i>	— — — — —	18	0	0
<i>Dumbarton Castle,</i>	— — — — —	30	0	0
<i>Dartmouth,</i>	— — — — —	18	5	0
<i>Edinburgh Castle,</i>	— — — — —	20	0	0
<i>Gravesend and Tilbury,</i>	— — — — —	73	0	0
<i>Guernsey,</i>	— — — — —	40	0	0
<i>Hull, and the Blockhouse,</i>	— — — — —	237	0	0
<i>Hurst Castle,</i>	— — — — —	18	0	0
<i>Jersey Island,</i>	— — — — —	63	0	0
<i>Landguard Fort,</i>	— — — — —	18	0	0
<i>St. Marks,</i>	— — — — —	10	0	0
<i>Pendennis,</i>	— — — — —	18	0	0
<i>Plymouth,</i>	— — — — —	91	0	0
<i>St. Nicholas Island, and Mount Batten,</i>	— — — — —	36	0	0
<i>Portland Castle,</i>	— — — — —	10	0	0
<i>Portsmouth,</i>	— — — — —	500	0	0
<i>Inverness, and Fort-George,</i>	— — — — —	140	0	0
<i>Sheerness,</i>	— — — — —	91	0	0
<i>Scilly Island,</i>	— — — — —	18	0	0
<i>Scarborough Castle,</i>	— — — — —	10	0	0
<i>Sterling Castle,</i>	— — — — —	20	0	0
<i>Tinmouth Castle,</i>	— — — — —	18	0	0
<i>Tower of London,</i>	— — — — —	127	0	0
<i>Upnor,</i>	— — — — —	20	0	0
<i>Fort-William, for Frigates, Boats, and Bedding,</i>	— — — — —	150	0	0
<i>Fire and Candle,</i>	— — — — —			
<i>Windsor,</i>	— — — — —	18	0	0
<i>North-Yarmouth,</i>	— — — — —	10	0	0
<i>Isle of Wight,</i>	— — — — —	54	0	0
<i>For the Horse-Guards, in the Whole,</i>	— — — — —	350	0	0
<i>For the Foot-Guards, in the Whole,</i>	— — — — —	450	0	0
<i>For the Guards that do Duty at Edinburgh and the Cannongate,</i>	— — — — —	120	0	0
<i>To the Barracks in the Savoy, including Attendance, and all other Incidents,</i>	— — — — —			
Total		3522	5	0

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NUM-

NUMBER LXXVIII.

Governor and Staff Officers of his Majesty's Garrison of Gibraltar.

			<i>per Diem.</i>		
			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
M	Major General <i>Fowke</i> , Governor	— — —	2	0	0
	— — — Lieutenant-Governor	— — —	1	0	0
	<i>William Chalmers</i> , Esq; Commissary-General of } Stores and Provisions, for himself and Clerks		1	10	0
	<i>Mr. John Chalmers</i> , Chaplain to the Governor	— — —	0	6	8
	<i>George Burges</i> , Esq; Secretary to the Governor	— — —	0	10	0
	<i>William Holloway</i> , Esq; Deputy Judge-Advocate, } and Commissary of the Musters	— — —	0	10	0
	<i>D. Chapeau</i> , Esq; Town-Major	— — —	0	5	0
	<i>John Tyrrell</i> , Town-Adjutant	— — —	0	3	0
	<i>Mr. Jonathan Forbes</i> , Surgeon-Major	— — —	0	10	0
	<i>Mr. John Stone and William Dingswell</i> , Mates	— — —	0	5	0
	<i>John Peck</i> , Provost-Marshal	— — —	0	4	0
	<i>Mr. Richard Dacres</i> , Signal-man	— — —	0	1	0
	<i>Mr. Jeremiah Bateman</i> , Turnkey	— — —	0	1	0
Total			7	5	8

NUMBER LXXIX.

Governor and other Staff Officers of his Majesty's Garrison of Minorca.

			<i>per Diem.</i>		
			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
L	Lieutenant-General <i>James Lord Tyrawley</i> , }		2	0	0
	Governor	— — —	2	0	0
	Lieut. Gen. <i>Wm. Blakeney</i> Lieut. Governor	— — —	2	0	0
	Lord Viscount <i>Irwin</i> , Commissary-General of Stores } and Provisions	— — —	2	0	0
	<i>John Morgan</i> , Chaplain to the Governor	— — —	0	6	8
	<i>Charles Lechmere, Charles Williams</i> , joint Secre- } taries to the Governor	— — —	0	10	0
	<i>Thomas Hughes</i> , Esq; Deputy-Judge-Advocate, and } Commissary of the Musters	— — —	0	10	0
	<i>Robert Frampton</i> , Captain of the Ports	— — —	0	5	0
	<i>George Harvey</i> , Provost-Marshal	— — —	0	4	0
	<i>John Castillo</i> , Signal-Man	— — —	0	1	0
Fort St. Philip.					
	Lieut. Col. <i>Mordaunt Cracherode</i> , Lieut. Gov.	— — —	2	0	0
	<i>Henry Innes</i> , Fort-Major	— — —	0	5	0
	<i>William Ingram</i> , Adjutant	— — —	0	3	0
			Francis		

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN. 251

	per Diem.		
	l.	s.	d.
Francis Russel, Surgeon	—	—	—
Abraham Godfrey, Surgeon's Mate	—	—	—
	0	5	0
	0	2	6
Total	10	12	2

NUMBER LXXX.

Office of Paymaster General of the Land-Forces.

THE Right Honourable William Pitt, Esq; Paymaster General.

James Grenville, Esq; Deputy.

Peregrine Furye, Esq; Cashier.

Anthony Sawyer, Esq; Accomptant.

Humfrey Portman, Esq; Leidger Keeper.

George Abbot, Esq; Computer of Off-reckonings.

Robert Randall, Esq; Cashier of Half-pay.

Clerks.

Mr. John Luke Nicoll,

Mr. J. A. F. Hesse,

Mr. John Calcraft,

Mr. John Powell,

Mr. Thomas Bangham, Messenger.

William Tomlinson, Deputy-Messenger.

Mary Jackson, Necessary-Woman.

Mr. George Durant,

Mr. James Fitter,

Mr. Thomas Bangham,

NUMBER LXXXI.

War-Office.

THE Right Honourable Henry Fox, Esq; Secretary at War.
Edward Lloyd, Esq; Deputy Secretary.

Thomas Sherwin, Esq; First Clerk.

Mr. Gilbert Elliot,

Mr. John Calcraft,

Mr. James Reynolds,

Mr. John Chapman,

Mr. John Croote,

Mr. Harman Leece,

Mr. Francis Matthews,

Mr. John Davies,

Mr. Robert Pierce,

Mr. John Woolcombe,

Mr. Bell Lloyd,

Mr. William Bowles,

Clerks.

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Paymaster

Paymaster of Widows Pensions, *Edward St. Hill*, Esq;
Ann Fannen, House-keeper.
John Walker, Messenger.

N U M B E R LXXXII.

*Staff-Officers on his Majesty's Establishment of Guards,
 Garrisons, and Land-Forces in Great-Britain.*

		Sal. per diem.		
		l.	s.	d.
T	HE Right Honourable <i>William Pitt</i> , Esq; } Paymaster General ————	1	0	0
	The Right Honourable <i>Henry Fox</i> , Secretary to } the Forces ————	1	0	0
Sir <i>Philip Meadows</i> , and the Lord <i>Ilchester</i> , Compt- } rollers of the Accompts of the Army, each —		2	1	1½
<i>Thomas Gore</i> , Esq; Commissary General of the } Musters ————		1	5	8¾
<i>John A. F. Hesse</i> , Gent. his Clerk ————		0	5	0
<i>John Calcraft</i> , Esq; Dep. Commissary General —		1	3	0
<i>George Overend</i> , <i>Thomas Sadleir</i> , <i>Thomas Balderston</i> , <i>Thomas Barrow</i> , <i>John Ayliffe</i> , —— Earle,		} Esqrs. Deputy Com. 0 10 0		
<i>Cha. Hope Vere</i> , in North Br.				
<i>William Crudge</i> , Commissary at <i>Scilly</i> ————		0	1	4
<i>Charles le Geyt</i> , Commissary at <i>Guernsey</i> and } <i>Jersey</i> ————		0	2	6
<i>Thomas Morgan</i> , Esq; Judge-Advocate-General } and for his Clerk and Deputy at <i>Jersey</i> and } <i>Guernsey</i> ————		1	0	0
Lieut. Colk <i>Napier</i> , Adjutant-General ————		1	0	0
Lieut. General <i>Bland</i> , Quarter-Master-General —		1	0	0
<i>John Stanwix</i> , Esq; as Deputy Quarter-Master } General ————		0	10	0
Dr. <i>Edward Wilmot</i> , Physician-General ————		0	10	0
<i>David Middleton</i> , Esq; Surgeon-General ————		0	10	0
<i>George Garnier</i> , Esq; Apothecary-General ————		0	10	0
<i>Richard Ince</i> , Esq; Secretary to the Comptrollers } of the Accompts of the Army ————		0	16	5½
Lieut. General <i>Bland</i> , General and Commander } in Chief in <i>North Britain</i> ————		4	0	0
His Aid-de-Camp and Secretary ————		0	10	0
<i>James Hargrave</i> , Esq; Major of Brigade in <i>North</i> } <i>Britain</i> ————		0	10	0

	Sal. per diem.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Philip Baker</i> , Esq; Secretary to the Forces in <i>North-Britain</i> — — — — }	1	0	0
<i>William Caulfield</i> , as Baggage-master and Inspec- tor of the Roads in <i>North Britain</i> — — }	0	5	0
<i>James Cockrane</i> , Clerk of the Court-Martials in <i>North Britain</i> — — — — }	0	7	6
Lieut. Colonel <i>Dawid Watson</i> , Deputy-Quarter- Master General, in <i>North Britain</i> — — }	0	5	0
Mr. <i>John Russell</i> , Marshal to the Horse and Gre- nadier Guards — — — — }	0	7	0
Mr. <i>Thomas Hayward</i> , Provost to the three Re- giments of Foot-Guards — — — — }	0	3	0
Mr. <i>John Vardy</i> , Surveyor of the Horse Guards, Tilt-Yard, &c. — — — — }	0	2	6
Mr. <i>Thomas Sherwin</i> , Surveyor of the Barracks in the <i>Savoy</i> — — — — }	0	4	0
Mr. <i>Justly Watson</i> , Firemaster to the Grenadiers — — }	0	3	0
Mr. <i>Thomas Bangham</i> , Messenger to the Pay- master-General — — — — }	0	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mr. <i>Thomas Walker</i> , Messenger to the Secretary of the Forces — — — — }	0	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mr. <i>John Conquest</i> , Drum-Major-General — — }	0	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mr. <i>Christopher Predham</i> , Prov. Marshal-General — }	0	5	0
Captain <i>Thomas Leslie</i> , Barrack-Master-General in <i>Britain</i> — — — — }	1	0	0
<i>Thomas Sherwin</i> , Esq; Barrack-master to the <i>Savoy</i>	0	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
For three Men attending the Judge-Advocate- General, each — — — — }	0	1	6

Six Aid-de-Camps to his Majesty, vacant.

Daily Pay of the LAND-FORCES, &c.

HORSE GUARDS.

	Men allowed per Warrant. N ^o .	Pay. l. s. d.	Total. l. s. d.	Subsistence. l. s. d.
Colonel and Captain	—	1 16 0	—	1 7 0
1st } Lieutenant Colonels	—	1 11 0	—	1 3 3
2d }	—	1 7 0	—	1 0 6
Cornet } (Rank) and Major	—	1 6 0	—	19 6 0
Guidon, }	—	1 4 0	—	18 0 0
4 Exempts } and Captain	—	0 16 0	—	12 8 1 1/2
4 Brigadiers }	—	0 11 0	—	8 2 1/2
4 Sub-Brigadiers, 2 s. 4 d. per Day of private Mens Pay, and Cornet	—	0 6 8	—	4 8 1/2
Chaplain	—	0 6 8	—	5 0 6
Adjutant and Lieutenant	—	0 11 0	—	8 10 1/2
Riding Master	—	—	—	5 8 1/2
Agent	—	—	—	6 0 0
Surgeon	—	8 0 0	—	2 10 1/2
Kettle Drum, and Trumpeter, each	—	5 0 0	—	5 6 0
Widows	—	0 0 0	—	4 0 0
Private Gentlemen	—	0 4 0	—	5 8 1/2
Superannuated Gentlemen, in Chelsea College	—	—	—	2 10 1/2
Marshall to Horse and Grenadier Guards	—	0 7 0	—	2 10 1/2

Taken off but 6 Men by the K's Warrant A^o 1747.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

	Pay.		Men allowed per Warrant.	Pay 2s. 6d. each		Total.		Subsistence.	
	l.	s. d.		s.	d.	l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.
Colonel and Captain	1	10 0	6	15	0	2	5 0	1	2 6
Lieutenant Colonel and Lieutenant	1	2 0	3	7	0	1	10 0	0	17 0
Major (Rank Colonel)	1	0 0	2	5	0	1	5 0	0	15 0
2 Lieutenant and Captain, each 1 Man	0	17 0	2	2	6	0	19 6	0	13 0
Guidon and Captain	0	16 0	1	2	6	0	18 6	0	12 0
2 Sub-Lieutenant, each 1 Man	0	10 0	2	2	6	0	12 6	0	7 0
Chaplain	0	6 8	—	—	—	0	6 8	0	5 6
Surgeon	0	8 0	1	2	6	0	8 0	0	3 6
Adjutant and Sub-Lieutenant	0	7 0	—	—	—	0	9 4	0	2 2
Serjeant	0	4 0	—	—	—	0	3 2	0	2 2
Corporal	0	3 2	—	—	—	0	2 2	0	2 2
Drums and Hautbois, each	—	—	1	2	6	0	0 0	0	4 0
Widows	—	—	2	5	0	0	0 0	0	12 0
Riding Master	—	—	6	15	0	0	15 0	0	6 0
Recruiting Horses	—	—	3	7	0	0	7 0	0	2 0
Agent	0	2 0	—	—	—	0	0 0	0	0 0
Private Man	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—

BRITISH.

N U M B E R LXXXIII.

*A LIST of his ROYAL HIGHNESS the
Prince of WALES's Officers and Servants.*

G Overnor, *James*, Earl of *Waldegrave*.
 Preceptor, *John*, Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*.
 Sub-Governor, *Andrew Stone*, Esq;
 Sub-Preceptor, *George Lewis Scott*, Esq;
 Treasurer, *James Cresset*, Esq;
 His Clerk, *Vincent Matthias*, Esq;
 Groom of the Stole, *Charles*, Duke of *Richmond*.

Lords of the Bedchamber.

George, Earl of *Suffex*. Lord Viscount *Downe*.
 Lord *Robert Bertie*.

Grooms of the Bedchamber, *George Schutz*, Esq; *James Peachey*,
 Esq;

Gentlemen-Ushers daily Waiters, Captain *Davis*, Colonel *Septi-*
mus Robinson.

Equerries, *Benjamin Carter*, *Timothy Carr*, Esqrs.

Pages of Honour, *George Evelyn*, *Thomas Bishopp*, Esqrs.

Pages of the Back-stairs.

Nicholas Remus. *Pennel Hawkins*.

Frederick Pavonarius. *Frederick Ernest*.

Their Servant, *Henry Vogler*.

Pages of the Presence Chamber, *John Niven*, *John Barnes*.

Attorney-General, *Robert Henley*, Esq;

Solicitor-General, Hon. *Charles Yorke*, Esq;

Extra Page, *Richard Chapman*.

Surgeon, Mr. *Pennel Hawkins*.

Apothecary, Mr. *John Gowland*.

Clerk of the Stables, *Charles Car*.

Two Coachmen, Mr. *Hoggray*, Mr. *Coats*.

Six Footmen. Three Grooms.

Four Chairmen. Two Postilions.

Two Helpers.

Laundress and Sempstresses, *Adaliza Goodricke*.

Body Laundress, *Mary Smith*.

Housekeeper, *Elizabeth Randall*.

Necessary Woman, *Margaret Palman*.

Clerk of the Kitchen, *Rodolph Huguenin*.

Assistant, *Thomas Porter*.

Gentleman of the Wine Cellar, *John Barnard*.

Yeoman of the Silver Scullery, *Sam. Burt*.

Yeoman

Yeoman of the Pantry and Cellar, *William Jewest*.

Assistant, *Edward Constant*.

Cook, *David Philpot*.

Under-Cook, *Henry Tagotmeyer*.

Gentleman Porter, *Edward Thomas*.

Assistant, *Thomas Lidley*.

Principal Painter, *George Knapton*.

Geographer, *Thomas Jefferys*.

Chorographer, *James Roque*.

Engraver, *Thomas Major*.

Bookseller, *George Hawkins*.

Bookbinder, *Alexander Linde*.

Optician, *Thomas Ribright*.

Instrument-maker, ——— *Siffons*.

Clock and Watchmaker, ——— *Pyke*.

Watchmaker, ——— *Lindsay*.

N U M B E R LXXXIV.

Officers of the Dutchy of Cornwall.

	Sal. per Ann	
	l.	s. d.
L ORD Warden of the Stannaries, and Steward of the Dutchy in Cornwall and Devon, <i>James, Earl</i> <i>of Waldegrave</i> — — — }	—	450 0 0
Surveyor-General, <i>Edmund Baynton Rolt, Esq;</i> —	465	0 0
Auditor of the Dutchy, <i>William Trevannion, Esq;</i>	220	0 0
Deputy-Auditor and Surveyor, <i>William Gray,</i>		
Assay-Master of Tin, <i>Charles Trelawny, Esq;</i> —	200	0 0
Receiver-General of the Dutchy } Antient Salary	77	0 0
for Life, <i>Richard Elliot, Esq;</i> } Add tional Salary	200	0 0
Steward of the Hundreds, <i>Tho. Jones, Esq;</i> — —	6	13 4
Steward of the Stannary Court, <i>Martin Davis, Esq;</i>		
Vice-Warden, <i>John Hearle, Esq;</i>		
Comptroller of the Stannaries, <i>Mr John Luxmore</i>	50	0 0
Four Supervisors { <i>Mr. Charles Pennock,</i> of the Tin in { <i>Mr. Rich. Medland,</i> Cornwall and { <i>Mr. William Luxmore,</i> Devon. { <i>Mr. John Rowe,</i> }	each —	80 0 0

Officers

NUMBER LXXXV.

*Officers and Servants belonging to her Royal Highness
the Princess of Wales.*

		Sal. per Ann.		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
VICE-Chamberlain, Sir William Irby, Bart.		300	0	0
Clerk, Mr. Rupert.				
Mistress of the Robes	{ Grace, Countess of Middlesex — — — }	—	500	0 0
Ladies of the Bed-chamber	{ Anne, Viscountess Irwin Lady Charlotte Edwyn Char. Visc. Torrington Countess of Scarborough Charlotte, Visc. Howe Eliz. C. of Berkley }	each	400	0 0
Privy Purse, Mrs. Pitt.				
Maids of Honour,	{ Charlotte Dives, Elizabeth Granville Elizabeth Chudleigh Elizabeth Lawson Catherine Neville Mary Bridget Mossyn Margaret Clavering Jane Leighton Jane Payne Arabella Herbert Catherine Cornwall Lady Catherine Bailey }	each	200	0 0
Bedchamber-Women	{ Margaret Clavering Jane Leighton Jane Payne Arabella Herbert Catherine Cornwall Lady Catherine Bailey }	each	200	0 0
Pages of Honour	{ Charles Madan, Esq; Thomas Thomas, Esq; }	each	100	0 0
Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber	{ Garton Orme, Esq; Edmond Bramston, Esq; Wm. Wentworth, Esq; }	each	150	0 0
Gentleman-Usher, daily Waiter, Wm. Hawley, Esq;			150	0 0
Gentlemen Ushers	{ Col. Francis Hildesley, Richard Robinson, Esq; }	each	100	0 0
Quarterly Waiters	{ Captain Greenaway Lieut. Layton }	each	100	0 0
Clerk of the Closet, Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales				
Physicians, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Davall				
Apothecary, John Gowlan				
Pages of the Presence	{ John Duill Francis Wybrow }	each	80	0 0

		Sal. per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
Pages of the Back- stairs	<i>John Palman</i>	} each	120	0 0
	<i>Charles Lattman</i>			
	<i>George Angel</i>			
	<i>Cas. Nicolai</i>			
Their Servant, <i>John Edwards</i>	—	—	20	0 0
Laundress, <i>Margaret Winter</i>	—	—	127	0 0
Keeper of the Robes, <i>Sophia Ritzau</i>	—	—	127	0 0
Head-dresser, <i>Leonora Schenerstedt</i>	—	—	127	0 0
Necessary Woman, <i>Mrs. Murray</i>	—	—	80	0 0
Lady of the Bedchamber to Princess <i>Augusta</i> , Lady <i>Tankerwill</i> .				
Dressers to the Lady <i>Augusta</i> , <i>Mrs. Louise Pauline De Chaires</i> , <i>Miss Powers</i>	} each		100	0 0
Page of the Back Stairs to Princess <i>Augusta</i> , <i>Mr. Fulling</i> .				
Pages to Prince <i>William</i> and <i>Henry</i> , <i>Mr. Eifer</i> , <i>Mr. Hoir</i> .				
Care of the other Children, <i>Hon. Mrs. Herbert</i> .				
French Mistress, <i>Mademois. Danse</i> .				

Officers and Servants belonging to the Household.

Treasurer, Right. Hon. <i>Sir George Lee</i> .				
First Clerk, <i>Mr. Edward Godfrey</i> .				
Second ditto, <i>Mr. Calie</i> .				
Secretary, <i>James Cresset, Esq</i> ;				
Auditor, <i>Charles Montague</i> .				
Intendant of the Houses, <i>Sir Wm. Irby, Bart.</i>	—	—	300	0 0
Clerks of the Household, <i>Sir John Cust, Daniel Boon, Esqrs.</i>	} each		500	0 0
Under Clerk, <i>Mr. John Secker</i>	—	—	100	0 0
Clerk of the Kitchen, <i>John Groves, Esq</i> ;	—	—	100	0 0
Deputy, <i>Mr. Fallowfield</i> .				
Yeoman of the Pantry, <i>William Westphale</i>	—	—	140	0 0
Yeoman of the Cellar, <i>Thomas Stilingfleet</i>	—	—	200	0 0
Groom, <i>Robert Brett</i>	—	—	40	0 0
Master Cook, <i>Joseph Harpe Reynold</i>	—	—	80	0 0
Yeoman, <i>Charles Breton</i>	—	—	50	0 0
Groom, <i>Weston</i>	—	—	40	0 0
Children, <i>William Hill</i> and <i>Robert Brattle</i> .				
Silver Scullery, <i>Mrs. Barker</i> , <i>Mrs. Walker</i> .				
Housekeeper, <i>Catherine Watkinshaw</i>	—	—	250	0 0
Table Laundress, <i>Catherine Ernest</i>	—	—	100	0 0
Necessary Woman, <i>Mrs. Alloway</i>	—	—	80	0 0
Housekeeper, at <i>Charlton House</i> , <i>William Reynolds</i>	—	—	140	0 0
— <i>Kew</i> , <i>Margaret Sallair</i>	—	—	100	0 0
— Porter	—	—	50	0 0

Officers

Officers belonging to the Stables.

Commissioner of the Horse, *Thomas Bludworth, Esq;*
 Clerk of the Stables, *Philip Child.*

Equerries.

William Scott.
Andrew Lessier.

Robert Robinson, Esqrs;

Coachmen.

Thomas Haley.
Thomas Crofts.
Samuel Philpot.

Thomas Tupper.
Walter Viney.

Grooms.

Michael Nicholson.
John Brackmiller.

Thomas Merchant.

Chaisemen, *John Elmes, Thomas Elmes.*
 8 Footmen, 5 Postilions, 5 Helpers.

N U M B E R LXXXVI.

The Establishment of His Royal Highness the Duke.

Sal. per Ann.

l. s. d.

Comptroller and Treasurer, *William-Wyndham Ashe, Esq;*

Clerks, *John Holmeke, Peter Catour.*

Attorney-General, *Nicholas Hardinge, Esq;*

Secretary, *Sir Everard Fawkener, Knt.*

Lords of the Bedchamber	{ <i>George, Earl of Albemarle</i> <i>William, Earl of Ancram</i> <i>Charles, Lord Cathcart</i>	} each 400 0 0
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Grooms of the Bedchamber	{ <i>Hon. Felton Harvey,</i> <i>Colonel Mellioniere,</i> <i>Colonel Fitzwilliams,</i>	} each 400 0 0
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Master of the Horse, *Hon. John Boscarwen, Esq;*

Equerries	{ <i>Colonel Hodgson,</i> <i>Hon. Captain West,</i>	} each 300 0 0
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Riding Master, *Captain Carter.*

Page of Honour, <i>Evelyn Meadows, Esq;</i>	— 100 0 0
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Sempstresses and Laundresses, <i>Mrs. Ann Kemp</i>	— 300 0 0
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Necessary Woman, *Mrs. Dod.*

Pages of the Back-Stairs	{ <i>Peter Longuest,</i> <i>John Hest,</i> <i>Peter Fadey,</i>	} each 80 0 0
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Pages

Sal. per Ann.
l. s. d.

Pages of the	{ Mr. Edmund Cooper,				
Presence	{ Mr. Humphry Dod,				
		} each	50	0	0
Pages Table-keeper,	H. Staples	—			
Physician,	Dr. Clifton Wintringham.				
Surgeon,	John Andrews, Esq;				
Apothecary,	Mr. Roberts.				
Limner,	Mr. Maurier.	—	—	—	100 0 0
Confectioner,	Mr. Glass.				
Twelve Footmen	—	—	each	41	0 0
Clerk of the Stables,	Mr. Hare.				
Rider,	Robert Haydon.				
Four Coachmen	—	—	—	each	45 0 0
Two Postilions	—	—	—	each	25 0 0
Grooms	{ John Hopkins,				
	{ Joseph Hind,				
	{ Barnet Smith,				
		} each	45	0	0
With many more Servants in Livery.					
Game-Keeper,	Prince Dalton.				
Huntsman,	William Ives.				
In the Kitchen.					
Clerk,	Mr. Glaziere.				
Cook,	George Horsington	—	—	—	80 0 0
Porter,	Jonathan Carrington	—	—	—	50 0 0

NUMBER LXXXVII.

The Establishment of their Royal Highnesses the Princess Amelia and the Princess Caroline.

Ladies of the	{ Lady Isabella Finch,				
Bedchamber	{ Lady Harriot Campbell,				
	{ Lady E. Lov. Waldegrave				
		} each	300	0	0
Treasurer,	Hon. Nicholas Herbert.				
Equerry,	Captain Bateman	—	—	—	100 0 0
Gentlemen-	{ Robert Dingley, Esq;				
Ushers	{ Captain Bradshaigh,				
	{ Captain Bateman,				
	{ Talbot Williamson, Esq;				
	{ John Granger, Esq;				
	{ Captain Morris,				
		} each	100	0	0
Page to Princess Amelia,	Master Bateman,	—			
Page to Princess Caroline,	Master Howard	—	100	0	0
Bed-					

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN. 263

		Sal. per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
Bedchamber Women	Mrs. Elizabeth Robthorn,	each	100	0
	Mrs. Frances Russell,			
	Mrs. Catherine Swinton,			
	Mrs. Grenville,			
	Mrs. Middleton,			
Laundresses, Sophia, and Catherine Hetling,		each	70	0
Chambermaids	Sarah Burroughs,	each	30	0
	El. Diotergardie,			
	If. Diotergardie,			
Necessary Woman, Mrs. Morton		—	40	0
Privy-Purse, Mr. Brinks		—	100	0
Pages of the Back-Stairs	Mr. John Hutchins,	each	60	0
	Mr. John Eller,			
	Mr. Philip Hughes,			
Musick-Master, Geo. Fred. Handel, Esq;		—	200	0
Dancing-Master, Mr. Glover		—	240	0
Porter of the Back-Stairs, Mr. Cha. Musgrave		—	40	0
Table-Keeper to the Pages of the Back-Stairs, Mr. John Wingfield		—	20	0
Clerk of the Stables, Henry Reickenberg.				
Coachmen	John Brocas,	each	40	0
	— Jones,			
Hunting-Groom, Benjamin Godin		—	55	0
Hobby-Groom, John Taylor		—	55	0
Six Footmen, each		—	41	10
Two Postilions, each		—	20	0
Eight Helpers, each		—	20	0

NUMBER LXXXVIII.

The Amount of the several Capitals transferrable at the Bank of England, South-Sea, and East-India Houses: Also the different Transfer-Days, and Times of Payment, &c. for each respective Capital, viz.

	Capital.	s.	d.	Transfer-Days are every	Dividend payable.	Hours of Payment	Hours of Transfer from
Bank Stock	10,780,000	00	00	Tues. Wedn. Thurs. and Frid.	5 Apr. & 10 Oct.	9 to 11 & 12 to 3	11 to 12
Ditto	14,982,955	18	4	Monday, Wednes. and Friday	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	2,716,861	18	0	Tuesday, Thurs. and Saturday	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	1,000,000	00	14	Monday and Thursday	5 Jan. & 5 July	Ditto	Ditto
South-Sea Stock	9,137,821	00	00	Tues. Wedn. Thurs. and Frid.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	3,662,784	00	00	Monday and Friday	Ditto ditto	9 to 12	12 to 1
Ditto	9,050,911	00	07	Tuesday and Friday	5 Apr. & 10 Oct.	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	3,353,358	00	00	Wednesday and Saturday	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	6,284,878	00	05	Tuesday and Thursday	5 Jan. & 5 July	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	2,673,446	00	05	Wednesday and Saturday	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	2,100,000	00	00	Monday and Thursday	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto
East-India Stock	3,200,000	00	00	Tuesday, Thurs. and Saturday	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	2,000,000	00	00	Monday, Wednes. and Friday	5 Apr. & 10 Oct.	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	1,000,000	00	00	Tuesday, Thurs. and Saturday	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto
London, July 1755.				Holidays excepted,	N. B. At the India-House on Saturday Transfers from 11 to 12.		
		71,942,954	15	44			

N U M B E R LXXXIX.

A LIST of the NAMES of the Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors, of The Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, Trading to the South Seas, and other Parts of America, for the Encouraging the Fishery, 1755.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty, Governor.

PETER BURREL, Esq; Sub-Governor.

JOHN BRISTOW, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

D I R E C T O R S.

R ichard Baker, Esq;	Thomas Lane, Esq;
Thomas Le Blanc, Esq;	James Lock, Esq;
Thomas Coventrye, Esq;	Sydenham Malthus, Esq;
Samuel Craghead, Esq;	Nathaniel Paice, Esq;
John Edwards, Esq;	John Phillipson, Esq;
Francis Fauquier, Esq;	Richard Salwey, Esq;
Brice Fisher, Esq;	Walter Vane, Esq;
Francis Gashry, Esq;	John Warde, Esq;
Joseph Gulston, jun. Esq;	Lewis Wav, Esq;
Tilman Henckell, Esq;	John Wenham, Esq;
Richard Jackson, Esq;	

Cashier, George Wolley.

Deputy-Cashier, James Gosling.

Secretary, Claud Crespigny.

Accomptant, John Read.

Deputy-Accomptant Robert Montague.

Chief Clerk of the Stock and Annuity Office, John Giles.

N U M B E R X C.

A LIST of the Names of the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England, for the Year 1755.

CHARLES PALMER, Esq; Governor.

MATTHEW BEACHCROFT, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

D I R E C T O R S.

B Ryan Benson, Esq;	Richard Stratton, Esq;
Matthew Clarmont, Esq;	Peter Thomas, Esq;
William Cooper, Esq;	Harry Thompson, Esq;
Philip De la Haize, Esq;	John Weyland, Esq;
William Hunt, Esq;	Bartholomew Burton, Esq;
Samuel Handley, Esq;	Tho. Chitty, Esq; and Ald.
Benjamin Longuet, Esq;	John Eaton Doefworth, Esq;
Benjamin Lethieullier, Esq;	Peter Du Cane, Esq;
Robert Marth, Esq;	John South, Esq;
Charles Savage, Esq;	James Spilman, Esq;
Alexander Sheafe, Esq;	James Theobald, Esq;
Robert Salusbury, Esq;	Thomas Whately, Esq;

Secretary, Robert Lewin.

Accomptant, Theophilus Jones.

C A S H I E R S.

Daniel Race,	Richard Handes,
Elias Simes,	William Cutlove,
Andrew Prime,	John Berrisford.

NUMBER XCI.

The Commissioners of the African Company.

Robert Scott, Esq;	}	for <i>London</i> .
William Bowden, Esq;		
Henry Douglass, Esq;		
Vincent Briscoe, Esq;	}	for <i>Bristol</i> .
Peregrine Cust, Esq;		
Abraham James Hillhouse, Esq;		
Charles Pole, Esq;	}	for <i>Lewerpool</i> .
Nathanael Bassnett, Esq;		
Samuel Touchett, Esq;		

NUMBER XCII.

A LIST of the Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, elected for the Year 1755.

INDIA DIRECTORS.

ROGER DRAKE, Esq; Chairman.

PETER GODFREY, Esq, Deputy-Chairman.

W illiam Barwell, Esq;	John Manship, Esq;
Robert Bootle, Esq;	Nath. Newnham, jun. Esq;
Henry Crabb Poulton, Esq;	John Payne, Esq;
John Boyd, Esq;	Henry Plant, Esq;
Christopher Burrow, Esq;	Thomas Phipps, Esq;
Charles Chambers, Esq;	Jones Raymond, Esq;
Sir James Creed, Knt.	Thomas Rous, Esq;
Roger Drake, Esq;	Henry Savage, Esq;
John Dorrien, Esq;	Laurence Sullivan, Esq;
Peter Godfrey, Esq;	Whitchcott Turner, Esq;
Charles Gough, Esq;	Timothy Tallie, Esq;
Robert Jones, Esq;	Maximilian Western, Esq;

Secretary, Robert James.

Accomptant, Thomas Hort.

NUMBER XCIII.

SION COLLEGE, London Wall, *founded by*
 Thomas White, D. D. 1623; *and incorporated*
 by King Charles II. Anno 1664.

President,
R Ev. Mr. Cutts Barton
Deans,
 Rv. Mr. Adam Langley
 Mr. Thomas Archer

Assistants,
 Rev. Dr Thomas Birch
 Dr. John Thomas
 Dr. Thomas Newton

FELLOWS, *who are the whole Body of* RECTORS
or VICARS *within the City.*

St Alban Woodstreet	Mr Berriman
Allhallows Barking	Dr Geekie
Allhallows Breadstreet	Mr Warnford
Allhallows Thamestreet	Dr Hufsey
Allhallows Lombardstreet	Mr Broughton
Allhallows Staining	Dr Bristow
Allhallows London wall	Mr Smith
St Alphage	Mr Wyat
St Andrew Undershaft	Dr Chauncey
St Andrew Wardrobe	Mr Grainger
St Anne Aldersgate	Dr Allen
St Antholin	Mr Cooksey
St Austin	Dr Cobden
St Bartholemew, Exchange	Dr Barnard
St Bennet Finck	Dr Waterland
St Bennet Gracechurch	Mr Townley
St Bennet Paul's Wharf	Bishop of Peterborough
Christ Church	Mr Sandiford
St Christopher	Mr Willis
St Clement Eastcheap	Mr Sedgwick
St Dionis Backchurch	Dr Smith
St Dunstan East	Mr Jortin
St Edmund the King	Dr Mills
St Ethelburga	Mr Blakiston
St George Botolph Lane	Mr Woodford
St Helens	Mr Colson
St James Duke Place	Mr Lloyd
St James Garlickhythe	Dr Astry
St Katharine Coleman	Mr Thoresby
St Katharine Creechurch	Dr Parker

St Laurence Jewry	Dr Best
St Magnus London Bridge	Mr Gibson
St Margaret Lothbury	Mr How
St Margaret Pattons Rood Lane	Dr Birch
St Martin Ludgate	Mr Archer
St Martin Outwich	Mr Fayting
St Mary Abchurch	Dr D'Oyly
St Mary Aldermanbury	Mr Lawrence
St Mary Aldermay	Dr Taylor
St Mary Le Bow	Dr Newton
St Mary Hill	Dr Dalton
St Mary Mag. Old Fish street	Mr Reyner
St Mary Somerset	Mr Humphreys
St Mary Woolnoth	Dr Plumtree
St Matthew Friday-street	Mr Langley
St Michael Bassishaw	Dr Brakenridge
St Michael Cornhill	Mr King
St Michael Crooked Lane	Dr Kemp
St Michael Queenhythe	Mr Warner
St Michael Royal College Hill	Mr Young
St Michael Wood street	Mr Downes
St Mildred Bread street	Mr Secker
St Mildred Poultry	Mr Newcombe
St Nicholas Coleabby	Mr Jefferys
St Olave Hart-street	Mr Arrowsmith
St Olave Jewry	Bishop of St. Davids
St Peter Cornhill	Dr Thomas
St Peter Poor, Broad-street	Dr Burton
St Stephen Coleman-street	Mr Webster
St Stephen Walbrook	Dr Wilfon
St Swithin London Stone	Dr Ayerst
Trinity in the Minories	Mr Petvin
St Vedast Foster Lane	Mr Bourbon
St Andrew Holborn	Mr Barton
St Bartholomew the Great, Smith.	Mr Bateman
St Bartholomew the Less	Mr. Monro
St Botolph Aldersgate	Dr Moore
St Botolph Bishopsgate	Mr Ashton
St Botolph Aldgate	Mr Kinaston
St Bride	Mr Wills
Christ Church Spittlefields	Mr Pritchard
St Dunstan in the West	Mr Gibbon
St Geo. the Martyr Queen Square	Dr Stukely
St Giles Cripplegate	Dr Nicholls
St James Clerkenwell	Mr Doughty
St John Clerkenwell	Mr Aldrich
St Leonard Shoreditch	Dr Denne
St Luke in Middlesex	Dr Nicholls
St Mary Whitechapel	Mr Davie
St Sepulchre	Dr Pickering

NUMBER XCIV.

The PROFESSORS of the College founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in Bishopsgate-street in 1581, who read Lectures in Latin, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and at Four o'Clock every Afternoon, during Term-time, in various Kinds of Literature, provided there is an Auditory of Three Persons; viz.

Mond. *Divinity*, John Bridgen, A. M.
 Tuefd. *Civil Law*, William Mace, F. R. S.
 Wedn. *Astronomy*, William Cokayne, D. D.
 Thurs. *Geometry*, William Roman, L. L. B.
 Friday, *Rhetorick*, John Ward, L. L. D. and F. R. S.
 Saturd. { *Physick*, Henry Pemberton, M. D. and F. R. S.
 { *Musick*, Charles Gardner.

NUMBER XCV.

Court of CHANCERY.

LORD High Chancellor, *Philip*, Earl of *Hardwicke*,
 2100 l. per Ann.

His Secretary, *Hutton Perkins*, Esq;

Master of the Rolls, Right Hon. Sir *Thomas Clarke*, Knt.

His Secretary, *Charles Deeves*, Esq;

Deputy Secretary, *John Harrison*, Esq;

The Twelve Masters in Chancery are,

Rt. Hon. Sir Tho. Clarke, Knt.	Edmund Sawyer, Esq;
Thomas Bennet, Esq;	Henry Montague, Esq;
Francis Eld, Esq;	Thomas Lane, Esq;
Samuel Burroughs, Esq;	John Waple, Esq;
William Spicer, Esq;	Peter Holford, Esq;
Richard Edwards, Esq;	Thomas Harris, Esq;

Accomptant-General, John Waple, Esq;

Clerk in common to the Masters, Thomas Leech, Gent.

Clerk of the Crown.

The Hon. Charles Yorke, Esq; The Hon. John Yorke, Esq;

Deputy, Charles Frewen, Esq;

Prothonotary of the Court, Matthew Snow, Esq;

His Deputy, Edward Pearson.

The

*The Register-Office.**Principal Register*, Charles, Duke of St. Alban's*Deputy-Registers*, Richard Rainsford, Esq; Richard Howard, Esq;*Rolls-Registers*, William Bowyear, Esq; Thomas Eld, Esq;*Clerk of the Reports and Custody of the Entry-Books*, James Scott, Esq;*Entering Clerks at the Registers-Office.*

Francis Bowyear, Esq; Francis Dickens, Esq;

Register of the Affidavits, Jeremiah Sambroke, Esq;*Deputy Clerk ditto*, Eleazar Holdsworth, Esq;*Six Clerks in Chancery.*

Samuel Reynardson, Esq;

Christian Fred. Zincke, Esq;

Isaac Whittington, Esq;

William Purcas, Esq;

William Midford, Esq;

Robert Woodford, Esq;

Clerk of the Hanaper, the Duke of Chandos.*His Deputy*, John Pudsey, Esq;*Warden of the Fleet*, John Eyles, Esq;*Keeper of the Records in the Tower*, John Shelley, Esq;*Deputy*, Wm. Hocker, Gent.N. B. The Records, down to 1483, are kept in the *Tower* ;
and from that Time to the present in the *Rolls Chapel*.*Keeper of the Records in the Rolls Chapel*, Henry Rooke, Gent.*Two Examiners.*

Edward Northey, Esq;

John Spooner, Esq;

Examining Clerks.

Mr. Barnabas Richards

Mr. William Rawlins

Mr. Josiah Shaw

Mr. John Turner

Mr. Richard Guy

Mr. John Worth

Copying Clerks in the Examining Office.

Mr. Richard Butler

Mr. William Pococke

Mr. William Gent

Mr. Dennis Fell

Mr. Thomas Richardson

Mr. Henry Wardlaw

Mr. James Figg

Mr. Thomas Handiside

Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

Richard Ashton, Esq;

Robert New, Esq;

Charles Frewen, Esq;

*Subpæna Office.**Patentee*, Pauncefort Green, Gent.*Master*, Mr. Abraham Hancock.*Receiver of the Sixpenny Writ-Office*, John Richardson, Gent.

Chafe-Wax, Hon. John Yorke, Esq;—*Deputy*, Mr. Simon Ford.
Sealer, Mr. Sam. Hetherington.—*Deputy*, Sigismund Jones.
Usher of the Court, Nicholas Dennys, Esq;
His Deputy, Charles Gould, Gent.
Deputy Clerks of Inroll. Hum. Hackshaw, John Eckershall, Esqrs,
Gentleman of the Chumber at the Rolls, and Trainbearer, John
 Turner, Esq;
Clerk of the Letters Patent, Charles Cocks, Esq;
Deputy, Charles Howard.
Examiner of the Letters Patent, Richard Lloyd, Esq;
Clerk of the Leases, Matthew Greaves, Esq;
Principal Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, Hutton Perkins, Esq;
Secretary of the Petitions, Hutton Perkins, Esq;
Purse-Bearer the Hon. Joseph Yorke, Esq;
Deputy Purse-Bearer, Mr. Carleton Hayward.
Secretary of Presentations, Thomas Bury, Esq;
Secretary of Commissions of the Peace, Gabriel Mallet, Esq;
Secretary of Bankrupts, Philip Carteret Webb, Esq;
Clerk of the Inrollments in Bankruptcy, Vigerus Edwards, Esq;
Secretary of Lunaticks, Laurance Cottam, Gent.
Secretary of the Decrees and Injunctions, and Clerk of the Docquets,
 James Bernard, Esq;
Secretary of the Briefs, Charles Wellard, Esq;
Clerk of the Briefs, Philip Billingsley.
Deputy, Carleton Hayward.
Receiver of the Fines, Robert Salkeld, Esq;
Clerk of the Custodies of Lunaticks, the Hon. and Rev. George
 Ta'bot.
His Deputy, Charles-Henry Talbot, Esq;
Secretary of Appeals, Robert Wellard, Esq;
Serjeant at Arms, Richard Jephson, Esq;
Gentlemen of the Chamber, Mr. Richard Lloyd, Mr. Thomas
 Lambe.
Usher of the Court, Charles Gould, Gent.
Messenger, or Pursuivant, John Crawford, Esq;
Crier of the Court, John Ackroyd, Gent.
Tipstaff to the Lord Chancellor, James Adlam.
Tipstaff to the Master of the Rolls, ——— Broadbelt.
Court-Keeper, Samuel Scholey.

The Corporation of Curstors.

Thomas Barnes, Esq; *Principal*.

Assistants, Cornelius Burgh, John Whitehead.

John B owne.

Robert Buxton.

Stephen Beckingham.

John Putland.

Richard Filkin.

Bennet Garrard.

Samuel Hetherington.

Peter Sykes.

Robert

Robert Woodford.
Hugh Valence Jones.
Joseph Whitehead.
Harry Wykes.
Thomas Lamb.
Thomas Gataker.
James Watts.

Francis Buxton.
Luke Richardson.
Thomas Stephens.
Charles Frewen, jun.
Edward Woodcock.
Nicholas Browne.

Alienation Office.

Sir William Ashburnham, Bart. }
Cornelius Caley, Esq; } Commissioners, 40*l.* each Term
George Courthope }

Their Deputies

Elfred Staples, Esq; Edmund Ferrers, Esq;
John Spelman, Esq;
Master in Chancery, Thomas Steele, Esq; 20*l.* each Term.
Receiver, Sir William Ashburnham, each Term 40*l.*
Clerk of the Indorsements, Thomas Wilkinson, Esq; each Term 5*l.*
Clerk of the Entries, William Folkes, Esq; each Term 5*l.*

A LIST of the Commissioners of Bankrupts appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

I.

Robert Salkeld, Esq;
Richard Davies, Esq;
Richard Wood, Esq;
Thomas Life, Gent.
Thomas Cobb, Gent.

V.

William Melmoth, Esq;
John Seare, Esq;
William Andrews, Esq;
Francis Warden, Gent.
Fountaine-Wentworth Osbaldeston, Gent.

II.

John Probyn, Esq;
Edward Leeds, Esq;
Alex. Hamilton, Gent.
Henry Clive, Gent.
William Gason, Gent.

VI.

George Winn, Esq;
Richard Capper, Esq;
Samuel Baldwin, Gent.
Carleton Hayward, Gent.
Francis Duroure,

III.

Thomas Walker, Esq;
Joseph Gape, Esq;
William Beckwith, Esq;
Thomas Owens, Esq;
Charles Owen, Gent.

VII.

John Mafon, Esq;
John Locker, Esq;
Gilbert Jodrell, Gent.
Richard Woolfe, Gent.
John Lucas, Gent.

IV.

Tho. Coventrye, Esq;
Joseph Simpson, Esq;
John Soley, Esq;
James Mead, Gent.
John Grubb, Gent.

VIII.

Thomas Burrell, Esq;
Elfred Staples, Esq;
Samuel Henry Pont, Esq;
John Whitehead, Gent.
Edward Woodcock, Gent.

IX.

IX.

Thomas Clarke, Esq;
 John Antonie, Esq;
 Thomas Butler, Gent.
 Charles Scrase, Gent.
 John Pye, Gent.

X.

Mat. Kenrick, Esq;
 Francis Roche, Esq;
 Charles Nalson Cole, Esq;
 James Bernard, Gent.
 Arthur Trollope, Gent.

Surviving Patentee for making out the Commissions, *Doctor John Cowper*, Rector of Barkhamstead in Hertfordshire, Son of the late *Spencer Cowper*, Esq; one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Deputy, Francis Atherton Hindley, Esq;

N U M B E R X C V I .

K I N G ' s B E N C H .

J U D G E S .

S I R Dudley Ryder, Knt. *Lord-Chief Justice*, Salary 4000 *l.*
per Ann.
 Sir Thomas Denison, Knt. }
 Sir Michael Foster, Knt. } *Sal. 1500 l. per Ann. each.*
 Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knt. }

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, James Burrow, Esq;
Secondary, Henry Athorpe, Esq;

C L E R K S .

Mr. Francis Barlow, Clerk of the Rules. *Mr. Thomas Masterman.*
Mr. Christopher Burrow.
Henry Masterman, Esq; *Mr. John Wace.*
Mr. William Hughes, Esq; *Mr. Joseph Smith.*
Mr. John Bach.

A List of the several Officers on the Plea Side.

Chief Clerks for Inrolling Pleas, { William Lee, Esq;
 { John Antonie, Esq;
Secondaries, Samuel Clarke, Esq; Thomas Owen, Esq;
Clerk of the Rules, Mr. Thomas Cowper.
Clerk of the Papers, Mr. Edward Benton, and Mr. Robert New.
Clerk of the Dockets, Mr. William Child.
Clerk of the Declarations, Mr. Ralph Day.
Clerk of the Bails and Postea's, Mr. Charles Haddocke.
Signer of the Writs, Mr. John Heberden.
Custos Brevium, Beverham Filmer, Esq; Theodore Johnson,
 Esq;
Clerk of the inward Treasury, William Tullie, Esq;
Clerk of the outer Treasury, Mr. Taverner Wallis,
Filazer, Mr. Albany Wallis.
Clerk of the Errors, Robert Salkeld, Esq;
Chief Cryer and Usher, John Collyer, Esq;
Deputy Cryers, Mr. John Perkins, Mr. John Paddy, Mr. George
 Cornelius.
Deputy Ushers, Mr. Cary Creed, Mr. George Marshall.
Marshal, Mr. John Ashton.
Deputy, Mr. Henry Jordain.
Tipstaff to Lord Chief-Justice, William Carter, Esq;
Tipstuffs to the other Judges, Mr. Robert Thomas, Mr. Richard
 Elston, Mr. Francis Carter.
Marshal to the Chief-Justice, Michael Baxter, Esq;
Clerk of the Nisi Prius, in London and Middlesex, John Skinner,
 Esq;
Cryer at Nisi Prius, in London and Middlesex, Mr. Baynes.
Receiver-General and Comptroller of the Profits arising by the Seals
of the Court of King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, William,
 Duke of Cleveland.
His Grace's Deputy, William Perkins, Esq;

Clerks of Assize.

Home, Jerome Knap, Esq;
Midland, John Blencowe, Esq;
Norfolk, Gerard Dutton Fleetwood, Esq;
Northern, James Close, Esq;
Oxford, Thomas Mulso, Esq;
Western, Richard Maddock, Esq;

Associates.

Mr. Forbes.
Mr. Sanderfon.
Mr. Jefferson.
Mr. Payne.
Mr. Pardo.
Mr. Chambre.

NUMBER XCVII.

Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

SIR John Willes, Knt. Lord Chief-Justice, Salary 2000 l.

The other Judges.

Sir Edward Clive, Knt.

Sir Thomas Birch, Knt.

Hon. Henry Bathurst,

} Salary 1500 l. per Ann. each.

Custos Brevium Office.

Custos Brevium, Earl of Litchfield, 600 l. per Ann.

His Deputy, Walter Baynes, Esq;

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, George Cooke, Esq;

His Secondary, Henry Fothergill, Esq;

Second Prothonotary, Lewis Jones, Esq;

His Secondary, Henry Paramor, Esq;

Third Prothonotary, Samuel Wegge, Esq;

His Secondary, Henry Barnes, Esq;

Three Clerks of the Judgments, one under each Prothonotary.

Mr. Thomas Buckle,

Mr. Lickbarrow.

Mr. Price,

Three Clerks of the Dockets, one under each Prothonotary.

Mr. Buckle,

Mr. Price.

Mr. Robinson,

Chirographer's Office.

Master, James Colebrooke, Esq;

Secondary, Elisha Biscoe, Esq;

Register, Jonathan Gardner, Esq;

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Isaac Le Gay.

Peter Calmel, Esq;

Mr. Francis Vauvert.

Mr. William Morgan.

Elisha Biscoe, Esq;

Mr. Frederick Vauvert.

Mr. William Gafon.

Peter Calmel, Esq;

Jonathan Gardner, Esq;

Clerk of the Proclamations.

Clerk of the Treasury of the Court of Common-Pleas, Henry Brougham, Esq;

Under-

Under-Clerks of the Treasury.

Mr. John Talbot, Mr. George Stubbs.

Treasury-Keeper of the Court of Common-Pleas, Mr. George Stubbs.

Clerk of the Inrollments of Writs for Fines and Recoveries, Henry Barnes, Esq;—*His Deputy*, Mr. William Robinson.

Clerk of the Warrants, Inrollments, and Escreats, in the Common-Pleas, Nathanael Rowe, Esq;—*His Deputy*, Mr. Benjamin Sparrow.

Clerk of the Juries, Mr. Thomas Bever.—*His Deputy*, Mr. Harrison.

Clerk of the Essoigns, Mr. John Barnardiston.

Clerk of the King's Silver-Office, William Daw, Esq;

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. Edmund Wilson.

Clerk of the Outlawries, Robert Salkeld, Esq;

Clerk of the Seal-Office, Mr. Perkins.

Clerks of the Jurats, Mr. Tomlinson Bushby, Mr. Richard Brooke, and Mr. Henry Brougham.

Exigenter for the County of Monmouth, Mr. Gwyn.

His Deputy, Mr. Fisher.

For all the other Counties, except Chester, Durham, and Lancashire, Mr. Umfreville.

A-List of the Filazers of the Court of Common-Pleas, with the Counties belonging to each respective Filazer.

Essex and Hertfordshire, Mr. William Boycot.

Deputy, Mr. Barbor, in Fetter-Lane.

Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, City of Coventry, and Town and County of Nottingham, Mr. Keepe.—*Deputy*, Mr. Steele, Castle-Yard.

Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire, Mr. Hancock.—*Deputy*, Mr. Collier, Staple's-Inn.

Shropshire, Staffordshire, Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, and City of Litchfield, Mr. Richard Milward.—*Deputy*, Mr. Barbor.

Hampshire, Wiltshire, and the Town of Southampton, Mr. Heather. *Deputy*, Mr. Hull, Clifford's Inn.

Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, City of Bristol, and Town of Poole, Mr. John Martin.—*Deputy*, Mr. Bold, Essex-Street.

Devonshire and City of Exeter, Mr. John Fawcett.

Deputy, Mr. Davenport, over the Curfitor's Office.

Suffolk, Mr. Lenton.—*Deputy*, Mr. Davenport.

Norfolk, and City of Norwich, Mr. George Greene.

Deputy, Mr. Ward, Staple's-Inn.

Yorkshire, City of York, and Town of Hull, Bibye Lake, Esq; *Elm Court, Temple.*

North-

Northumberland, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, Mr. Thomas Evitt.—Deputy, Mr. Henzell.

London and Middlesex, John Willes, Esq;

Deputy, Mr. Grainger, Chancery-Lane.

Surry, Sussex, Kent, and the City of Canterbury, Mr. Kiggins Peyton.—Deputy, Mr. Ryley, Tanfield-Court.

Lincolnshire and City of Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Sibthorpe, Clement's-Inn.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, Mr. William Ward, Staple's-Inn.

Cornwall, Gloucestershire, City of Gloucester, Worcestershire, City of Worcester, and Hereford, Mr. John Staples, Essex-Court, Temple.

NUMBER XCVIII.

The Court of EXCHEQUER.

SIR *Thomas Parker, Knt. Lord Chief Baron, Salary 2000 l. per Ann.*

Hon. Heneage Legge, Esq;

Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, Knt.

Sir Richard Adams, Knt.

Cursitor Baron, John Tracy Atkins, Esq;

} *Barons, Sal. 1500 l. per Ann. each.*

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

King's Remembrancer, Samuel, Lord Masham.

Deputy, Charles Taylor, Esq;

First Secondary, George Arbuthnot, Esq;

Second Secondary, Henry Ord, Esq;

The other Six sworn Clerks.

Mr. Thomas Gregg.

Mr. Richard Wood.

Mr. John Thompson.

Mr. Adam Martin.

Mr. Charles Eyre.

Mr. Edmund Breton.

Clerk of the Port-Bonds, Mr. John Thompson.

Clerk of the Duplicates, Mr. Rowland Simon.

Register, George Gordon.

The Lord-Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Remembrancer, Richard Heron, Esq;

First Secondary, Henry Bromfield, Esq;

Second Secondary, Robert Barbor, Esq;

Mr.

Mr. George Perrot,
Mr. William Dickinson, } Sworn Clerks.
Mr. John Perrot,

Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer-Chamber, Edw. Willes, Esq;
Deputy, Mr. Edward Wilson.
Bagman, Robert Armourer.

Pipe-Office.

Clerk of the Pipe, Hon. Richard Arundel, Esq;
Deputy, Christopher Denton, Esq;
Secondaries, William Wrightson, Esq; Robert Cranmer, Esq;

Eight sworn Clerks.

Mr. Joseph Hornby. Mr. John Brougham.
Mr. William Whitehead. Charles Low Whytell, Esq;
Mr. Henry Winter. Mr. James Humphrys.
Boards-and Clerks, Mr. John Robinson, Mr. Charles Hornby.

Bagman, Forster Baintridge.
Comptroller of the Pipe, Hon. Horatio Walpole, Esq;
Clerks, Mr. Michael Hinman, Mr. Edmund Applin.
Usher and Examiner of the Court of Exchequer, Mr. Scrivener.

Office of Pleas.

Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath, *Master*.
William Hall, Esq; *Deputy*.

Attornies.

Mr. Richard Marriot. Mr. Daniel Dandy.
Mr. Thomas Lloyd. Mr. Thomas Franck.

And Eight Side-Clerks.

Foreign Opposer, William Hammond, Esq;
Clerk of the Estreats, Horace Walpole, Esq;
Surveyor of the Green Wax, Charles Low Whytell, Esq;
Clerk of the Nichils, Henry Derby Gardiner, Esq;

Auditors of the Imprest.

William Aislaby, Esq; Hon. Lewis Monson Watson,
His Deputy, Jam. Thomas, Esq; *His Deputy*, Ed. Bangham, Esq;

Clerks.

<i>Under Mr. Aislaby.</i>	<i>Under Mr. Watson.</i>
Mr. Thomas Farraine.	Mr. John Lloyd.
Mr. John Probyn.	Mr. Michael Tyler.
Mr. Francis Woodhouse.	Mr. Ant. Cracherode.
Mr. Richard Blake.	Mr. Thomas Dobson.
Mr. John Bray.	Mr. Joseph Hughes.
	Mr. John Ratchif.

Chief

Chief Usher of the Court of Exchequer, and Hereditary Proclamator and Marshal of the Court of Common-Pleas, John Walker, Esq;
Auditors of the Land-Revenue, Land-Tax, and Window-Taxes, viz. for the Counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Chester, and Derby, Charles Shelley and Michael Warden, Esqrs.

Their Deputy, Charles Desborough, Esq;

Auditor for all the other Counties in England, William Lowndes, Esq; for Life.

His Deputy, Henry Lowndes, Esq;

First Clerk, Mr. James Rowland.

Second, Mr. Jeremiah Davenant.

For the Principality of Wales, Thomas Farrington, Esq;

Chief Clerk, William Wray, Esq;

Officers accountable before the said Auditors, viz.

John Phillipson, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, Parks, and Chaces, North and South Sides of Trent.

Woodward of New-Forest, Joseph Hinxman, Esq;

Woodward of Whittlewood, and Saulcey Forests, Vacant.

Receivers-General of his Majesty's Land-Revenue.

John Mills, Esq;

Lord Viscount Gallway, } for Life

Mr. Alexander Rennald.

Mr. Edward Emily.

John Duncombe, Esq;

Mr. John Mason.

Nathaniel Barrett, Esq;

Mr. Henry Roker.

James Pitt, Esq;

N U M B E R X C I X.

S E R J E A N T S at Law.

S I R Samuel Prime, Knt. the King's Premier Serjeant.

Edward Willes, Esq;

Edward Leeds, Esq;

Richard Draper, Esq;

} King's Serjeants.

William Wynne, Esq;

George Wilson, Esq;

William Hayward, Esq;

Lomax Martyn, Esq;

William Eyre, Esq;

James Hewit, Esq;

David Poole, Esq;

William Davy, Esq;

His Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law.

Attorney General, Hon. William Murray.

Solicitor-General, Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt.

Hon. John Finch, Esq;

Henry Gould, Esq;

Francis Fane, Esq;

Charles Pratt, Esq;

William Noell, Esq;

Fletcher Norton, Esq;

Henry Banks, Esq;

Thomas Sewell, Esq;

Robert Henley, Esq;

Hon. Charles Yorke.

His

His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the several Counties in *Wales*, during Life.

<i>Chief Justice of</i> Chester, Montgomery, Flint, and Denbigh Shires.	}	William Noell, Esq;
		Hon. John Talbot, Esq;
Brecknock, Glamorgan, and Radnor Shires.	}	John Williams, Esq;
		John Harvey, Esq;
Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan Shires.	}	John Pollen, Esq;
		Edward Poore, Esq;
Caernarvon, Merioneth Shires, and Anglesey.	}	Taylor White, Esq;
		Rogers Holland, Esq;

N U M B E R C.

The Names of the Officers in the Court of the Dutchy-Chamber of Lancaster.

Richard, Lord Edgcumbe, Chancellor.
 Edward Willes, Esq; Serjeant at Law, Attorney-General.
 Joseph Tullie, Esq; Receiver-General.
 William East, Esq; Auditor on the South Side of *Trent*.
 Peregrine Fury, Esq; Auditor on the North Side.
 Sir John Statham, Knt. Surveyor-General of the Lands on the North Side of *Trent*.
 Thomas Nuthall, Esq; Surveyor on the South Side.
 David Poole, Esq; King's Serjeant at Law, within the Duchy of Lancaster.
 Capel Payne, Esq; one of his Majesty's Learned Council.
 Henry Bankes, Esq; another of his Majesty's Learned Council.
 Hon. George Edgcumbe, Esq; Clerk of the Council, and Keeper of the Records.
 Mr. Richard Wolfe, Deputy Clerk and Register of his Majesty's Court of the Dutchy-Chamber of Lancaster.
 Richard Wolfe, Esq; Secretary to the Chancellor.
 Mr. Edmund Burton, and Mr. Alexander Casson, the two Attornies of the said Court.
 Mr. Benjamin Arnold, Usher and Messenger.

Officers of the several Courts within the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Chancellor, Richard, Lord Edgcumbe.
 Vice-Chancellor, William Swinnerton, Esq;
 King's Attorney, David Poole, Esq;
 Chief Clerk, Register, and Examiner, Nicholas Woolsey, Gent.

Chancery-Clerks.

Mr. *Thomas Starkey*,Mr. *John Stocke*,Mr. *Henry Smith*,Mr. *James Makon*,Mr. *William Shawe*,Mr. *Henry Smith*, Curfitor.Prothonotary, *Charles Bowles*, Esq;His Deputy, *William Lucas*, Esq;Clerk of the Crown, *Francis Reynolds*, Esq;Clerk of the Peace, *George Kenyon*, Esq;Messenger, Mr. *Samuel Coates*.

NUMBER C.

*Of the Marshalsea-Court.**The Judges are,***T**HE Lord-Steward of his Majesty's Household for the Time being (his Grace the Duke of Rutland.)The Knight-Marshal of his Majesty's Household for the Time being (Sir *Philip Medows*, Knt.)And the Steward of the Court, who must be a Barrister at Law, *John Cay*, Esq;Deputy-Steward, *Henry Boulton Cay*, Esq;

In this Court, in Civil Actions, both the Plaintiff and Defendant must be belonging to his Majesty's Household.

Of the Court of his Majesty's Palace of Westminster, called the Palace-Court, held in Southwark, the Jurisdiction of which extends twelve Miles round, from the said Palace at Westminster, the City of London only excepted.

There are the same Judges, Counsellors, and Attorneys, as in the Marshalsea-Court; but in this Court neither the Plaintiff nor Defendant must be of, or belonging to his Majesty's Household.

Prothonotary, *Richard Bulstrode*, Esq;Secondary and Deputy Prothonotary, Mr. *John Stainbank*.

Counsellors belonging to the Court.

John Lawson, Esq;*John Chetwood*, Esq;*Lomax Martyn*, Esq;*William Beckwith*, Esq;

Attornies.

Mr. *Wm. Pryor Johnston*,Mr. *Richard Kelsall*,Mr. *William Monk*,Mr. *Hubert Harvey*,Mr. *Thomas Miller*,Mr. *Christopher Hobson*.

ALTERATIONS in the *English* Lists, whilst they were printing.

Page 27 To the *Prebends of Canterbury*, add

Mr John Davis
Mr Thomas Curtis.

Baronets dead, Sir Edmund Bacon
Sir Tho. Charles Keyt
Sir Robert Eden
Sir Robert Grosvenor.
Sir Charles Chester
Sir William Yonge

Page 45 Add to the *Baronets*,

Henry Cavendish, May 3, 1755

- 50 *Dele*, James Lane, *Richmond Herald*, and *insert*, Francis
Groce
- 57 *Dele*, Paris, Ruvigny de Cofne, &c.
- 58 *Dele*, France, Duc de Mirepoix, &c.
- 155 *Dele*, Sir Joseph Allin, and *insert*,
John Battely, Esq; } Joint Surveyors
John Slade, Esq; }
- 158 *Dele*, John Sargen, and *insert* Thomas Hickes
Thomas Slade, and *insert* Adam Hayes
- 159 *Dele*, Henry Tolcher, and *insert* John Lloyd
- 184 *Dele*, James Hodgshon, and *insert* James Dodson
Dele, Robertson, &c.
- 197 *Dele*, Eusebius Itham, and *insert* Richard Hutchins
- 202 *Dele*, Dickins, and *insert* Henry Monson
- 223 *Dele*, in *Queenbith Ward*, George Nelson, *Deputy*
- 247 line 1, read Carrisbrook-Castle, Captain, Maj. Gen.
Bocland
Cowes-Castle, Captain, *Mart. Groundman*
Fort-Augustus, Governor, Sir Charles Howard
Dep. Governor, Alexander Trepand.

A LIST



To the PRINTER. 285

SIR,

I Have a tenant in town, who complains of the hardship of paying land-tax for his stock; but I have myself willingly paid 4s. in the pound for all my lands, besides an additional rate, about every fourth year, to make up deficiencies, and would rather have paid four or five per pound, during life, than have yielded to the French the Newfoundland fishery or the sugar islands, which, as being the aggressors, they deservedly lost. But since they are to be restored to them, and we must, it seems, have a peace, I could with now to pay less, and therefore desire you will print the following table for the inspection of the great, in hopes that they may pay some regard to the first line, which will shew the sum formerly paid in peaceable times.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A MAN OF KENT.

TABLE of the LAND-TAX since the REVOLUTION.

Years.	Tax per Pound.	Produce.
1688	1	500,000
1689—90—91	2	3,000,000
1692—3—4	3	4,500,000
1695—6—7	4	6,000,000
1698—9	3	3,000,000
1700	2 6	1,250,000
1701—12	4	24,000,000
1713—15	2	3,000,000
1716	4	2,000,000
1717—21	2	5,000,000
1722—26	4	10,000,000
1727—31	3	1,500,000
1728—29	2	2,000,000
1730—31	3	3,000,000
1732—33	1	1,000,000
1734—39	2	6,000,000
1740—49	4	20,000,000
1750—52	3	4,500,000
1753—55	2	3,000,000
1756—63	4	10,000,000

Sum Total £119,250,000

